

MEMORANDA ON

NATIVE STATES IN INDIA,

1911

Together with a list of Independent
Ruling Chiefs, Chiefs of Frontier
States, and other Personages with
their proper forms of address



CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1911

List of Principal Political Appointments in India.

(The name in italics is that of the head-quarters of the officer in each Agency.)

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Afghanistan—British (Indian) Agent at Kabul (*Kabul*).

Baluchistan—Agent to the Governor-General in (*Quetta*).

CHAGEH—Political Agent for (*Nushki*).

KALAT—Political Agent in, and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass (*Mastung*).

LORALAI—Political Agent in (*Loralai*).

QUETTA PISHIN—Political Agent in (*Quetta*).

SIBI—Political Agent (*Sibi*).

ZHOB—Political Agent in (*Fort Sandeman*).

Baroda—Resident at (*Baroda*).

Bhutan—Political Officer in Sikkim (*Gangtok*).

Central India—Agent to the Governor-General in (*Indore*).

BAGHELKHAND—Political Agent in (*Sutna*).

BHOPAL—Political Agent in (*Sehore*).

BHOPAWAR—Political Agent in (*Sardarpur*).

BUNDELKHAND—Political Agent in (*Nowgong*).

GWALIOR—Resident at (*Gwalior*).

INDORE—Resident at (*Indore*).

MALWA—Political Agent in (*Neemuch*).

Hyderabad (Deccan)—Resident at (*Hyderabad*).

Kashmir—Resident in (*Srinagar*—in winter, *Sialkot*).

Mysore—Resident in (*Bangalore*).

Nepal—Resident in (*Katmandu*).

North-West Frontier—Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General (*Peshawar*).

DIR, SWAT, AND CHITRAL—Political Agent (*Malakand*).

KHYBER—Political Agent (*Landi Kotal*).

KURRAM—Political Agent (*Parachinar*).

WAZIRISTAN—Resident in (*Dera Ismail Khan*).

NORTHERN WAZIRISTAN—Political Agent (*Miramshah*).

SOUTHERN WAZIRISTAN—Political Agent (*Wana*).

Rajputana—Agent to the Governor-General in (*Abu*).

ALWAR—Political Agent in (*Alwar*).

BIKANER—Political Agent in (*Bikaner*).

EASTERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Political Agent in the (*Bharatpur*).

HARAOTI AND TONK—Political Agent in (*Deoli*).

JAIPUR—Resident at (*Jaipur*).

KOTAH AND JHALAWAR—Political Agent in (*Kotah*).

MEWAR—Resident in (*Udaipur*).

SOUTHERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Political Agent in (*Banswara*).

WESTERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Resident in the (*Jodhpur*).

Sikkim—Political Officer in (*Gangtok*).

Tibet—GARTOK—British Trade Agent at (*Gartok*).

GYANTSE—British Trade Agent at (*Gyantse*).

YATUNG—British Trade Agent at (*Chumbi*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Cooch Behar—Political Agent for (Commissioner, Bhagalpur—*Bhagalpur*).

Orissa Feudatory States—Political Agent for the (*Sambalpur*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Akalkot—Political Agent for (Collector of *Sholapur*).

Aundh and Phaltan—Political Agent for (Collector of *Satara*).

Bhor—Political Agent for (Collector of *Poan*).

Cambay—Political Agent for (Collector of *Kaira*).

Cutch—Political Agent in (*Bhuj*).

Janjira—Political Agent for (Collector of Kolaba—*Alibag*).
 Jath and Daphlapur—Political Agent for (Collector of *Bijapur*).
 Jawhar—Political Agent for (Collector of *Thana*).
 Kathiawar—Agent to the Governor in (*Rajkot*).
 Khairpur—Political Agent for (Collector of *Sukkur*).
 Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country—Political Agent in (*Kolhapur*).
 Mahi Kantha—Political Agent in the (*Sadra*).
 Palanpur—Political Agent (*Palanpur*).
 Rewa Kantha—Political Agent in the (*Godhra*).
 Savantvadi—Political Agent in (*Savantvadi*).
 Savanur—Political Agent for (Collector of (*Dharwar*)).
 Surat—Political Agent in (Collector of *Surat*).
 Is in Political charge of the States of Bansda, Dharampur, and Sachin.
 Surgana—Political Agent for (Collector of *Nasik*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

Shan States, Northern—Superintendent of the (*Lashio*).
 Shan States, Southern—Superintendent and Political Officer (*Taunggyi*).

UNDER THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chhattisgarh Feudatories—Political Agent for the (*Raipur*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Hill Tippera—Political Agent for (Magistrate of Tippera—*Comilla*).
 Khasi States—Political Officer for the (Deputy Commissioners, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, *Shillong*).
 Manipur—Political Agent in, and Superintendent of the State (*Manipur*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Banganapalle—Political Agent for (Collector of *Kurnool*).
 Puddukottai—Political Agent for (Collector of *Trichinopoly*).
 Sandur—Political Agent for (Collector of *Bellary*).
 Travancore and Cochin—Resident in (*Trivandrum*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

Bahawalpur—
 Jind—
 Nabha—
 Patiala—
 } Political Agent, Phulkian States, and Bahawalpur (*Patiala*).
 Chamba—Lieutenant-Governor's Agent for (Commissioner, *Lahore*).
 Dujana—
 Kalsia—
 Loharu—
 Pataudi—
 Sirmur—
 } Lieutenant-Governor's Agent for (Commissioner, *Delhi*).
 Faridkot—
 Kapurthala—
 Maler Kotla—
 Mandi—
 Suket—
 } Lieutenant-Governor's Agent for (Commissioner, *Fullundur*).
 Simla Hill States—Superintendent of the, in subordination to the Commissioner, Delhi (Deputy Commissioner, *Simla*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Rampur—Lieutenant-Governor's Agent for (Commissioner of Rohilkhand—*Bareilly*).
 Tehri—Lieutenant-Governor's Agent for (Commissioner of Kumaon—*Naini Tal*).
 Benares—Political Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for (Commissioner of Benares—*Benares*).

**· LIST OF INDEPENDENT RULING CHIEFS, CHIEFS OF
FRONTIER STATES AND OTHER PERSONAGES, WITH
THEIR PROPER FORMS OF ADDRESS.**

LIST OF INDEPENDENT RULING CHIEFS, CHIEFS OF FRONTIER STATES

Number.	Name of State.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
1	AFGHANISTAN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.	His Majesty Siraj-ul-Millat-wad-Din Amir Sir Habibulla Khan, C.C.B., G.C.M.G., Amir of.	My honoured and valued friend. I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Majesty and to subscribe myself, Your Majesty's sincere friend. Crest—Gold. Kharita bag—Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori)—Purzar (All Gold thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
2	BHUTAN	His Highness Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., of Bhutan	My friend. I remain, Your sincere friend. Crest—Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
3	CHITRAL	Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, C.I.E., Ruler of	Not addressed in English. Kharita bag—White long-cloth. String (Dori)—Silk thread.
4	HUNZA	Raja Muhammad Nazim Khan, C.I.E., Mir of	Not addressed in English. Kharita bag—Cloth-lined envelope.

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	No. of Guns.	REMARKS.
Viceroy and Governor-General	<p>امير افغانستان سرنامه — اسباب بهجت و شادمانی بر روی زرگار مسرت آثار امیر صاحب مشفق مهربان مخلصان اعلی حضرت سراج الملک والدین زاهد مودته مهیا باد — بعد واضح خاطر محبت مآثر گردانیده می آید که شرح خط — نامه خانم — دوستدار کمال پاس و لحاظ را که نسبت بآدمهربان دارد ظاهر میسازد و خود را دوست صادق آئین مشفق میشمارد — ایام بهجت و کامرانی پاکام باد کاغذ — امیری کلان خریطه — زربفت بر لفافه — بمطالعه ساطعه مشفق مهربان مخلصان اعلی حضرت سراج الملک والدین امیر سر حبیب الله خان جی - سی - بی - جی - سی - ایم - جی - امیر افغانستان و حدود متعلقه آن موصول باد</p>	31	It has been decided that the Amir's name should be omitted in the English translation of <i>kharitas</i> to His Majesty, the name being, however, given in a footnote, without the prefix "Sir." The vernacular form to remain as at present.
Ditto.	<p>خریطه - کمخواب</p>	15	
Foreign Secretary.	<p>مہتر چترال سرنامه — مہتر صاحب مشفق مہربان دوستان سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ شرح خط — مراسلۃ الوداد خانم — زیادہ چہ نگاشتہ آید کاغذ — زرافشان خریطہ — پارچہ سفید بر لفافہ — بمطالعہ مہتر صاحب مشفق مہربان دوستان مہتر شجاع الملک سی - آئی - ای - سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ موصول باد</p>		The States of Chitral, Hunza, and Nagar are included here as the Foreign Department sometimes correspond direct with their Chiefs.
Ditto.	<p>میر ہنزہ سرنامہ — راجہ صاحب مہربان دوستان سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ شرح خط — مراسلۃ الوداد خانم — زیادہ چہ نگاشتہ آید کاغذ — زرافشان خریطہ — لفافہ کاغذ استر دار بر لفافہ — بمطالعہ مہربان دوستان میر محمد ناظم خان سی - آئی - ای - موصول باد</p>	...	See remark against Chitral.

6 LIST OF INDEPENDENT RULING CHIEFS, CHIEFS OF FRONTIER STATES.

Number.	Name of State.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
5	MASKAT	His Highness Saiyid Sir Faisal bin Turki, G.C.I.E., Sultan of.	My honoured and valued friend. I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest—Gold. Kharita bag—Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori)—Purzar (All gold thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
6	NAGAR	Raja Sikandar Khan, C.I.E., of	Not addressed in English. Kharita bag—Cloth-lined envelope.
7	SIAM	His Majesty Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Vajiravudh Phra Mongkut Klao, King of.	Your Majesty. I am, Your Majesty's sincere friend. Crest—Gold.
8	TIBET	The Illustrious Dalai Lama Nag-wan Lobzang Tubden Gyatso, Defender and Pretector of the Buddhist Faith.	Greeting. Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Crest—Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
9	ZANZIBAR	His Highness Saiyid Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed, Sultan of.	My honoured and valued friend. I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest—Gold. Kharita bag—Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori)—Purzar (All gold thread).

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	No. of GUNS.	REMARKS.
Viceroy and Governor-General	سلطان مستقط سرنامہ — الی سیدی السلطان المعظم المحب الاکرم والمود الافخم حمید الشیم والمکارم السید سر فیصل بن ترکی جی - سی - آئی - ای - سلطان مستقط المحترم سلمه الله تعالى و ابقاه	21	
Foreign Secretary	شرح خط — غیب التخیات الزاخرة و مزید السلام علی ذانکم الشریعه و بعد الاستفسار عن حال سلامتکم حانمہ — فی الختام اقدم لسمو کم عظم الاحترامات الغلیبیه واسئنی تحیاتہ و دعائم سائمتین والسلام کاغذ — تکلیدار خریطہ — زریعت برلغافہ — الی سمو السلطان المعظم المحب الاکرم والمود الافخم حمید الشیم والمکارم السید سر فیصل بن ترکی جی - سی - آئی - ای - سلطان مستقط المحترم سلمه الله تعالى و ابقاه راجہ نگر سرنامہ — مہربان دوستان راجہ صاحب سلمہ شرح خط — مراسلہ الوداد خاتمہ — ریادہ چہ نگاشتہ آند کاغذ — زرافشان خریطہ — لفافہ کاغذ استردار برلغافہ — مہربان دوستان راجہ سکندر خان صاحب سی - آئی - ای - راجہ نگر سلمہ موصول باد خریطہ کمخواب	...	See remark opposite Chitral.
Viceroy and Governor-General	سلطان زنجبار سرنامہ — الی جناب الاجل الاکرم عالیجاء الافخم المحب الاشیم سید علی بن حمد بن محمد سلطان زنجبار المحترم سلمه الله تعالى و ابقاه شرح خط — و بعد استفسار عن حال سلامتک نعرف جنابک بان خاتمہ — وهذا ما نعرفک به و دمت سالماً والسلام کاغذ — تکلیدار خریطہ — زریعت برلغافہ — الی جناب الاجل الاکرم عالیجاء الافخم المحب الاشیم سید علی بن حمد بن محمد سلطان زنجبار المحترم سلمه الله تعالى و ابقاه	31	
Ditto.		19*	The Dalai Lama has been deposed by the Chinese Government and is at present a refugee in India.
Ditto.		21	Zanzibar has not now direct relations with the Indian Government, but the Sultan was addressed by His Excellency in 1889.

LIST OF INDEPENDENT RULING CHIEFS, CHIEFS OF FRONTIER STATES

Number.	Name of State or place of residence.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest
10	NEPAL (KATHMANDU).	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Prithvi Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur, Shah Bahadur Sham Sher Jang, Maharaja of.	My honoured and valued friend.— I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest—Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
11	NEPAL	Major-General His Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Sham Sher Jang, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Prime Minister, Marshal of.	My esteemed friend, I remain with much consideration, Your Excellency's sincere friend. Crest—Gold. No Kharita bag.
12	TIBET	Lien Yu, Tachen, Imperial Chinese Resident at Lhasa and Lieutenant-General of the Banner Forces.	My friend. — I am, Your Excellency's most sincere friend. Crest—Gold.
13	TIBET	The Ti-Rim-poche, Regent of Tibet	Your Serenity. — Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Crest—Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	No. of GUNS.	REMARKS.
Viceroy and Governor-General	<p>مہاراجہ دھراج نیپال</p> <p>سرنامہ — امارت و ایالت مرتبت مہاراجہ</p> <p>صاحب بسیار مہربان استظہار</p> <p>دوستان سلامت</p> <p>شرح خط — مکانہ مسرت طراز آن ایالت</p> <p>مرتبت</p> <p>خانہ — دوستدار کمال پاس و لحاظ را</p> <p>کہ نسبت بآئمہریان دارد ظاہر</p> <p>مبشارد و خود را دوست صادق</p> <p>آنمشفق مبشارد - زناده چہ</p> <p>بر طرازہ</p> <p>کاغذ — زر افشان</p> <p>خریطہ — کمخواب</p> <p>بر لقاہ — بمطالعہ ساطعہ مہاراجہ دھراج</p> <p>برنہوی ببر بکرم جنگ بہادر شاہ</p> <p>بہادر شمشیر جنگ موصول باد</p>	21	
Ditto.*	<p>وزیر اعظم نیپال</p> <p>سرنامہ — رفعت و معالی پناہ مہربان</p> <p>دوستان سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ</p> <p>شرح خط — مکتوب آن مہربان</p> <p>خانہ — ایجنانب با پاس و لحاظ بسیار</p> <p>دوست صادق آنمہریان میناشد</p> <p>ریادہ چہ بنگارش درآید</p> <p>کاغذ — زر افشان</p> <p>خریطہ — ندارد</p> <p>بر لقاہ — رفعت و معالی پناہ مہربان</p> <p>دوستان ہیز اُکسلنسی میجر</p> <p>جنرل مہاراجہ سرچندر شمشیر</p> <p>جنگ رانا بہادر - جی - سی -</p> <p>بی - جی - سی - اس - آئی -</p> <p>دی ۱ - سی - ایل وزیر اعظم</p> <p>و مارشل نیپال</p>	19 *	<p><i>De facto</i> ruler.</p> <p>* Accorded this salute when he visits India as the representative of the Ruler of Nepal.</p>
Ditto.†			<p>† Previous Chinese Residents have been addressed by His Excellency the Viceroy, but it has been decided that they should be addressed in future by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.</p> <p>On the last occasion he was addressed by the Secretary, the letter commencing and concluding in the usual official style.</p>
Ditto,	خریطہ کمخواب		<p>‡ On the last occasion that he was addressed by the Foreign Secretary, the Regent was not styled "His Serenity," but the Political Officer in Sikkim has since advised that the Ti-Rim-poche should be so styled. All business letters to the Ti-Rim-poche are signed by the Foreign Secretary, the letter commencing and concluding in the usual official style.</p>

LIST OF INDEPENDENT RULING CHIEFS, CHIEFS OF FRONTIER STATES

Number.	Name of State or place of residence.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
14	TIBET	His Serenity Penchen E-te-ni Lo-sang Tub-den cho-kyi-nyi-ma Ge-lek Nam-gyal pal-sang-po, the Tashi Lama of Shigatse.	Your serenity. Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Crest, Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
15	GWALIOR	Her Highness Maharani Sakhiya Raja Sahiba Sindhia Alijah Bahadur, C.I.	My esteemed friend. I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest, Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
16	IDAR	Major-General His Highness Maharaja Bahadur Sir Partab Singh, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A.D.C. to Hon'ble Member the King, Regent of the Jodhpur State.	My esteemed friend. Your Highness's sincere friend.
17	ARCOT	Hon'ble† Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Prince of.	FORT ST. My friend, I remain, Your sincere friend. Crest, Blue. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String—(Dori) Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
18	MYSORE	Her Highness Maharani Kempa Nanjamanni Avaru Vanivilas, Sannidhan, C. I., of.	MY My esteemed friend, I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest, Gold.

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	NO OF GUNS.	REMARKS.
Viceroy and Governor-General.	خریطه - کمخواب	*	* He was accorded a salute of 17 guns on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta in December 1905 to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
Ditto	مہارانی سکھدا راجہ صاحبہ گوالیار، سرمایہ — مہارانی صاحبہ مہریان درستان سلمہا اللہ تعالیٰ، حائمہ — ایجنائب با پاس و لحاظ بسبار دوست صادق آن مہریان میداشت — ریادہ چہ بر طرار، کاعد — زر افشان، خریطہ — کمخواب	Nil	
Ditto	بر لفافہ — مہارانی صاحبہ مہریان درستان مہارانی سکھدا راجہ صاحبہ سندھدا عالیجہ بہادر سی - آئی - سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ	17	
GEORGE.			
Viceroy and Governor-General.	ارکات، سرنامہ — امیر صاحب مشفق مہریان کرم فرمای دوستان سلامت — بعد از شرح شوق ملاقات مسرت آیات کہ ریادہ از احاطہ تحریر و تقریر است مشہود خاطر مہریانی مآثر میدارد، شرح خط — مہریانی نامہ بود شمامہ، حائمہ — ایجنائب را دوست صادق خود حراہد شمرد — ریادہ چہ بر طرار، کاغذ — تکلدار، خریطہ — کمخواب، بر لفافہ — بمطالعہ امیر صاحب مشفق مہریان کرم فرمائی درستان دی آنریبل سر عالم محمد علی خان بہادر لے - سی - آئی - ای - موصول باد،	Nil.	† So styled as he is a member of the Imperial Legislative Council.
SORE.			
Viceroy and Governor-General		‡19	‡ Personal Salute.

LIST OF INDEPENDENT RULING CHIEFS, CHIEFS OF FRONTIER STATES

Number.	Name of State or place of residence.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
BOM			
19	AL HAUTA (LAHEJ)	Sultan Sir Ahmad Fadthl, K.C.S.I.	Not addressed in English.
20	KISHN AND SOCOTRA	Sultan Ali bin Abdulla bin Salim bin Saad bin Afrir.	Ditto.
21	FADTHLI (SHUKRA)	Sultan Ahmad bin Husain	Ditto.
22	SHEHR AND MOKALLA	His Highness Sultan Ghalib bin Awadth Al-Kayti.	Ditto.
23	D'THALA	Amir Shaif bin Sef bin Abdul Haidi bin Hasan.	Ditto.
IN			
24	BAHREIN	Sheikh Esa bin Ali al Khalifa	Not addressed in English.
25	KOWEI	Sheikh Mubarak bin Subah	Ditto.
26	DEBAI	Sheikh Buti bin Subail	Ditto.
27	SHARGAH	Sheikh Sagar bin Khaled	Ditto.
28	UM-U-KOWEIM	Sheikh Rashid-bin-Ahmad-bin-Abdulla	Ditto.
29	AJMAN	Sheikh Humaid bin Abdul Aziz	Ditto.
30	ABU DHABI	Sheikh Tahnoon bin Zaeed	Ditto.
31	SHRAS-AL-KHAIMA	(Ruled by the Sheikh of Shargah since 1900)	Ditto.

Aden Protectorate.

Persian Gulf Arabian Shore.

Trucial Chiefs.

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	NO. OF GUNS.	REMARKS.
BAY.			
Political Resident at Aden .		9*	* 11 personal
Ditto. .		9	
Ditto.		9	
Ditto.		9	
Ditto.		Nil.	
DIA.			
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.		5†	† 11 personal.
Ditto.		5‡	‡ 12 personal.
Ditto.		3	
Ditto.		3	Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by these Chiefs.
Ditto.		3	
Ditto.		3	
Ditto.		5	
Ditto.		3	§ Since the death of Sheikh Humaid-bin Abdulla-bin-Sultan in 1900, the Chiefship of Ras-al-Khaima has fallen to the Sheikh of Shar-gah.

STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

BARODA.

BHUTAN.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

HYDERABAD.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

MYSORE.

NEPAL.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

SIKKIM.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kalat	His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Wali of Kalat, Brahui (<i>Sunni Muhammadan</i>).	1864	1893	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend."
2	Kharan	.....	...	...	Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.	"My honoured and valued friend. After compliments I write to say that" By the favour of God I am in good health, and trust that you my friend and those connected with you are in the enjoyment of good health.
3	Las Bela	Mir Kamal Khan, Jam of Las Bela (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	About 1872.	14th January 1896.	Ditto §	When the Foreign Secretary writes to the Jam of Las Bela, the letter is enclosed in a Kharita bag which is made of materia l called Kamkh-wab (gold and silk brocade) and tied with string (dori) known as Nimzar (gold and silk thread).

§ Mir Mohammad Yakub Khan, the late Chief of Kharan, was murdered on the 19th April 1911 by his own sepoye. The question of succession has not yet been settled.

KALAT.

The Khanate of Kalat which formerly comprised the whole country known as Baluchistan is now a Native State included within the modern Baluchistan Agency. Notwithstanding the separation of certain tracts, such as the territories of the Jam of Las Bela and the Marri and Bugti country, whose connection with Kalat is now of the most shadowy kind, the State still occupies about two-thirds of the whole province.

The Khan of Kalat has entrusted most of his civil, criminal and revenue work to the Political Adviser, Kalat State, who is an Extra Assistant Commissioner on the graded list of Baluchistan officials whose services have been lent to the State.

The Kalat State is divided into a number of Niabats situated in Sarawan, Jhalawan and Mekran areas. Six of the more important ones situated in Sarawan (with Kachi) are directly under the Political Adviser's control. The annual income of these Niabats is about Rs. 4,90,000.¶ In addition His Highness the Khan receives Rs. 2,79,000 from annual subsidies.

¶ Figure for the year 1909-1910.

Each of the Niabats in Jhalawan is under the charge of a Naib appointed by His Highness.

The province of Mekran is under the administrative control of a Nazim.

The figures relating to revenue receipts in Jhalawan are not available. As regards Mekran the administration is now self-supporting.

According to the Mastung Treaty of 1876 all disputes among the Brahuīs themselves and between them and the Khan or his revenue-paying subjects are dealt with by the Political Agent, Kalat.

The present Khan, Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., succeeded his father, Mir Khudadad, on the latter's abdication in November 1893. He was born about 1864. Mir Khudadad Khan died on 20th May 1909.

The Chief's residence is at Kalat, where his Palace fort, the "Miri," is famous for its picturesque strength.

The Khan of Kalat is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chiefs in guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
71,593	4,70,336	7,72,078†	2,10,776†	...	...	.....	.....	244	234	...	...	19
14,210	19,610	1,00,000	.....	...	...	.....	.....	26	546‡	...	...	Nil.
6,441	56,109	2,34,990	2,29,086	...	...	.....	.....	35	330	...	...	9||

* These figures are approximate.

† These include figures for Mekran also which have been taken after deducting the annual contribution from Khan's funds towards maintenance of Mekran levies, but do not include the figures of revenue and expenditure for the mahats under the direct control of His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

‡ According to the figures given in Administration Report for 1908-1909.

|| Personal salute.

KHARAN.

The Fort of Kharan, with its village of about 100 mat huts around it, lies 76 miles south-west of Nushki and is the head-quarters of the Nausherwani Chief.

The Nausherwanis, though but extremely few in number, are the dominant tribe and all other minor Baluch tribes in the country, as the Rakshanis and the Mashkei Rekis, are subject to them and pay them revenue.

The Nausherwanis claim to be descended from the ancient Kianian dynasty, but they cannot trace their origin further back than three generations beyond Ibrahim Khan, who took service with Sultan Shah Hussain of Persia in A. D. 1697. Ibrahim's grandfather's name was Nausherwan, and it is from this ancestor that the tribe doubtless takes its designation. Migrating eastwards the tribe first came to Garmsel and many of them are still to be found on Helmand.

In 1886, Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., succeeded his father Azad Khan in the Chiefship. The former, who was born in 1855, died in 1909 and was succeeded by his son, Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan. Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan was murdered on the 19th April 1911 by his own sepoys. The question of succession has not yet been settled. The delimitation of the Perso-Baluch border has set at rest Nausherwani claims in Eastern Persia, while the recent delimitation of the Kharan-Chagai border and its acceptance by the late Sardar Muhammad Yaqub Khan has settled the limits of their possessions on the north. Towards Makran-Kharan the Kharan boundary has now also been defined and the encroachments the Nausherwanis were disposed to indulge in in this direction have now ceased. Their Panjgur possessions (the village of Khudabadan and parts of Tasp and Sir; Kauran) are no longer under dispute.

Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan drew the Rs. 6,000 a year during his life time which was given to his grandfather Azad Khan in 1884, when the latter finally acknowledged himself a

subject of Kalat by taking his seat in Darbar among the Sarawan Brahui Chiefs. He also received a subsidy of Rs. 4,000 a year in return for the protection of that portion of the Indo-European Telegraph line which passes through his territory.

LAS BELA.

Bela lies 115 miles north-west of Karachi.

The ruling family claims descent from Abdul Munaf of the Kureshi tribe of Arabia.

Jam Mir Khan, the grandfather of the present Chief, who succeeded his father about the year 1840, was constantly at feud with the Khan of Kalat, and in the end was obliged to leave his State and take refuge at Karachi. At the request of the Khan he was kept in the fort at Hyderabad and thence sent to Poona, his son, Jam Ali Khan, being allowed to remain behind at Hyderabad. In 1874 the latter escaped to Las Bela, where he came to terms with the Khan of Kalat and undertook the charge of affairs. In 1877 Jam Mir Khan was pardoned and restored to his former position. After his restoration he quarrelled with his son who was deported from Bela and detained under surveillance at Sibi until the death of his father in 1888. The succession was disputed, but eventually Jam Ali Khan was recognised as the rightful heir and appointed to the Jamship of Las Bela in January 1889. Jam Ali Khan rendered loyal and valuable services in the Zhob and Kej expeditions under the late Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, in recognition of which he was made a C.I.E. and K.C.I.E., and was granted a salute of 9 guns.

Sir Robert Sandeman died of pneumonia at Bela in the beginning of 1892, where his remains were interred and a tomb erected. A large garden surrounds the tomb and is maintained by the State at considerable expense.

The present Jam, Mir Kamal Khan, is about 38 years old and was recognised as Jam on the death of his father, Jam Ali Khan, on the 14th January 1896. The affairs of the State necessitated the interference of Government, and in compliance with the Jam's own request a Wazir was appointed to assist in carrying on the State affairs for a period of five years.

The period of probation expired in May 1901, and the Jam has been given full powers subject to certain conditions.

The revenue of the State is small compared with its area owing to the general barren nature of the country and the large number of muafis which were granted many years ago.

The land is mostly "khuskaba."

Mahmud of Ghazni is said to have passed through the State when invading India. This is said to be evidenced by old ruins found in the country.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

BARODA.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Baroda	His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsheer Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maratha (Hindu).	16th March 1863.	27th May 1875.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.	My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

BARODA.

The Gaekwar family first rose to prominence about 1720-21, when Damaji Rao Gaekwar was appointed by Raja Shahu of Satara to the post of second-in-command of his army with the title of "Shamsheer Bahadur" or the Valiant Sword. Equally distinguished was his nephew and successor, Pilaji Rao, who as Lieutenant, or Mutalik of the Maratha forces, with the additional title of "Sena Khas Khel" or Chief of the Special or Private Troops, laid the foundation of the family's dominions in Gujarat, with Baroda for the capital. Pilaji's son, Damaji, continued the conquest of Gujarat with the assistance of the Peshwa Balaji Rao till in A.D. 1755 the Moghul Government in Ahmedabad was entirely subverted. The death of Damaji in 1768 was the signal for family dissensions fomented by the Peshwa. The disorder brought the State into connection with the British Government, as their support was enlisted by Damaji's son, Fattehsing Rao, with the result that an offensive and defensive treaty was concluded in 1772. Fattehsing Rao died in 1789. The third Chief in succession from him, Anand Rao, Gaekwar, entered into fresh treaties in 1802 and 1805 with the British Government, whereby definite relations were established and among other Provisions the maintenance of a subsidiary force was agreed to, for which territories yielding Rs. 11,70,000 were ceded by the Darbar. In 1815, the connection between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa was severed, and in 1817 a supplementary Treaty was concluded for the cession to the British Government of all the rights the Gaekwar had acquired by the farm of the Peshwa's territories in Gujarat, the consolidation of the British territories and the Gaekwar's by the exchange of certain districts, the co-operation of the Gaekwar's troops with the British in time of war, an increase of the subsidiary force.

† This force was disbanded in 1885 in consideration of an annual money payment of Rs. 3,75,000 by the Darbar.

the maintenance of a contingent of 3,000 † horse at the disposal of the British Government and the mutual surrender of criminals.

Ananda Rao Gaekwar died in 1819, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Sayaji Rao, who in 1820 entered into a further convention with the British, whereby he agreed to send no troops into Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha and to make no demands on his tributaries except through the medium of the British Government, who, on their part, engaged to procure payment of the tribute free of expense to the Gaekwar. In 1847 Sayaji Rao died and was succeeded in turn by his sons, Ganpat Rao, and Khande Rao. During the Mutiny of 1857, Khande Rao remained loyal to the British Government, and in reward was relieved from the payment of Rs. 3,00,000 per annum, for which the Darbar had been liable on account of a body of cavalry, known as the Gujarat Irregular Horse. He was also created a G.C.S.I. in 1862.

Khande Rao died in 1870, leaving no son and was succeeded by his younger brother Mulhar Rao, who ruled till 1875, when he was deposed for an attempt to poison the Resident, Colonel (Sir Robert Phayre) and for gross misgovernment. For his successor, Maharani Jamna Bai, as the widow of Khande Rao and in consideration of the latter's

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	Tribute		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Imperial Service Troops.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8,099	1,952,692	1,59,22,000	1,49,46,000	...	...	1,500	3,275	...	...	...	...	21

* Average of previous five years.

services during the Mutiny, was invited to adopt a son. The choice lay between three brothers, descendants of Pilaji Rao, through his younger son Pratap Rao. The second of the three was adopted and is the present Gaekwar. His Highness was installed under the style of Maharaja Sayaji Rao on the 27th May 1875, being then 13 years of age.

On the Maharaja's accession, Sir T. Madava Rao, K.C.S.I. at that time Dewan at Indore, and one of the ablest statesmen whom India has produced, was appointed Minister and Mr. F. A. Elliot of the Bombay Civil Service was engaged as tutor to His Highness. Both appointments have borne lasting fruit. Under Sir Madava Rao's regime all Departments of the State were reformed. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers in 1881. Sir Madava Rao retired in 1883.

In November 1875 His late Majesty King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, honoured Baroda with a visit in the course of his Indian tour and was the guest of the Gaekwar. On the 1st January 1877 the Maharaja was present at the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India at Delhi, and on that occasion was invested with the title of "Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia" or "Favoured Son of the British Empire." He was created a G. C. S. I. in 1887 and he attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903. His Highness has had the honour of being received in England by Their Majesties Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, and the present King Emperor, and of being visited at Baroda by Their Excellencies Lords Dufferin, Elgin and Minto during Their Viceroyalties.

The Maharaja first married in 1880 Chimnabai Saheba of Tanjore, who died in 1885. The only son of this marriage, the Yuvaraj Fattehsing Rao, died in September 1908 at the age of 25, leaving two daughters and one son, Pratap Rao, who is the heir apparent. In 1886 His Highness married Chimnabai Saheba of Ghatge family of Dewas, by whom he has three sons and one daughter.

The Government of the State is conducted on modern lines. The executive head of the administration directly responsible to the Maharaja is the Dewan or Minister, assisted by an Executive Council of which he is President, their respective powers being regulated by rules laid down by the Maharaja from time to time. With the Minister is occasionally associated an Amatya or Joint Revenue Minister, to relieve him within certain limits of the control of the Revenue and allied Departments; and there is a Deputy Minister or Naib Dewan to whom the Minister delegates powers at his discretion.

The various Departments in turn are organised as in British India, there being a Sar Subah or Revenue Commissioner, a Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records, Chief Engineers for Public Works (Buildings, Communications and Irrigation) and for Railways, a Conservator of Forests, a Minister of Education, etc. For general administrative purposes the State is divided into 4 Prants (Districts) and 47 Mahals which are in the charge of Subahs and Wahiwatdars respectively. The Police organization is similar, the corresponding officials being the Police Naib Subahs and Fouzdars, while in most of

the other Departments, the District is the usual unit of charge. The ryotwari system is in force generally throughout the State, and the revenue assessment is conducted on the lines of the Bombay Settlement. An alienation enquiry was begun in 1889 and has been carried out throughout the State.

On the judicial side the Varisht (or High) Court is composed of 3 judges, and there are District and Subordinate Courts constituted as in British India, except that since 1904 the Subordinate Courts have been invested with criminal as well as Civil powers, and executive officers have been almost entirely relieved of Magisterial duties.

Reciprocity exists between the Civil and Revenue Courts of British India and of Baroda for the direct service of processes and the execution of decrees. Similarly there is a system of direct co-operation between the Police of the State and of neighbouring Administrations and of direct correspondence in certain matters between Revenue officers in the Bombay Presidency and Darbar officials of similar status.

For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations there is a Legislative Council comprising non-official members both nominated and elected. This latter element has also been introduced since 1904 in the State's system of Local Boards, of which the village Panchayat forms the basis. Such Panchayats have been founded for villages, or groups of villages, having a population of 1,000, the Patel being president with the village accountant and school-master as *ex-officio* members, and the rest of the members being partly officially appointed and partly elected. The Mahal and District Boards have been constituted on similar lines, and all are invested with defined powers of local administration for which funds have been placed at their control. Thus village Panchayats receive a fixed share of the Local Cess collections of their village from which they are expected to meet all ordinary village wants, and they discharge petty judicial duties.

Education is another popular movement in the State. In 1893 compulsory and free primary education was tentatively introduced by the Darbar in one District, and since August 1906 has been made universal. According to the latest statistics available, the educational institutions of the State in addition to the Baroda College consisted of three High schools, 23 Anglo-vernacular schools, and 3,469 vernacular schools with an attendance of 202,000. There is a well equipped technical school at Baroda, and various industrial schools in the Districts.

Other measures which may be noticed are the abolition in 1887 of all transit duties in the State, and the discontinuance in 1909 of all customs duties with the exception of the sea-customs in the Maharaja's possessions in Kathiawar and the duties imposed under Treaty obligations with the British Government. The State has also transferred to the local municipalities any octroi duties levied in their areas. In 1901 the Maharaja arranged with the Government of India to withdraw the local (Babashai) currency and to substitute British Indian silver coinage as the currency of the State for a term of not less than 50 years. His Highness devotes particular attention to the development of railways in his territory: the State already owns 296 miles of open lines, and an additional 75 miles are at present under construction. Commercial enterprise receives every encouragement from the Darbar. At the close of the year 1908-9 there were 17 Joint-stock Companies in the State with an aggregate capital of Rs. 45½ lakhs, including the Bank of Baroda founded in 1908 with a capital of Rs. 20 lakhs. A distillery has recently been established as a private undertaking at Baroda and has secured the contract for the supply of liquor under the central distillery system which is in force throughout the State. For the benefit of the agricultural population experimental farms have been established at selected centres and are doing valuable work: and attention is being devoted to the establishment of agricultural banks and co-operative credit societies.

The Maharaja has himself travelled extensively in Europe, America and the Far East. Of his three sons the eldest son, Jaising Rao, has gone from Harrow to Harvard University, while the two younger are being educated in England. Many of the Darbar's officers have studied abroad: and in addition to the grant of State scholarships for that purpose, His Highness has recently inaugurated a system of educational tours for selected officials and students.

BHUTAN.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	The highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bhutan . .	His Highness Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E. (Buddhist).	1861 .	December 1907.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.

BHUTAN.

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas between the 89th and 92nd degree of east longitude and for 90 miles north and south mostly between the 27th and 28th degrees of north latitude.

2. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa. About the middle of the seventeenth century some Tibetan soldiers were sent from Kham, the eastern province of Tibet, by orders of the Lhasa Government to look at the country. A fight ensued, the Tek-pas gave way and retreated to the plains with the exception of a few who remained in a menial capacity with the Bhutanese. The Kham-ba soldiers settled in the country and formed a colony without organisation or Government.

3. A travelling Lama, Shap-trung Lha-pa, who subsequently visited the country, acquired such influence that he was eventually made ruler under the title of Dharma Raja. Afterwards he was driven out of the country by another Lama, who was not bound by vows of celibacy, called Dup-gein, who became the Dharma Raja. Dup-gein on his accession to the Dharma Rajaship separated from his family and took vows of celibacy. His descendants, who are still distinguished as the clan of Chö-je, the Chief family of Lamas in Bhutan, are exempted from all taxation and payment of revenue and are entitled to special marks of distinction in Bhutan. Dup-gein before his death stated that, if his body were preserved, he would appear again. His body is to the present day kept in the fort of Punakha in a silver tomb. His incarnation re-appeared at Lhasa three years after his death and was duly installed as the Dharma Raja. This Dharma Raja, considering that temporal and spiritual powers were incompatible, confined himself entirely to the latter and appointed a minister to wield the former. This minister by degrees became the temporal Ruler of Bhutan with the title of Deb Raja.

4. Early in the eighteenth century the Bhutanese invaded Sikkim and held the country for five or six years and eventually annexing the Dumsong Fort and the tract of country which is now the Kalimpong Sub-Division of the Darjeeling District.

5. The British Government first came into contact with Bhutan in 1773, when an expedition was sent to relieve the Raja of Kuch Behar from Bhutanese encroachments. By a Treaty of peace concluded in 1774, the Bhutanese agreed to pay a tribute of 5 Tangan horses to the British Government for the possession of the Chitchacotta province, to deliver up the Raja of Kuch Behar and never to make any incursions into British territory or molest the ryots in any way.

6. From this time till 1826, when the British occupied Assam, there was little intercourse with Bhutan. After the occupation of Assam in consequence of a series of aggressions on British territory by the Bhutanese, the British Government decided to annex the Duars, or passes at the foot of the Bhutan hills. The seven Assam Duars, comprising about 1,600 square miles of country, were annexed in 1841, and a sum of Rs10,000 is paid annually to Bhutan as compensation.

7. Further aggressions on the portion of the country lying along the Bengal section of the Duars, resulted in Sir Ashley Eden's Mission of 1863. The Mission was grossly insulted and a dishonourable treaty extorted from the British Envoy. The Military

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18,000	300,000 (by rough estimate).	No basis of estimate, perhaps 2,00,000	Not known	...	...	...	...	...	9,950	...	...	15

operations which followed resulted in the defeat of the Bhutanese and the conclusion of the Treaty of 1865, under which the Bhutan Darbar formally ceded the eighteen Duars of Bengal and Assam and agreed to liberate all kidnapped British subjects, the British Government paying in return an annual subsidy, commencing at ₹25,000 and rising to ₹50,000 subject to good behaviour on the part of Bhutan.

8. With the exception of a raid in 1880 near Buxa and some outrages committed in the Kamrup district in Assam in 1889, which led to the temporary withholding of the annual subsidy and the establishment of a police outpost at Kakolabari, nothing of importance has since occurred, and the relations of Government with Bhutan up to the present time have remained friendly. In 1892, the delimitation of the old boundary between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan was brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

9. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division was appointed Political Agent for Bhutan in January 1896.

10. The subsidy was formerly paid at Buxa to the representative of the Bhutan Darbar by the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, but in 1904 it was paid at Phari, in Tibet, under the supervision of Colonel Younghusband, C.I.E. (now Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.I.E.), then British Commissioner, Tibet Frontier Matters, instead of at Buxa. Since then it has been paid by the Political Officer in Sikkim. One Bhutanese resides as Agent at Buxa and another at Kalimpong in the Darjeeling district. To both these Agents allowances are paid by the British Government.

11. The late Deb Raja, Pang San-gye Dor-je Yam-pe Lo-pen, a nominee of the Tongsa Penlop, died in December 1902 and was succeeded in 1904 by Cho-le Tul-ku, another nominee of the Tongsa Penlop.

12. During the latter part of 1903, the Tongsa Penlop was invited by the Government of Bengal to meet the Commissioner of Rajshahi. When correspondence was proceeding with him on the subject, the management of the political affairs of the Bhutan State was transferred to Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband, under the direct control of the Foreign Department of the Government of India. A friendly meeting took place at Phari, in Tibet, between Colonel Younghusband and the Thim-bu Jong-pen, who was sent by the Tongsa Penlop, and the co-operation of the Bhutan Durbar was secured in making a survey of a direct route to the Chumbi Valley through Bhutan from India.

13. In 1904 Ugyen Wangchuk, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British Mission to Lhasa. To mark the appreciation of the British Government of the friendly attitude of the Bhutanese, the King-Emperor was pleased to make the Tongsa Penlop a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. Mr. White, the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was, in consequence, deputed to Punakha in March 1905 to present to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk the insignia of the Order. Mr. White's Mission was accorded a most hospitable welcome. After the close of the Tibet Mission the political relations between the Government of India and the Bhutan Durbar were placed in the hands of the Political Officer in Sikkim.

14. In December 1905, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk visited Calcutta as the special representative of the Dharma and Deb Rajas and was received by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 27th December 1905. His Excellency paid him a return visit on the 28th December 1905. A salute of 15 guns was fired in his honour.

On the 2nd January 1906, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness paid him a return visit on the 5th January 1906.

15. In 1907, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was elected hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan and was installed on the *guddi* on the 17th December 1907. Mr. White, the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was present. The Tongsa Penlop has not however obtained absolute power as the Paro Penlop and other leading feudal Chiefs still retained considerable powers. A salute of 15 guns was granted to the Maharaja in July 1911, as an hereditary distinction.

16. From December 1909 to February 1910 the present Political Officer, Mr. C. A. Bell, made an extended tour through Western Bhutan and negotiated the Treaty, by which the external relations of Bhutan are placed under the control of the British Government and the subsidy is increased from half a lakh of rupees annually to one lakh. Mr. Bell's Mission was received with the utmost cordiality by all classes of the population from the Maharaja downwards.

17. An extradition arrangement was concluded (1910) between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country from taking refuge in the other.

18. The fighting strength of the Bhutanese, according to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, is 9,950. This force consists of the followers of all the Bhutanese Chiefs. Their arms consist of a few modern sporting rifles, matchlocks, bows and arrows and single-edged swords.

19. The trade of Bhutan with British India is as yet small. The total of exports and imports during the last four years amounted to :—

	R
1905-1906	14,39,000
1906-1907	13,92,000
1907-1908	5,99,000
1908-1909	3,51,401

20. The highest British authority by whom Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows : "My friend—I remain, your sincere friend." The crest used is gold.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Baraundha (Pat-har Kachhar).	Raja Gaya Pershad Singh Raghuvansi, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1865.	9th July 1909	Agent to the Governor General in Central India	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
2	Bhaisaunda	Rao Bahadur Chaubey Chhatarsal Frasad, Jagirdar, Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	27th May 1878.	11th October 1885.	Ditto	Ditto
3	Jaso . .	Diwan Jagat Raj, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th July 1860.	30th January 1892.	Ditto	Ditto
4	Kamta Rajaula	Rao Ram Prasad, Jagirdar, Kayasth (<i>Hindu</i>).	1870	1st January 1892.	Ditto	Ditto
5	Kothi . .	Raja Avadhendra Bahadur Singh, Baghel Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1870	23rd September 1895.	Ditto	Ditto
6	Maihar . .	Raja Randhir Singh, Jogi (<i>Hindu</i>).	1866	7th January 1911.	Ditto	Ditto
7	Nagod (Unchehra).	Raja Jadabindra Singh, Parihar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	30th December 1855.	23rd February 1874.	Ditto	Ditto
8	Pahra (Chaube)	Rao Bahadur† Chaubey Radha Charan, Jagirdar, Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th October 1856.	4th January 1868.	Ditto	Ditto
9	Paldec . .	Rao Bahadur† Chaubey Jagat Raj, Jagirdar, Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	15th May 1865.	16th February 1894.	Ditto	Ditto
10	Rewa . .	His Highness Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Bhagel Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	23rd July 1876.	5th February 1880.	Viceroy and Governor General.	My esteemed friend,—I remain with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest—Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
11	Sohawal . .	Raja† Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, Bhagel Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	7th August 1878.	23rd November 1899.	Agent to the Governor General.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
12	Taraon . .	Chaubey Brij Gopal, Jagirdar, Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	21st September 1864.	1st February 1895.	Ditto	Ditto

* These figures

† Personal

‡ Personal title.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Govern- ment.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
218	15,724	21,100	21,000	...	...	...	...	12	85	...	...	9
32	4,168	15,400	14,500	...	...	...	...	4	65	...	...	Nil.
74	7,209	30,000	30,500	...	..	...	...	3	17	...	...	Nil.
13	1,232	6,100	6,100	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	Nil.
168·8	19,112	25,200	25,000	...	..	...	..	15	203	..	...	Nil.
407	63,702	1,21,500	1,18,000	...	...	...	...	14	242	...	...	9
501·4	67,092	1,82,500	2,03,500	...	..	...	...	12	67	...	...	9
27	3,535	15,100	14,900	...	...	...	...	10	110	...	...	Nil
28	8,598	2,600	31,000	...	...	...	...	6	100	..	...	Nil.
13,000	1,327,385	28,07,700	31,52,300	...	...	627	3,114	...	..	...	...	17
212·9	37,216	60,000	60,000	..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	Nil.
29	3,178	10,300	10,800	...	...	...	...	3	41	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

title.

Hereditary title is Rajs.

BARAUNDHA (PATHAR KACHHAR).

The ruling family is very ancient and belongs to the Raghuvansi division of Rajputs. The present line traces its descent from Gaurichand, a Chief of Baraundha, who died in 1549 A. D. The Chief received the title of "Raja Bahadur" in 1877. Raja Raghubar Dāyal Singh died without heirs, real or adopted, in 1885, and Raja Thakur Prasad Singh was selected for succession to the *gadi* from a collateral branch. He was born in 1847 and died on the 8th July 1909. He was succeeded by his son Gaya Perśhad Singh.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 9 guns and to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

BHAI SAUNDA.

For history see "Paldeo."

The present Jagirdar, Chaube Chhatarsal Prasad, was educated at the Rajkumar College at Nowgong. He is intelligent and educated. During the minority of the Jagirdar, the estate was administered by a Kamdar under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The management was handed over to the Jagirdar in 1895. He received the title of Rao Bahadur on the 25th June 1909.

JASO.

The family belongs to the Bundela clan of Rajputs. In 1807 Jaso was considered subordinate to Ajaigarh; but after a protracted enquiry a separate *sanad* was granted to the Jagirdar in 1817.

The present Jagirdar, Jagat Raj, retired voluntarily from managing the affairs of the Jagir and adopted the style of a religious recluse in 1900, and the Government of India then directed that the management of the Jagir should be carried on by the Political Agent through a Diwan; but did not consider it necessary to formally depose Jagat Raj. Jagat Raj lives at Richul, a village in the Jaso Jagir, of which, previous to his accession to the *gadi*, he was the "Ubaridar." Kuar Girwar Singh, his only son, who was born in 1891, is a student at the Daly College at Indore.

KAMTA RAJAULA.

The Jagir was originally granted in 1812 to Gopal Lal Kayasth, family vakil of the Kalinjar Chaubes.

(See history of the Paldeo Jagir.)

The present Jagirdar is Rao Ram Prasad.

KOTHI.

The ruling family are Rajput Baghels and were formerly subordinate to Panna; but received a separate *sanad* in 1810. The Chief of Kothi received the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a hereditary distinction in 1878.

The present Raja is Avadhendra Bahadur Singh.

The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

MAIHAR.

The State was originally a dependency of Panna but, after the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Thakur Durjan Singh was confirmed as Ruler of Maihar in 1806 on executing a deed of allegiance to the British Government.

Raja Rughubir Singh succeeded his father in 1852, and was invested with the management of his State in 1865. In 1869 the title of "Raja" was conferred upon him and his heirs in recognition of the liberality displayed by him in 1863 in remitting transit duties and in ceding land for railway purposes. The late Chief, Raja Jadubir Singh, was born in August 1864 and succeeded his father on the *gadi* in March 1908. He died in July 1910, and was succeeded by his brother, Kunwar Randhir Singh, the present Chief, who was installed on the 7th January 1911.

The Chief is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

NAGOD (UNCHEHRA).

The ruling family belongs to the Parihar clan of Rajputs, and is said to have been settled in Nagod previous to the arrival of the Baghels in Rewa. They were originally tributaries of the Panna Chief; but received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1809.

The present Chief's father rendered good service in the mutiny and was rewarded in 1859 with the grant of eleven villages from the confiscated State of Bijraghogarh.

The present Chief is Raja Jadabindra Singh. He was entrusted with ruling powers in 1894; but on account of his frequent absences from the State, his powers were taken from him in 1894 while he was absent at Benares, and the State has since then been administered by a Diwan under the direct supervision of the Political Agent. The Chief brought to an end his voluntary exile to Benares and returned to Sutna in September 1904: he now lives in his State on a monthly allowance of Rs. 2,000. The Chief has formally adopted from a Parihar family of Katkon (Nagod State) a boy named Lal Bhargavendra Singh, who has been educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer.

The Chief is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

PAHRA (CHAUBE).

For ancestry and family history see "Paldeo." The present Jagirdar, Chaube Radha Charan, succeeded to the Jagir by adoption from the Taraon branch of the family. He received the personal title of "Rai Bahadur" in 1898 as a reward for good work during the famine of 1897. This title was altered to "Rao Bahadur" at the request of the Jagirdar in 1902. Radha Charan was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong.

PALDEO.

Paldeo is the first among the Chaube Jagirs. The ancestors of the Chaube Jagirdars were Chaube Brahmins and Killadars or governors of the fortress of Kalinjar, under the Panna Durbar, against whose authority they successfully rebelled.

In 1806 Dariao Singh, the then Killadar, was confirmed in possession of Kalinjar by the British Government; but his conduct was so unsatisfactory and the disunion among the members of his family so violent, that in 1812 they were made to exchange Kalinjar for the lands which they now hold, and a separate *sanad* was given to each of the seven members of the family, 2 shares being included in the *sanad* of Chhatarsal on his own account and that of his mother Ari, and one also to the family vakil whose descendants hold the Kamta Jagir.

It is a rule of succession among the Chaube Jagirdars that, when heirs fail to any of them, his Jagir is divided among the surviving branches. In this way three shares have already been absorbed, while one has been confiscated for misconduct, so that five remain.

The present Jagirdar is Chaube Jagat Raj. He received the personal title of "Rao Bahadur" on the 1st January 1903.

REWA.

The ruling family belongs to the Baghel clan of Rajputs descended from the Gujrat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296. A member of the family migrated to Northern India and obtained possession of Bandhogarh, which remained the capital of the Baghel possessions until its destruction by Akbar in 1597, when Rewa became the chief town.

Rewa is the first among the Baghelkhand States. The State is held under treaties made in 1812 and 1813.

For his services in 1857, the districts of Sohagpur and Amarkantak were conferred upon Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, the present Chief's father, on his guaranteeing that he would respect the rights of the zamindars of Amarkantak.

The transit duties levied in the State were abolished in 1868.

The present Chief, Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, is, according to native history, the thirty-third of his line.

He succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father when he was only three years and six months old. The State remained under the supervision of the Political Agent till November 1895, when the Maharaja obtained full ruling powers.

The Maharaja received the title of G.C.S.I. in 1897.

The administration has always been favourably reported on, and the Maharaja has kept up the improved methods of administration introduced during the British supervision of the State.

In 1897 the Maharaja offered his personal services and those of his troops for military duty on the frontier; but the offer was not accepted.

In 1900 the Maharaja offered fifty horses for the Transvaal war; but the offer was not made use of by Government.

Lords Dufferin, Lansdowne, and Elgin paid visits to the State in 1888, 1893, and 1894 respectively, during the minority of the Chief. Lord Curzon visited the State in April 1903.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

SOHAWAL.

The ruling family are Rajputs of the Baghel clan and connected with the Baghels of Rewa, of which State Sohawal formerly formed part. About the middle of the sixteenth century, when Amar Singh was Ruler of Rewa, his son, Fateh Singh, threw off his father's authority and established his independence as Chief of Sohawal. Afterwards Sohawal became subordinate to Panna in Bundelkhand; but, on the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government, a separate *sanad* was granted to the Chief of Sohawal in 1809.

The father of the present Chief received the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction in 1879. The present Chief, Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, received the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction on the 9th November 1901: the hereditary title is "Rais." The State was in debt; but the Chief has paid them off and administers his State well.

The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India ; but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

TARAON.

For history see "Paldeo."

The present Jagirdar is Chaube Brij Gopal. He is well disposed, but of weak health.

Central India—Bhopal Agency—Basoda.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 2	Basoda (Hydergarh). Bhopal .	Nawab Hyder Ali Khan, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>). Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Afghan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	1st January 1854. 9th July 1858.	12th June 1896. 17th June 1901.	... Viceroy and Governor-General.	... My friend.—I remain with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silver brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary : Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). Not addressed in English.
3	Daria Kheri .	Thakur Shimbhu Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th December 1902.	2nd January 1906.	...	...
4	Dhabla Dhir and Kakarkheri.	Thakur Ishri Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1885 .	6th June 1907	...	...
5	Dhabla Ghosi .	Thakur Chand Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th August 1859.	12th April 1902.	...	...
6	Dugri .	Miyan Khuda Bakhsh, Pindara (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	26th July 1854.	6th December 1883.	...	...
7	Jabria Bhil and Jabri.	Miyan Yusuf Muhammad Khan, Pindara (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	5th February 1875.	17th May 1886	...	...
8	Kamalpur .	Thakur Madan Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	7th February 1850.	12th October 1881.	...	...
9	Khajuri .	Miyan Karim Baksh, Pindara (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	12th June 1859.	12th June 1859.	...	...
10	Khilchipur .	Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh, Khichi Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th August 1897.	19th January 1908.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain your sincere friend.
11	Korwai .	Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	1st December 1901.	2nd October 1906.	...	.....
12	Muhammadgarh .	Nawab Muhammad Siddiq Kuli Khan, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	26th December 1890.	1st February 1910.	...	.....
13	Narsinghgarh .	His Highness Raja Arjun Singh, Umat Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th January 1887.	9th November 1895.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend.
14	Pathari (Banka)	Nawab Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	1850 .	31st December 1859.	Ditto .	My friend.—I remain your sincere friend.
15	Pipliaragar .	Miyan Yusuf Muhammad Khan, Pindara (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	5th February 1875.	March 1894 .	...	.....
16	Rajgarh .	His Highness Raja Sir Bane Singh, K.C.I.E.,	1851 .	20th January 1902.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
17	Ramgarh .	Thakur Man Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th September 1848.	10th April 1863.	...	.....
18	Sadankheri .	Thakur Jaswant Singh .	1883 .	29th December 1898.	...	.....
19	Suthalia .	Succession under consideration.	...	...	...	.....

BASODA (HYDERGARH).

The Chiefship, which was originally a part of Korwai, was formed in 1753 by a grant of country to Ahsanulla Khan, second son of Diler Khan. The Chiefship is feudatory to Gwalior, though it pays no tribute to that Durbar. In his relations with the Durbar the Basoda Chief receives the countenance and support of the Political Agent in Bhopal. The present Chief is Nawab Hyder Ali Khan.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue. *	Average annual expenditure. *	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.							
				To Govern- ment.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		Salute of Chiefs in guns.	
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
40'5 6,902	4,897 665,961	19,400 30,00,000	18,900 28,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
				...	...	165	577	...	752	400†	279†	19†
6	442	7,500	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
12	1,778	12,700	12,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6	668	9,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
71	144	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5	903	5,400	5,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
8	589	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	520	3,082	3,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil. Posthu- mous.
272'9	31,143	1,25,648	1,15,557	11,020	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	9
111	13,634	43,505	42,155	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
29'1	2,944	10,316	9,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
741	92,093	4,86,395	4,84,191	...	58,576	38	125	...	151	...	...	11
29'60	2,704	11,220	10,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2	701	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
940	88,376	4,77,652	4,66,665	...	53,210	30	109	...	40	...	...	11
...	...	8,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2	630	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
20	4,623	25,636	25,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

† 21 guns within limits of Bhopal territory.

† 625 Cavalry and 418 Infantry authorised.

BHOPAL

Bhopal is the principal Muhammadan State in Central India and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Muhammadan States in India. The ruling family was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Afghan of the Mirazi Khel clan, who came to India in 1709, during the reign of Forukshir, and obtained possession of the Berasia pargana in Malwa. He was nominated superintendent of the district of Berasia; and he took

advantage of the revolutions, which followed the death of the Emperor, to establish his independent authority in Bhopal and the neighbouring country. He died about 1740 A.D. and was succeeded by his legitimate minor son, Sultan Muhammad Khan; but he was compelled to abdicate in favour of Yar Muhammad, an elder but illegitimate son, whose cause was espoused by the Nizam. Yar Muhammad Khan had four sons, by the eldest of whom, Faiz Muhammad Khan, he was succeeded.

At this time Peshwa Baji Rao, while returning from Delhi, demanded in the name of the Emperor the restoration of the territories usurped by the Pathans of Bhopal, and the Nawab was compelled by treaty to relinquish all his possessions in Malwa except a few towns, being confirmed by the Peshwa in his remaining possessions in Gondwara.

Yasin Muhammad succeeded his brother, Faiz Muhammad Khan, and was succeeded by his brother, Hayat Muhammad Khan.

Towards the close of the eighteenth century, the Bhopal territories were overrun by plundering bands of Pindaris and were also invaded by Raghuji Bhonslé. At this time Wazir Muhammad, son of the Nawab's cousin, Sharif Muhammad Khan, who, when a mere youth, had fled from Bhopal after an unsuccessful rebellion (in which his father had been killed) against the power of the minister, returned to Bhopal as a soldier of fortune. He was the means of saving his country from destruction by the Marathas, and he became the founder of the branch of the Bhopal family which has since ruled in the State.

Towards the close of 1813 Bhopal was besieged by the united armies of the Maharaja Scindia and Raghuji Bhonslé; but Wazir Muhammad made a gallant defence during a siege of nine months and the Marathas were compelled to retire unsuccessful.

Wazir Muhammad died in 1816 and was succeeded by his second son, Nazar Muhammad, who was married to Kudsia Begam, daughter of Ghous Muhammad.

At the commencement of the Pindari war in 1817, the British Government formed a close alliance with Bhopal which Nazar Muhammad gladly accepted. A formal treaty was concluded in 1818, by which the State was guaranteed. Nazar Muhammad agreed to furnish a contingent and he received five districts in Malwa as a reward for his services.

Nazar Muhammad Khan was accidentally killed by the discharge of a pistol by the hand of his brother-in-law Faujdar Khan. He left one daughter, the Sikandar Begam, who was married to Jahangir Muhammad Khan. Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan died in 1844, leaving one daughter, the Shah Jahan Begam, as the lawful successor to the *masnad* of Bhopal.

The Shah Jahan Begam voluntarily resigned her right to rule during her mother's lifetime, and accordingly the Sikandar Begam was proclaimed Ruler of Bhopal in 1859. Sikandar Begam was always steadfastly attached to the British Government. For her services during the mutiny of 1857, she received in 1860 a grant of the pargana of Berasia, and in 1851 she was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

In 1862 the Government of India granted a sanad guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan Law, in the event of the failure of natural heirs.

Sikandar Begam died in 1868 and Shah Jehan Begam then assumed the administration. At her request her daughter, Sultan Jahan Begam, was expressly recognised by the British Government as her heir.

In 1877 the Order of the Imperial Crown was conferred on Her Highness the Shah Jahan Begam.

On the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit to Bhopal in 1891, Her Highness the Begam and her successors were exempted from the obligation to present *nazars* at interviews with the Viceroy.

Nawab Shah Jahan Begam died in June 1901 and Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam was immediately recognised by the Government of India as Ruler of Bhopal in succession to her mother.

Sultan Jahan Begam married, in February 1875, Myan Ahmad Ali Khan, known as the Sultan Dulha, who died in January 1902. Her Highness has three sons—Nawab

Nasurulla Khan, Sahibzada Obaidulla Khan, and Sahibzada Hamidulla Khan. Nawab Nasurulla Khan, the heir-apparent, has two sons; the first of whom, named Muhammad Habibullah Khan, was born in December 1903, and the second, named Muhammad Rafiqullah Khan, in May 1905.

Her Highness was made G.C.I.E. in June 1904 and a G.C.S.I. in January 1910.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales invested Her Highness with the insignia of G.C.I.E. during his visit to Indore in November 1905. Her Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at Indore in November 1905, and was also among the Chiefs assembled to meet His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in January 1907.

The Begam's 2nd son, Sahibzada Obaidulla Khan, was appointed as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in December 1906 and received the honorary rank of Captain in the Army in January 1909.

KHILCHIPUR.

The Khilchipur branch of the Khichi clan of Rajputs was founded by Ugra Sen in the year 1544. The representative of the family accorded allegiance to the Maratha rulers, and became tributary to Maharaja Scindia in the year 1793. In 1819 the British Government at the instance of the Gwalior Durbar decided the succession of Sher Singh.

Sher Singh was succeeded in 1869 by his nephew Amar Singh. In 1899 Amar Singh was succeeded by Rao Bhawani Singh, who died in January 1908. Bhawani Singh was succeeded by his son, Durjan Sal Singh, who is a minor receiving education at the Daly College, Indore. The State is managed by a Superintendent under the direct orders of the Political Agent in Bhopal.

The title of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred on the Chief of Khilchipur in April 1873 as a hereditary distinction by the Government of India.

The Chief pays a tribute of Bundi Hali Rs. 13,500, equivalent to Rs. 11,134-3-6 in British Currency, to the British Government under the existing stipulation with the Gwalior Durbar. The late Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

KORWAI.

The Chiefship was founded by an Afghan, named Muhammad Diler Khan, of the Feroz Khel. He first entered the service of the Raja of Datia in Bundelkhand, and afterwards, about 1726 A. D., that of the Raja of Basoda and, on the death of the Chief of Korwai, he seized the State.

Korwai, during the decline of the Moghal Empire, obtained power and dominion equal, if not superior in extent, to that of Bhopal; but suffered great spoliation at the hands both of the Marathas and Pindaris. In 1818 the Chief applied to the British authorities for protection against the oppression of the Maharaja Scindia's local officials in the neighbouring districts, and it was arranged that he should remain in the undisturbed possession of his territory.

Owing to its heavy indebtedness, the State was taken under management on behalf of Nawab Munawar Ali Khan in 1896. Nawab Munawar Ali Khan died in 1896: his younger brother, Yakub Ali Khan, succeeded to the State and married his brother's widow in 1897. Yakub Ali Khan died in October 1906 and was succeeded by his son, Sarwar Ali Khan, who was born in December 1901. As the present Nawab is a minor, a joint Superintendent has been appointed for Korwai and Pathari.

In 1907 the Government of India advanced to the State a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 at 4 per cent. for the purpose of paying off Seth Mulchand of Ajmer, who used to take interest at 6½ per cent.

The State pays Rs. 220, Government Currency, a year as *tanka* to the Thakur of Agra Barkhera.

MUHAMMADGARH.

This State was originally part of Korwai, and was given as a portion to a younger son of the Chief in 1753. It pays no tribute to any State and is directly dependent on the British Government. The present Chief, Nawab Muhammad Siddiq Kuli Khan, succeeded his father, Nawab Muhammad Hatim Kuli Khan, who resigned his position as Chief in February 1910.

Owing to the minority of the Chief the State is managed by the Political Agent through a Superintendent.

NARSINGHGARH.

Parasram, the founder of the Rajput State of Narsinghgarh, succeeded his father, Ajab Singh, in 1668 as minister to the Rawat of Rajgarh. In 1681 he compelled the Rawat to divide his territory with him: Narsinghgarh thus became a separate Chiefship.

In 1819 Chain Singh succeeded his father, Sobhag Singh, fifth in descent from Parasram, who had become imbecile. Sobhag Singh recovered and was again entrusted with the rule as Chief of Narsinghgarh. Owing to a difference with the Political Agent at Sehore, he attacked the British forces near that place and was killed in the engagement. After his death in 1827, Chain Singh's widow adopted Hanwant Singh, who died in March 1873, when his grandson, Partab Singh, was recognised as his successor. On this occasion the Maharaja Holkar demanded succession *nazarana*, but his claim was not admitted by Government.

Partab Singh died without issue in April 1890 and was succeeded by his uncle Mahtab Singh. Mahtab Singh died in November 1895.

The present Chief is His Highness Raja Arjun Singh (a cousin of the late Chief). He was educated first at the Daly College, Indore, and then at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and also received training for a year in the Imperial Cadet Corps. In May 1907 he married a daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sailana. He was invested with ruling powers in March 1909. A son and heir, Bikram Singh, was born on the 21st September 1909.

The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Chief and his heirs by the Government of India in May 1872.

Narsinghgarh pays a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 85,000 to the Maharaja Holkar.

The Chief receives a *tanka* of Hali Rs. 1,200 from the Maharaja Scindia and another of Rs. 5,102 from Dewas.

PATHARI (BANKA).

The Nawab of Pathari is a descendant of Dost Muhammad, the founder of the Bhopal family. He formerly held certain villages in the district of Raghugarh, of which he was deprived by the Maharaja Scindia. But in 1794 the estate was restored to Hyder Muhammad Khan through the mediation of the British Government. The present Nawab is Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan. He pays no tribute to any State.

Owing to heavy debts the estate was taken under management in 1895. It is now being administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Political Agent. The unpaid balance of the debt is Rs. 12,608.

RAJGARH.

The power of the Umats, a branch of the Parmora Rajputs, was established in the district known as Umatwara in the seventeenth century by two cousins, named Mohan Singh and Parasram, who assumed the titles of "Rawat" and "Diwan" and made a division of their possessions. The ancestors of the family, who were proprietors of large herds of camels, came from Mewar in A. D. 1442. Out of the division above-mentioned, which took place in 1681, arose the separate Chiefships of Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh.

On the Maratha conquest of Malwa about 1770, the Umats were compelled to submit in common with other States, and the Rawat became tributary to the Maharaja Scindia. In 1818 the Chief in possession of Rajgarh was Nawal Singh who succeeded to the *gadi* by the assassination of his brother.

On the establishment of the British authority in Central India, the mediation of the British Government was exercised to effect an arrangement for the payment of the tribute due to the Maharaja Scindia. Another agreement was mediated between the Rawat and the Puars of Dewas under which the Rawat receives an annual sum of Bhopal Rs. 5,102 from Dewas.

In 1831, Rawat Nawal Singh committed suicide and was succeeded by his nephew Moti Singh. In 1871, Moti Singh openly announced his conversion to the Mussalman religion and took the name of Muhammad Abdul Waseh Khan. He received the title of "Nawab" from the British Government in 1872, and died in October 1880. He was succeeded by his son, Bakhtawar Singh, who died in November 1882, and was succeeded by his son, Balbahadur Singh. Balbahadur Singh died in January 1902 and was succeeded by his uncle, Bane Singh. Raja Bane Singh received the title of K.C.I.E. in January 1908, and has one son, named Kuar Bir Indra Singh, who is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore.

In November 1885, on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Indore, the hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Chief in substitution for "Rawat"; and the Chief was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

The Raja pays a tribute of 85,000 Chandori rupees to the Maharaja Scindia and also 1,050 Kota rupees to the Jhalawar Chief. He receives from the Maharaja Scindia 1100 rupees annually.

The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

Central India—Bhopawar Agency.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ali Rajpur	Rana Pratap Singh, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1881	17th August 1890.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain your sincere friend.
2	Bakhtgarh	Thakur Sardar Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1868	18th August 1892.	...	...
3	Barwani	Rana Ranjit Singh, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th December 1888.	14th December 1894.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain your sincere friend.
4	Bhaisola (Dotria).	Thakur Unkar Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1886	13th July 1892.	...	Not addressed in English.
5	Bharudpura	Bhumia Mukat Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1893	14th March 1896.	...	Ditto
6	Chhota Bar-khera.	Bhumia Bherun Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1889	7th March 1904.	...	Ditto
7	Dhar	His Highness Raja Udaji Rao Puar, Puar Maratha (<i>Hindu</i>).	30th September 1886.	29th July 1898.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
8	Garhi (Bhaisakho).	Bhumia Raghunath Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1880	25th February 1892.	...	...
9	Jamnia	Bhumia Hamir Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1846	1863	...	...
10	Jhabua	His Highness Raja Udai Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1876	26th April 1895.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend.
11	Jobat	Rana Indarjit Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th March 1889.	14th August 1897.	...	Not addressed in English.
12	Kachhi Baroda	Thakur Beni Madho Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th October 1904.	13th June 1906.	...	Ditto
13	Kali Baori	Bhumia Sumer Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	13th November 1903.	18th June 1909.	...	Ditto
14	Kathiwar	Thakur Onkar Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1892	8th June 1903.	...	Ditto
15	Kothide	Bhumia Mohan Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1886	15th November 1901.	...	Ditto
16	Mathwar	Rana Bakht Singh, Puar, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1871	15th August 1901.	...	Ditto
17	Mota Barkhera	Bhumia Daulat Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1874	11th March 1897.	...	Ditto
18	Multhan	Thakur Bharat Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1893	26th August 1901.	...	Ditto
19	Nimkhera	Bhumia Indarjit Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1888	31st December 1894.	...	Ditto
20	Rajgarh	Bhumia Ratan Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1871	4th December 1900.	...	Ditto
21	Ratanmal	Thakur Dasrath Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1894	29th April 1899.	...	Ditto

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue. *	Average annual expenditure. *	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16.	17	18	19	20
836	50,185	1,29,224	1,09,711	...	10,000		..	17	199†	...	...	9
65°57	6,774	54,318	33,700	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,178	76,136	4,06,019	3,24,385	.	..		...	24	273† 1‡	...	...	9
16	3,040	15,113	14,493	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
30	1,542	7,030	6,181	..	.		...	...	...	...	.	Nil.
2°83	2,127	10,743	10,293	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
1,413	142,115	8,43,840	7,77,838	..	..	98	212	...	332† 19‡	...	..	15
4°21	712	3,563	3,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
31	2,877	24,000	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,336	80,889	1,25,622	93,670	...	...	...	...	30	209 } 75† 4‡	...	...	11
139	9,443	29,997	21,106	..	...		...	5	47†	...	...	Nil.
34°53	2,783	30,593	24,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.
11°76	2,154	9,159	8,761	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
70°80	3,425	9,212	8,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6°44	429	1,077	1,079	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
129	1,002	4,347	3,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil.
51°08	5,622	25,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil.
99°21	7,644	54,436	51,830	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	Nil.
91	4,641	25,044	23,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
28	682	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
32	1,200	5,418	5,684	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

† Armed Police.

‡ Artillery men.

ALI RAJPUR.

The early history of the State is very uncertain; but it appears to have been founded by Arand Deo Rathor about 1440. When the British power was established in Malwa, this State was under the control of an adventurer named Musafir Makrani. This man was recognised as Manager of the State during the minority of Jaswant Singh, posthumous son of Partab Singh, who had died prior to the British settlement of Malwa. An engagement was mediated in 1818 between Musafir Makrani and the Dhar Government, under which customs duties in Ali Rajpur were made over to Dhar in view of payment of tribute. This arrangement proved to be unsatisfactory, and, in view thereof and with a view to promote commerce with Guzerat, it was arranged, through the mediation of the British Government, that the State should pay to the British Government for Dhar the sum of Rs. 10,000 Hali currency. The tribute having been thus alienated from Dhar, all supremacy of that State as regards Ali Rajpur ceased.

In March 1862 Jaswant Singh died leaving a will by which he divided the State between his two sons. The neighbouring Chiefs were consulted as to whether this partition should be admitted, and it was at last decided by the British Government that the will should be set aside and Gangadeo, the eldest son, should be recognised as heir. In 1881, owing to the lax administration of the then Diwan, and more particularly by reason of his interference with the hereditary customs of the Bhil Patels and Tarvis, the Bhil population was in a very discontented state. Thakur Jit Singh, who had objected to the nomination by the Government of India of Bijai Singh as Chief, took advantage of this discontent and induced the Bhil and Bhilala leaders, together with many Makranis, to rise against the Local Government. The towns of Nanpur, Bhabra, and Chaktala were looted, and Ali Rajpur itself was threatened; but with the assistance of the Malwa Bhil Corps the disturbance was put down and the leaders were shot or captured.

Bijai Singh died in August 1890 before he was invested with powers. His cousin, Partap Singh, the present Chief, was selected by the Government of India to succeed him. He was educated at the Daly College at Indore.

The Chief was entrusted with full administrative powers in July 1909. He exercises criminal and civil powers in the State except as regards heinous offences, which are reported to the Political Agent who tries the more important cases himself, but has the discretionary power to make over to the Durbar for trial such cases as may seem advisable.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, but is not entitled to be visited by him. The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. The family is of Rajput (Rathor) extraction.

Maulvi Sayed Ahmed is the Diwan of the State. The State suffered severely from famine; the population, which is almost entirely Bhil, showing a loss of about 30 per cent. as compared with the census of 1891.

BARWANI.

The Ranas of this State are Sisodia Rajputs of the Udaipur family who separated from the parent stock about the fourteenth century. Their country was originally of considerable extent; but was devastated by the Marathas and, at the time of Sir John Malcolm's settlement of Malwa, only a strip of the Satpura range with the low lands on either side remained to them. They were not, however, tributaries to any of the Malwa Chiefs.

Owing to the incapacity of the Chief, the State was under British management from 1861 to 1873 and from 1880 to 1886, when full administrative authority was conceded to the then Rana, Indrajit Singh, on the distinct understanding that the measure was tentative, and that, should it fail, it would be necessary to revert to the former arrangement.

Indrajit Singh died in December 1894 and was succeeded by his son, the present Rana Ranjit Singh.

Rana Ranjit Singh completed his studies in the Mayo College in May 1907. He passed the Post Diploma or Administrative Class course and was head of the College at the time he left. The Rana received powers of administration in January 1910. Previous to this the administration of the State was carried on by a Superintendent directly under the orders of the Political Agent. Thakur Bharat Singha, cousin of the Chief, became Superintendent in 1909. The Chief exercises criminal and civil powers in the State subject to the conditions that all heinous offences are reported to the Political Agent who ordinarily tries murder and other cases of exceptional importance in his own court, but has a discretionary power of making over to the Darbar for trial such cases as may seem advisable. The proceedings in such cases are subject to revision by the Political Agent. All sentences of death require confirmation by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. On the investment of Rana Ranjit Singh with administrative powers Thakur Bharat Singh, cousin of the Chief, who was carrying on the duties of Superintendent during the minority of the Chief, was appointed Dewan of the State. The revenue, which in 1892 was only two lakhs of rupees, now exceeds four lakhs. Barwani has a considerable forest area which forms an increasingly valuable source of revenue for the State.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy but not to be visited by him.

DHAR.

The Dhar State ranks first in the Bhopawar Agency.

In the early part of the last century the State suffered severely at the hands of the Maharaja Scindia and the Maharaja Holkar, and it was only rescued from extinction by the British settlement of Malwa. By the treaty of 1819, the State was taken under the protection of the British Government, and several districts which had been lost were recovered and restored to it. The State mutinied in 1857 and was confiscated; but was subsequently restored to the late Chief, Anand Rao Puar, who was entrusted with the administration in 1864, and died in July 1898. He received the title of "Maharaja" as a personal distinction in 1877. He was also made K.C.S.I. The Maharaja was created C.I.E. in 1883. The present Chief, Udaji Rao Puar, who is an adopted son of the late Maharaja, was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European tutor.

The Chief received powers to administer his State in December 1907, subject to a general obligation to consult the Political Agent in all important matters and to obtain his consent before making any important changes in measures which have been introduced during the minority. The Chief selected, as his Diwan, Babu T. Chhajuram, who had been Assistant Superintendent and Revenue Officer during the latter portion of the minority. The Diwan received the title of Rai Bahadur on the 25th June 1909.

The State maintains no Imperial Service Troops. Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General, visited Dhar in 1875. Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General, visited Dhar in November 1902. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

In 1886 the Government of India acknowledged the jurisdiction (civil and criminal) of the Chief of Dhar over the guaranteed Thakurs within his State in all cases where such jurisdiction could be fairly proved to have become an established prescriptive right by reason of its long continuance. As a result of the investigation, the Durbar's right to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in all the guaranteed estates has been recognised.

In 1904 agreements in connection with the long standing dispute between the Durbar and the four guaranteed Thakurs (Multhan, Kachhi Baroda, Dotria, and Bakhtgarh) regarding the collection of sayar revenues was arrived at.

The Darbar, as a matter of grace, has granted to all the guaranteed Bhumias, subordinate to it, certain forest privileges for local use, but has reserved to itself all other prerogatives in the matter.

As regards the Bhumias who hold under guarantee from Dhar, the Durbar, except in respect to the land tax, has full sovereign rights.

The Darbar has granted certain civil and criminal powers to their subordinate Thakurs and Bhumias, guaranteed and unguaranteed, in respect of their holdings from the State.

The Darbar adopted the British rupee as the sole legal tender of the State in 1894.

The State has abolished customs duties and inaugurated in lieu thereof town or octroi duty.

The Puar family, originally an off-shoot of the great Rajput clan, was one of the most distinguished in early Maratha history. Anand Rao Puar is generally considered as the founder of the principality, which, with the right to receive tribute from certain Rajput Chiefs, was assigned to him by the first Baji Rao Peshwa (circa 1725-30).

JHABUA.

Jhabua was the principal guaranteed Chief under the old Bhil Agency and, prior to the settlement of Malwa, was tributary to Maharaja Holkar. The family are Rathor Rajputs descended from one of the former Rajas of Jodhpur, and have been established in this part of Central India for about three centuries.

There are some twenty families of rank (Umraos) in the State who pay Rs. 15,000 as tribute to the Maharaja Holkar and Rs. 5,000 to their own Chief.

In 1871, an exchange of land was effected between Jhabua and Indore as to the parganas of Thandla and Pitlawad, in which formerly joint jurisdiction was exercised. Under this arrangement, Thandla remained with Jhabua and Pitlawad with Indore. As compensation for the share of customs duty formerly accruing to Indore in these territories, Jhabua pays annually to Indore the sum of Salim Shahi Rs. 1,278. A further sum of Rs. 1,400 is also paid to equalise the revenue of some of the transferred villages.

The present Chief, Raja Udai Singh, was adopted by the late Raja Gopal Singh from the Khawasa family, a tributary of Jhabua. He was granted full powers in his State in 1898. The Chief married the sister of the Chief of Sunth Rampur (Panch Mahals) in May 1907.

The Chief's jurisdiction is limited and all cases of heinous offences are reported to the Political Agent, who tries all more important cases in his Court but has the discretionary power of making over to the Durbar for trial such cases as may seem advisable.

He is entitled to be received in separate Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy, but is not entitled to a return visit. The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

Owing to the disastrous effect of the famine of 1899-1900 on the finances, it has been found necessary to curtail the powers of the Chief, who is required to abide by the advice of his Diwan, who is appointed with the approval of the Political Agent, and also to submit the annual budget for the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General. The Chief has considerable natural intelligence and takes great interest in the administration of his State.

JOBAT.

The ruling family are Rathor Rajputs and are an off-shoot of the Ali Rajpur family.

The late Chief died in August 1897 and was succeeded by his son, Indarjit Singh, the present Rana.

Indarjit Singh, in September 1907, left the Daly College, Indore, where he had been studying, and he is now working in the State under the tutelage of the Superintendent, Munshi Muhammad Akbar Khan, and is acquiring some knowledge of administration.

This small State, which is populated almost entirely by Bhils, is now under superintendence, the direct administration being carried on by Munshi Muhammad Akbar Khan under the orders and control of the Political Agent.

The State suffered very severely from famine, and it will be some time before it can recover its former prosperity.

The Chief is not entitled to be received by the Viceroy in separate Durbar. The Chief married the daughter of the Raja of Dehi, a tributary of the Indore State, in May 1907.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ajaigarh .	His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Ranjor Singh Bahadur, <i>K.C.I.E.</i> , Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th September 1848.	9th September 1859.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar. (Gold and silk thread).
2	Alipura .	Raja† Chhatrapati, <i>C.S.I.</i> , Jagirdar, Parihara Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th August 1853.	3rd November 1871.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
3	Banka Pahari .	Diwan Mehrban Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela Thakur (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th August 1857.	3rd August 1890.	...	.....
4	Baoni .	His Highness Azam-ul-Umra Fakhr-ud-Daula Munn-ul-Mulk Sahib-i-Jah Mihin Sirdar Nawab Raizul Hassan Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	28th October 1876.	2nd August 1894.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My esteemed friend.—I remain with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
5	Beri .	Rao Lokendra Singh, Jagirdar, Puar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th August 1891.	8th June 1904.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
6	Bihat .	Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	16th May 1902.	26th January 1908.	Ditto	Ditto
7	Bijawar .	His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sawant Singh Bahadur, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	25th November 1877.	26th June 1900.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
8	Bijna .	Diwan Himmat Singh .	1894	23rd March 1909.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
9	Charkhari .	His Highness Maharaja-dhiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Juihar Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, <i>C.I.E.</i>	14th April 1847.	16th June 1908.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary :
10	Chhatarpur .	His Highness Maharaja† Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, Puar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th August 1866.	4th November 1867.	Ditto	Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary :
11	Datia .	His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Gobind Singh Bahadur, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	21st June 1886	5th August 1907.	Ditto	Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary :

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chief in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
802	78,236	2,25,000	2,00,000	7,014	...	67	359	...	...	...	...	11
73	14,592	53,000	45,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5	1,056	6,000	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
121	19,780	1,00,000	70,000	...	...	...	...	4	30	...	...	11
32	4,279	29,000	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
16	3,984	27,000	14,000	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
973	110,500	2,40,000	2,00,000	...	...	25	106	...	...	...	...	11
8	1,578	7,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
745	123,954	5,00,000	4,00,000	8,584	...	31	244	...	...	...	...	11
1,118	156,139	4,50,000	4,00,000	...	...	14	62	...	...	...	...	11
912	173,759	5,00,000	4,00,000	...	15,000	130	348	...	...	...	...	15

Approximate.
title is "Raja,"
title is "Rao."

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Dhurwai .	Diwan Ranjor Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>), with two other shareholders.	10th November 1833.	14th January 1851.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
13	Garauli .	Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	2nd April 1883	20th December 1883.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
14	Gaurihat .	Prithipal Singh, Jagirdar, Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	1886	April 1904	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
15	Jigni .	Rao Bhan Pratap Singh <i>alias</i> Fateh Singh Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	18th May 1878.	8th April 1892	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
16	Lughasi .	Diwan Chhatarpati Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th August 1887.	3rd September 1902.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
17	Naigawan Ribai.	Vishwanath Singh, Jagirdar, Dowah Ahir (<i>Hindu</i>).	1878	8th March 1908.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
18	Orchha .	His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Partap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd July 1854.	15th March 1874.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary : Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
19	Panna .	His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Jadendra Singh, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1893 .	20th June 1902	Ditto .	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary : Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
20	Samthar .	His Highness Maharaja† Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, Gujar Ahir (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th Nov. 1864.	17th June 1896	Ditto .	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary : Kharita bag—Kumkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
21	Sarila .	Raja Mahipal Singh, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	11th Sept. 1898.	11th September 1898.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
22	Tori Patchpur.	Rao Bahadur ‡ Diwan Arjun Singh, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1870 .	7th February 1880.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .

‡ Personal title.

† Personal ; hereditary title is "Raja."

GENERAL.

Bundelkhand was originally held by the Chandelas. The Gaharwar tribe, whom other Rajputs do not admit as being true Rajputs, is the origin of the Bundelas. Jesonda, the seventh in descent from the general ancestor of the Gaharwar, in consequence of great sacrificial rites performed at Bindabsani, gave the title of "Bundela" to his issue. The Bundelas ousted the Chandelas about A.D. 1200. Rudra Pratap founded Orchha, the

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15	1,826	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
39	5,231	37,000	28,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
71	7,760	27,000	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
22	3,838	18,000	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
45	6,285	24,000	24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
12	2,497	10,880	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,080	321,634	7,50,000	7,50,000	...	...	130	600	...	...	...	...	17§
2,596	192,986	5,00,000	5,00,000	9,955	...	30	198	...	...	...	...	II
178	33,472	4,00,000	1,50,000	...	...	200	300	...	...	...	...	II
35	6,298	59,000	59,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil. Posthumous.
36	7,099	30,000	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

§ Two guns personal.

parent State of Bundelkhand. The Bundelas always held high positions under the Delhi Empire by reason of their great military genius. Bhagwan of Orchha commanded the advanced guard of Shah Jahan's army. His son, Subkaran, was Aurangzeb's most distinguished leader in the Deccan, and another Orchha Chief, Dilpat, fell at Jajow.

The western or sanad States were formed by Chhatarsal's division amongst his descendants of the territory he acquired from the parent stock which was estimated to have an income of three crores of rupees.

Orchha, Datia, and Samthar, the eastern States, have treaties with the British Government. The remainder of the States are held by *sanad*.

AJAIGARH.

In 1765, Guman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh, the Chief of Jaitpur, was granted Banda and Ajaigarh by his uncle. The Chief of this State was originally styled the Raja of Banda. Raja Bakhat Bali, grandson of Jagat Raj, was driven from his possession by Ali Bahadur and reduced to such indigence that he was glad to accept a stipend of Rs. 2 a day from his conqueror. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803, he received a pension of Rs. 3,000 a month. In 1807 he received a *sanad* restoring to him a portion of his possessions. The pension was discontinued in August 1808.

The present Chief is His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Ranjor Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E. The title of "Sawai" was recognised by the Government of India on the 1st January 1877.

Supreme criminal jurisdiction under certain conditions has been conferred on Maharaja Ranjor Singh. The present Chief has three sons, *viz.*, Bhopal Singh, born in 1866 and educated in the Rajkumar College; Jaipal Singh, born in June, 1874; Pakshpal Singh, born in April 1877; and two grandsons, *viz.*, Purna Pratap Singh, son of Bhopal Singh, born in August 1884; and the second, son of Jaipal Singh, born in September 1899.

Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877.

ALIPURA.

The family is of Parihar caste of Rajputs. The lands composing this State were granted by the descendants of Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal).

The present Chief is Raja Chhatrapati, C.S.I. He was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903. He has one son, Kuar Harpal Singh, born in 1882.

BANKA PAHARI.

The present Jagirdar, Diwan Mehrban Singh, succeeded his cousin, Diwan Sukh Sahib, on the latter's death in August 1890. This Jagir has been exempted from the payment of contributions towards the support of its convicts in British jails.

BAONI.

Baoni is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand.

The Baoni family claims its descent from Nizam-ul-umra of Hyderabad. The State was granted by the Peshwa, and the British Government executed a deed recognising the validity of the Peshwa's grant.

The present Chief is His Highness Azam-ul-Umra Sahib-i-Jah Mihin Sirdar Nawab

The complimentary titles "Fakhr-ud-Daula," "Muin-ul-Mulk," and "Zafar Jang" were substituted for others in 1888. Raizul Hassan Khan Bahadur. On the 1st January 1903 the administration, till then vested in a Superintendent appointed by Government, was partially placed in the Chief's hands.

Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Daulatpur Durbar. The Chief paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Jhansi in October 1901. The Nawab attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

BERI.

The ruling family is descended from Jagat Raj (a son of Chhatrasal) in the female line. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand the villages of Chili and Dadri were resumed, only Umri being left in the possession of the ancestors of the Chief. In lieu of these villages other villages were given to Jugal Prasad. In consideration of the services of a former Jagirdar, Vishwanath Singh, during the mutinies of 1857, the *nazarana*, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been claimed on the succession of Bijai Singh, was remitted.

The Jagirdar, Rao Raghuraj Singh, who had succeeded in October 1892, died on the 7th June 1904, leaving two sons and two widows. The succession of his eldest son Rao Lokendra Singh was recognised by the Government of India.

The Jagirdar and his brother, Ghanraj Singh, are being educated at the Daly College, Indore. During the Jagirdar's minority the estate is administered, in accordance with the late Jagirdar's last wishes, by his junior surviving widow, the daughter of the late Maharaja Lokpal Singh of Panna, assisted by a Kamdar appointed by the Political Agent.

BIHAT.

The ancestors of the Bihat family received service grants from Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal) : on the British occupation of Bundelkhand the usual *sanads* were granted.

The present Jagirdar, Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, is being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

The Jagir pays a tribute of Rs. 1,400 a year for the village of Lohargawan.

BIJAWAR.

The ruling family is descended from Birsingh Deo, an illegitimate son of Jagat Raj, son of Chhatrasal. In 1811 a *sanad* was granted to Ratan Singh, who was required to subscribe a deed of allegiance. The title of "Maharaja Bahadur" was conceded on the 2nd October 1866, and that of "Sawai" on the 1st January 1877.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sawant Singh Bahadur is the second son of the Chief of Orchha. He was adopted by the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh and succeeded in June 1900. The administration of the State was made over to the Chief in January 1903 under certain conditions. The Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers on the 17th October 1904.

Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877. The Chief paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Orchha in October 1902. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

BIJNA.

This Jagir is divided into two shares.

The late Jagirdar, Diwan Makund Singh, who was born in January 1838, succeeded his father in June 1850 and died in December 1908. He was succeeded by Diwan Himmat Singh, the present Jagirdar. Being a minor, his Jagir is managed by a Kamdar under the orders of the Political Agent. This Jagir has been exempted from the payment of contributions towards the support of its convicts in British jails.

CHARKHARI.

The Chiefship dates from 1765 when Khuman Singh, a great-grandson of Chhatarsal, received Charkhari from Pahar Singh of Jaitpur. Bijai Bahadur, son and successor of Khuman Singh, was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government, and a *sanad* was granted to him in 1804.

Raja Ratan Singh received, as a reward for his services in 1857, a Jagir of Rs. 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a *khilat*, and a hereditary salute of 11 guns. On the 1st January 1877, the title of "Sipahdar-ul-Mulk" was conferred on the Chief.

The late Chief, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Sir Malkhan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was adopted by Raja Ratan Singh's widow.

The Government of India recognized the succession of Malkhan Singh, and the State was kept under the supervision of a British officer during the Chief's minority. In January 1892 the Chief was entrusted with the government. In 1894 Maharajadhiraja Malkhan Singh was empowered, under certain conditions, to exercise criminal jurisdiction in heinous cases within the State. Maharajadhiraja Malkhan Singh died without issue on the 15th June 1908, and was succeeded by his father, Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh Ju Deo, C.I.E.

Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877. The late Chief was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903, and attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

CHHATARPUR.

The ruling family is descended from Kuar Sone Shah, who was a servant of the Panna Chief. During the troubles which ensued on the introduction of the Maratha power, Kuar Sone Shah usurped a large tract of country for himself.

The British Government established Sone Shah in the *Raj* of Chhatarpur. A *sanad* was granted in 1806.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in November 1867. In August 1887 the Chief was invested with full administrative powers. In 1869 the State gave land for the Nowgong Cantonment, for which it receives yearly Rs. 3,249-10-3. The Chief has no son. In 1894 His Highness was empowered under certain conditions to exercise criminal jurisdiction over heinous offences within his State.

Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877.

DATIA.

Bhagwan Rao, a son of Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, received Datia and Bâroni from his father in 1626. The first treaty with this State was concluded with Raja Parichhat on the 15th March 1804. After the deposition of the Peshwa in 1818, a tract of land on the east of the river Sindh was added to Datia as a reward for the attachment of the Chief to the British Government, and a new treaty was made with him. His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1845, succeeded his

The title of "Lokendra" was conferred on the adoptive father, Bijai Bahadur, in 1857. His Highness was present at the Delhi Assemblage

in 1877, and visits were exchanged with the Viceroy. His Excellency paid a visit to Datia in October 1902. The late Chief was also present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903, and at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. On the 1st January 1906 his salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction. Maharaja Bhawani Singh died in August 1907 and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Gobind Singh Bahadur.

In 1879 the Chief entered into an agreement with the Government of India to stop the manufacture of salt in the town of Datia and to limit the outturn in certain parganas to 16,500 maunds annually. In consideration of the loss the Chief would sustain by this agreement, it was arranged that he should receive Rs. 10,000 a year.

In 1882 the Chief ceded land for the Betwa canal, receiving payment for the area required.

In 1904 the Chief agreed to cease coining Raja Shahi rupees; but the old currency has not yet been wholly withdrawn.

DHURWAI.

The Jagir is divided into three shares.

The present Jagirdar is Diwan Ranjor Singh.

This Jagir has been exempted from the payment of contributions towards the support of its convicts in British jails. The Jagir, which had been reduced to bankruptcy by the imprudence of the Jagirdar and co-sharers, was taken under management by the Agency in April 1906.

GARAULI.

The family claims descent from Gopal Singh, who was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government. Gopal Singh eventually submitted on condition of full pardon and a provision in land. A *sanad* was given to Gopal Singh in 1812.

The present Chief, Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, and has a son who was born in November 1902.

GAURIHAR.

This family is descended from Raja Ram, who was Governor of a fort in the service of Guman Singh, ancestor of the Rajas of Ajaigarh. During the anarchy of the times,

Raja Ram rebelled against his master. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Raja Ram was at the head of a band of professed plunderers and for long disturbed the peace of the country. The resistance of Raja Ram was so successful that Government sanctioned a reward of Rs. 30,000 for his capture. But before the proclamation was issued, he was induced to surrender on the promise of receiving a territorial possession on terms similar to those granted to the Bundelkhand Chiefs. A *sanad* was granted in November 1807.

For his services during the mutiny, Sawai Rajdhar Rudra Singh, a former Jagirdar, received the title of "Rao Bahadur" with a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000.

The present Jagirdar, Prithpal Singh, succeeded his father Rao Bahadur Shamle Prasad, in April 1904.

In May 1907 the Jagirdar was given administrative powers with certain restrictions.

HASHT-BHAYA JAGIRS.

These Jagirs originally formed part of the Orchha State. The founder of the family was Diwan Rai Singh, great-grandson of Bir Singh Deo, one of the Rajas of Orchha who possessed the Jagir of Baragaon. The name of the Hasht-bhaya Jagirs is derived from the fact of Diwan Rai Singh having divided his Jagir of Baragaon into eight shares—Kari, Pasai, Taraoli, Chirgaon, Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori Fatehpur, and Banka Pahari—among his eight sons. The Jagir of Kari became at an early date merged in the other shares, Taraoli reverted to Orchha, and Pasai was incorporated in the Jhansi District and is now British territory. Chirgaon was confiscated in 1841 for the rebellion of the Jagirdar; so that of the original eight shares into which the Jagir of Baragaon was divided there remain now only four holdings, *viz.*, Banka Pahari, Bijna, Dhurwai, and Tori Fatehpur.

In 1821 it was decided that these Jagirs should be considered directly dependent on the British Government; but that the Jagirdars should continue the usual observances to the Raja of Orchha as the nominal head of the family.

JIGNI.

The Jigni family claims descent from Rao Padam Singh, one of the sons of Chhatrasal. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Pirthi Singh, grandson of Padam Singh, was in possession of fourteen villages. These were attached in consequence of his contumacy; but, after two years, six of the villages were restored to him by a *sanad* granted in 1810.

Pirthi Singh was succeeded by Bhopal Singh, who died heirless.

The adoption of Lachman Singh was recognised by the Government of India. He died in April 1892.

Bhan Pratap Singh *alias* Fateh Singh, the present Jagirdar, was adopted from the Charkhari family. Bhan Pratap Singh has only lately been given powers to administer his Jagir.

The title of "Rao" attaches to the Chiefship.

The Jagirdar's mother received the personal title of "Rani" in January 1898 in recognition of the excellence of her administration during Bhan Pratap Singh's minority. A son was born to the Jagirdar in December 1904.

LUGHASI.

This family is descended from Hirde Shah of Panna.

As a reward for his services during the mutiny, Sardar Singh, a former Jagirdar, was given the title of "Rao Bahadur," a Jagir of Rs. 2,000, and a *Khilat* worth Rs. 10,000. In 1872 the title of "Diwan" was conferred on the then Chief, Hira Singh.

The present Jagirdar, Diwan Chhatarpati Singh, succeeded his father, Khet Singh, in September 1902 and was given powers on the 1st July 1909. The Jagirdar Chhatarpati Singh was educated at the Daly College, Indore, with his brother, Kuar Pratap Singh. He is married to a relation of the Maharaja of Chhatarpur.

NAIGAWAN RIBAI.

The family is descended from Lachhman Singh, one of the bandit leaders of Bundelkhand, who was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a *sanad* for five villages. In 1850 it was decided that the Jagir was held merely on a life-tenure and ought to have been resumed on the death of the then Jagirdar. It was, however, continued to Jagat Singh, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that it was to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime, however, the right of adoption was conceded and, on the Jagirdar's death in 1867, the succession of his widow, Larai Dulaiya, was sanctioned. In 1893 the adoption of Vishwanath Singh, a son of the Jagirdar's step grand-daughter, was sanctioned. Vishwanath Singh was also recognized successor of Larai Dulaiya, who relinquished her powers in March 1909 and died on the 6th August 1909.

ORCHHA.

Orchha or Tikamgarh is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States and was the only State in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa. The Marathas, however, severed from Orchha the territory which formed the State of Jhansi.

In 1501, Rudra Pratap founded Orchha and Bir Singh Deo (1605—1626), fourth in succession from him, was the most famous of the Orchha Chiefs. His son and successor, Jujhar Singh (1626—1635), rebelled and was dispossessed of his kingdom, the Orchha State remaining without a Chief from 1635 to 1641 when Shah Jahan restored it to Pahar Singh, another son of Bir Singh Deo.

When the British entered Bundelkhand, a treaty of friendship and defensive alliance was concluded with Raja Bikramajit Mahindra, eleventh in succession from Pahar Singh, on the 23rd December 1812.

The present Chief is His Highness Saramda-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Partap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and succeeded to the *gadi* in March 1874 on the death of his brother, Hamir Singh.

The late Chief rendered loyal services during the mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which a tribute of Rs. 3,000, which was paid for the Jagir of Taraoli, was remitted, and the *istimrari* revenue of the village of Mohanpur, amounting to Rs. 200, was at the same time remitted.

In 1879 it was decided to style the Chief of Orchha in communication from the Viceroy as "Maharaja Sahib Mushfik Mihrban." In 1882 he was granted the hereditary title of "Sawai", and in 1886 that of "Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand."

He is a good and strong ruler. He is economical in his personal expenditure and takes great personal interest in the development of his State.

In 1897, the eldest son of the Chief, Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Singh, was clandestinely married to a daughter of the Thakur of Wadhwan, which did not meet with the approval of His Highness. The Raja Bahadur consequently resided outside the Orchha State until December 1902, when differences were settled and he was permitted to return to Orchha.

The second son of the Chief, Sawant Singh, was adopted by His Highness the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh of Bijawar and is now Chief of that State.

The Chief was present at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877 and visits were exchanged with the Viceroy. The Viceroy paid a visit to Orchha in October 1902. The Chief was also present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903 and, with his son, at the conference regarding Chiefs' Colleges at Ajmer in 1904. His Highness was present at the Durbar held at Indore by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1905.

He was created a G. C. S. I. on the 1st January 1906 and was invested with the insignia by His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in April 1906.

PANNA.

The Panna Chiefs are descended from the Orchha house. During the anarchy that followed the death of Jujhar Singh, Champat Rai, a grandson of Udot Singh, brother of Madhukar Shah, Raja of Orchha, became the recognised leader of the Bundelas. His son, Chhatarsal, acquired much territory east of the Dhasan and founded Panna. On his death

his possessions were divided, the town of Panna falling to his son, Hirde Shah, who thus became the first Raja of Panna. A *sanad* was conferred upon Raja Kishore Singh, sixth in succession from Hirde Shah, in 1807, on his subscribing to a deed of allegiance.

Panna is the senior *sanad* State in Bundelkhand.

As a reward for services rendered during the mutiny of 1857, Nirpat Singh, a former Chief, received a *khilat* of Rs. 20,000.

In 1875 the title of "Mahendra", which was granted in 1869 as a personal distinction, was made hereditary in recognition of the loyalty of the Chief to the British Crown.

Madho Singh, who succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in March 1898, was deposed for his complicity in the poisoning of his uncle, Rao Raja Khuman Singh, and interned at Bellary in the Madras Presidency, with a suitable allowance for his support. The Government of India selected as Chief Jadvendra Singh, son of the late Rao Raja Khuman Singh. Jadvendra Singh is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. During the minority of the Chief, the administration of the State has been vested in a Diwan and Council supervised by the Political Agent.

Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877.

SAMTHAR.

In about 1735, Raja Indrajit Singh of Datia granted titular honours to None Shah's son, Madan Singh Gujar, who was at the same time made Kiladar of Samthar fort: a Jagir of five villages being later on granted to his son Devi Singh. The present State developed from this Jagir. Samthar is the only Gujar State in Bundelkhand.

When the British entered the province, Raja Ranjit Singh, son of Devi Singh, requested to be taken into the friendship and protection of the British Government; but no definite arrangement was made till 1817 when a treaty was concluded with him.

In 1879 an agreement was made with the Chief by which he undertook to control the manufacture, import, transit, and taxation of salt, and was allowed in return an annual supply, free of cost, of 500 maunds. In 1884 this agreement was revised at the request of the Chief, who now receives Rs. 1,450 annually in lieu of the supply, and the restrictions which the agreement of 1879 contained relative to the import, export, and transit of salt were tentatively withdrawn.

In 1882 the Chief ceded land for the construction of the Betwa Canal and was paid compensation.

* Family title "Raja."
The title of "Maharaja" was conferred in 1898 as a personal distinction.

The present Chief is His Highness Maharaja * Bir Singh Deo Bahadur.

The Chief has no son; but a daughter was born to him in April 1901.

Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877. The Chief was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. His Highness was awarded the gold Kaisar-i-Hind medal on the 1st of January 1907.

SARILA.

The Sarila State was founded by Aman Singh, a son of Pahar Singh of Jaitpur, a grandson of Rai Chhatrasal.

At the time of British occupation of Bundelkhand, the Chief was in possession of the small fort and village of Sarila yielding a revenue of Rs. 9,000 a year. In consideration of his influence in the district and his submission to the British Government, an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem was granted him; and finally certain villages were conferred upon him by *sanad* in 1807 and the pension was resumed. The present Chief is Raja Mahipal Singh.

During his minority the State is being managed under the superintendence of the Agency.

TORI FATEHPUR.

The present Jagirdar, Diwan Arjun Singh was adopted from the Bijna family. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong.

The management of the Jagir was entrusted to the Jagirdar in October 1895, and he was granted the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1907.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agra Barkhera	Thakur Baldeo Singh, Rajput-Puar (<i>Hindu</i>).	28th January 1876.	15th December 1891.	...	Not addressed in English.
2	Ajraoda	Thakur Pratap Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th October 1875.	1st May 1903	...	
3	Arnia	Gobhag Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1874	11th January 1892.	...	
4	Bardia (Barra)	Rao Dhaukal Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1850	25th August 1865.	...	
5	Bhadaura	Raja Ranjit Singh, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th January 1887.	4th February 1899.	...	
6	Bichraud I	Thakur Madho Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1848	22nd November 1878.	...	
7	Bichraud II	Thakur Nagji or Nag Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th January 1888.	21st July 1899	...	
8	Dabri	Thakur Parbat Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1879	November 1885.	...	
9	Datana	Thakur Bhawani Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1865	26th August 1878.	...	
10	Dharnaoda	Thakur Bhim Singh, Chauhan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	18th March 1860.	December 1877.	...	
11	Dhulatia	Thakur Dule Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1895	25th February 1900.	...	
12	Garha	Raja Dhirat Singh, Chauhan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th June 1885.	31st October 1900.	...	
13	Gwalior	Major-General His Highness Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Azim-ul-Iktidar Rafi-ush-Shan Wala Shikoh Mohtasham-i-Dauran Umda-tu'l-Umara Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindhia Bahadur Srinath Mansur-i-Zaman Fidvi-i-Hazrat-i-Mahika-i-Muazzama-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglish-tan, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., and Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, LL.D. (Cantab.), Maharatta (<i>Hindu</i>).	20th October 1876.	21st June 1886	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Zarbalt (Gold brocade). String (Dori)—Purzar (All gold thread).
14	Jhalera	Thakur Bhawani Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th September 1894.	4th June 1895.
15	Kalukhera	Rao Kishen Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1861	18th July 1896
16	Karaudia	Thakur Lakshman Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	22nd June 1900.	28th August 1907.
17	Kathaun	Thakur Partap Singh, Kshatri Yadao (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th February 1865.	5th April 1892
18	Khaniadhana	Rao Khalak Singh (<i>Hindu</i>).	November 1892.	1st November 1909.	Agent to the Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain your sincere friend.
19	Kharsi	Thakur Onkar Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th October 1897.	20th September 1905.	...	Not addressed in English.
20	Kheri Rajpura	Thakur Ram Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1888	17th May 1905	...	
21	Khiauda	Thakur Madan Singh, Rajput, Sisodia (<i>Hindu</i>).	27th April 1882	28th December 1889.	...	
22	Lalgarh	Diwan Hari Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1878	23rd July 1888	...	
23	Narwar	Rao Man Singh, Jhala Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1877	29th April 1899.	...	
24	Naugaon	Thakur Onkar Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1860	20th December 1900.	...	

(a) The title of "Maharaja" was conferred on 1st January 1877. The other merely complimentary titles were assumed by Maharaja [?] after the mutiny and were approved by the Government of India in 1867.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Government.	To other State.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
31	5,258	23,000	19,000	...	3,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	...	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	...	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7	600	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
50	2,275	7,500	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	...	963	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
.	400	2,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
..	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
.	...	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
41	4,325	10,000	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.
...	...	1,071	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
44	9,481	33,000	29,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
25,041	2,933,001	1,35,70,000	1,10,30,000	...	...	...	3,999	3,048	...	1,897	2,238†	19‡
...	...	1,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6	1,000	9,000	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10	1,000	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5	3,505	7,000	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
68	15,528	26,000	22,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	...	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6	600	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
10	857	2,200	2,000	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
14	2,000	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
16	1,405	21,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes 446 Transport men.

‡ 21 guns within Gwalior territory.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Paron (Narwar)	Raja Mahindra Singh, Kachhwaha Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th December 1892.	17th December 1898.	...	...
26	Patharia	Thakur Rai Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1881	26th February 1900.	...	...
27	Piplia	Rawat Partap Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	2nd January 1873.	30th March 1906.	...	...
28	Raghugarh	Raja Bahadur Singh, Chauhan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	8th March 1891.	30th July 1900.	Agent to the Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
29	Sirsi	Diwan Jiwan Singh, Dhandela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	2nd January 1896.	2nd April 1901.	...	...
30	Tappa	Thakur Bhim Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1894	18th December 1900.	...	...
31	Tonk	Succession under consideration.				
32	Umri	Raja Pirthi Singh, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th January 1872.	26th August 1880.	...	...

AGRA BARKHERA.

Agra Barkhera is a small Thakurate held from Maharaja Scindia under British guarantee. The Thakur is a Puar Rajput.

The present Thakur is Baldeo Singh. He received powers in 1893.

BHADAURA.

The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs and are an off-shoot of Umri. The present estate has been in possession of the Raja since 1820, when it was granted by Maharaja Scindia under British guarantee on condition of keeping peace and preventing theft. Besides the villages granted by Maharaja Scindia, the estate includes the villages of Bhadaura, which was granted by Emperor Shah Jahan to the Umri family in 1634 and Rai Basai granted by Chhatar Singh of Narwar in A.D. 1731.

The present Chief, Raja Ranjit Singh, succeeded to the *gadi* by selection, the late Chief having died in February 1899 without heirs, direct or adopted.

The estate is managed by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Resident.

The Chief is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

DHARNAODA.

The Thakur is a Chauhan Rajput, an off-shoot from Raghugarh, and holds his estate from Scindia under British guarantee on condition of keeping peace and preventing theft.

The present Thakur is Bhim Singh. In September 1906 the Thakurate was taken under the partial management of the Residency owing to indebtedness. It is managed by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Resident.

GARHA.

The ruling family are Chauhan Rajputs, an off-shoot from the Raghugarh family; and have been in the possession of the State since 1818. The State was granted by Maharaja Scindia under British guarantee on condition that the Raja keeps peace in the country.

Raja Dhirat Singh was entrusted with the management of the State in February 1907.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other State.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
60	5,557	21,000	19,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7	441	5,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
8	600	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
112	19,446	60,000	52,000	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
12	5,448	7,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
15	882	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	Nil.
...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
60	2,469	6,000	5,500	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

GWALIOR.

The present Ruler of Gwalior, His Highness Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, succeeded his father the late Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia in June 1886. His Highness was entrusted with full powers in 1894.

The territories of the Gwalior State are divided into three parts, *viz.*, (1) the Northern, (2) the Central, and (3) the Malwa Division.

The northern and central parts adjoin one another, while the Malwa part with its head-quarters at Ujjain is entirely cut off by intervening territory of other States.

His Highness Madho Rao Scindia is a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He was made an Honorary Major-General in the British Army in 1910. His Highness went to China in 1900 as Orderly Officer to Sir Alfred Gaslee.

The Chief was made an Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King-Emperor in 1901, and was decorated with the China medal by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India in June 1902, and also received the honorary degree of LL.D. of the University of Cambridge while in England, as one of the representative Chiefs on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty. His Highness also attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in January 1903. His Highness was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Victorian Order by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, on behalf of His Majesty the King-Emperor, at Gwalior on the 2nd February 1903. In December 1905 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Gwalior. His Highness was gazetted as Honorary Colonel in the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse) on the 1st January 1906 and was granted the rank of Honorary Major-General on the 1st January 1910. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

KATHAUN.

Kathaun is a small estate which was granted by Maharaja Scindia under British guarantee. The Thakur is a Yado Rajput, and has been in possession of the estate since 1825.

The present Thakur is Partap Singh. The estate is managed by the Thakur himself.

KHANIADHANA.

Khaniadhana is an off-shoot of the Orchha State originally granted by the Orchha Chief Udat Singh, to his son, Amar Singh, about the year 1724. After the dismemberment of Orchha by the Marathas, it became one of their dependents and subsequently of the British Government when Jhansi lapsed to the latter.

The present Chief is Rao Khalak Singh.

KHIAUDA.

Khiauda is an off-shoot of Umri and does not enjoy any British guarantee. Umri is not authorised to interfere in its affairs or to exercise any jurisdictional rights, but is entitled to levy *nazarana* on successions. The Thakur is a Sisodia Rajput.

The present Thakur is Madan Singh. Owing to the embarrassed condition of the finances of the estate, the administration was conducted by a Kamdar acting under the supervision of the Resident till April 1910. The estate is now free from debt and the Thakur has received administrative powers.

PARON.

The ruling family claims descent from Kuchhwaha Ajodhya Rajputs. The present holding has only existed since 1818, the Chief's immediate ancestor having been driven from Narwar in the beginning of the nineteenth century by the troops of Daulat Rao Scindia. Daulat Rao Scindia deprived the Raja of his hereditary possession. He in retaliation made frequent raids upon Scindia's territories. In Sir John Malcolm's general scheme for pacifying the country, the pargana of Paron with six villages was granted to the Raja by Scindia under British guarantee in 1818.

Mahindra Singh is the present Chief. The Chief being a minor is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore, and the State is managed by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Resident.

He is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

RAGHUGARH.

The ruling family known by the name of Khichis are one of the oldest families in Malwa.

In 1780, Scindia stripped the family of their possessions and imprisoned the then Raja and his son. Jai Singh maintained the war with the Maharaja Scindia till his death in 1818, when a settlement was made with the successors of the latter through the mediation and under the guarantee of British Government, by which the Maharaja Scindia gave the fort and town of Raghugarh and some lands in their vicinity.

Bahadur Singh, the present Chief, is being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

Maharaj Kuar Bikramajit Singh died in August 1905.

The State is administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Resident.

The Chief is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

SIRSI

The Chief is a Dhandera Rajput and holds his estate from Maharaja Scindia under British guarantee, which was granted to him in 1820 on condition of keeping peace and reducing the Girasias to obedience.

Jiwan Singh is the present Chief. He is being educated at the Sardars' School at Lashkar and, during his minority, the estate is being managed by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Resident.

UMRI.

The ruling family are descended from Sisodia Rajputs of Udaipur.

The formal suzerainty of the Gwalior Darbar over the estate was admitted by the Government of India, who also recognised the Darbar's right to be consulted in cases of succession and to be represented at the installation ceremonies.

The Gwalior Darbar is not, however, permitted to interfere with the internal affairs of the estate.

The present Chief is Raja Pirthi Singh.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Indore . . .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur, Maratha (<i>Hindu</i>). Also the following petty Estates, viz. :—	26th November 1890.	31st January 1903.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	“ My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend.” The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori)—Purzar (All gold thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary : Kharita bag—Kamkhwab. (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
2	Bai . . .	Jaswant Singh, Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	1890 .	30th January 1894.	...	...
3	Bilauda . . .	Thakur Samrat Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1873 .	2nd July 1878	..	...
4	Dhaora Ganjara	Four shareholders, Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	...	...
5	Hirapur . . .	Rao Jaswant Singh, Korku. (<i>Hindu</i>)	21st June 1891.	10th December 1900.	...	...
6	Kayatha . . .	Thakur Sheodan Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	9th June 1846	1864 . . .	...	...
7	Men . . .	Three shareholders, Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	...	...
8	Naulana . . .	Thakur Pirthi Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1878 .	24th August 1884.	...	...
9	Sheogarh . . .	Thakur Moti Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1858 .	1864 . . .	...	...

Indore.

The average yearly revenue, under all heads, for ten years previous to the famine year of 1899-1900, was about 70 lakhs Hali rupees, and subsequently about 63 lakhs.

Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., abdicated in January 1903, and was succeeded by his (only) son Tukoji Rao Holkar. After completing his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, His Highness joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in February 1909, but owing to indifferent health was obliged to return to Indore after only a short period of training. He is married to an Indore lady and has two children : one, the Bala Saheb, born in 1908, and the other a daughter.

The relations of the State with the British Government are defined by various deeds notable among which is the Treaty of Mandsaur. By this convention the British Government undertook to protect the State, to mediate its differences with other States, and to place with him an accredited minister of the Government. The Maharajadhiraja Holkar on his part engaged to abstain from direct communication with other States; to limit his military establishment; to entertain no Europeans or Americans without the consent of the British Government; and to afford every facility towards the purchase and transport of supplies for the Auxiliary Force to be maintained for his protection.

The Maharajadhiraja has been granted a Sanad guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

During the minority of the Chief, the State is administered by a Council of Regency, under the supervision of the Resident. The executive head of the State is the Minister, Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, C.I.E., the other members of Council being Mr. B. A. Bhagwat, Rai Bahadur Pitambar Das, General Govind Rao Matkar Bahadur, Maulvi Mahommad

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9,500	850,690	63,08,283†	78,92,883	...	23,600	578	999	61	1,960	198	336‡	19§
...	...	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1'11	257	3,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	...	813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6	448	8,630	7,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	...	1,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	...	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2	401	5,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1'7	300	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

† These figures represent the average revenue and expenditure for the last three years.

‡ Transport Corps men.

§ 21 guns within the limits of Indore territory.

Mujtaba Khan, Mr. L. G. Bhadbhade, and Rao Bahadur K. V. Mulye. The last named now sits on the Council as a Consultative Member only without a portfolio.

Among reforms which have recently been effected may be mentioned :—

- The substitution of the British rupee in place of the Hali coin as the currency of the State.
- The re-assessment of the land revenue, combined with a scientific survey of the State.
- The reconstitution of the Forest Department.
- The reorganization of the Army and the Police.
- The remodelling of the Public Works Department under an engineer whose services have been lent by the Government of India.
- The abolition of internal customs duties and the levy of customs on the external border of the State only.
- The recognition of Hindi as an official language of the State equally with Marathi.
- The unification of the State Post Office with the Imperial Post Office.

At the head of the Educational Establishments in the State stands the Holkar College, founded in 1891, with Mr. Gardner-Brown, M. A. (Camb.) as Principal. It has accommodation for about 58 boarders, and is affiliated to the Allahabad University up to the B. A. and the B. Sc. Standards. The schools in the State consist of 1 high school, 132 vernacular schools, and 15 girls' schools. Mr. Gardner-Brown is also Director of Public Instruction in addition to his duties at the College.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ambao . .	Chatarsal, Saktawat Rajput Sisodia (<i>Hindu</i>).	8th August 1886.	9th November 1900.		Not addressed in English.
2	Bagli . .	Thakur Ranjit Singh, Rathor Champawat Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	23rd July 1882.	10th January 1896.		
3	Barkhera Deo Dungri.	Thakur Kalu Singh, Saktawat Rajput Sisodia (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th July 1879.	1st November 1893.		
4	Barkhera Panth	Thakur Amar Singh, Saktawat Rajput Sisodia (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th February 1880.	21st November 1894.		
5	Bhojakheri .	Rao Bhawani Singh, Parihar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1858 .	9th December 1879		
6	Bilaud . .	Saiyed Ghulam Abbas (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	1878 .	August 1884 .		
7	Borkhera (Jaora)	Thakur Kishore Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	November 1879.	26th April 1902.		
8	Borkhera(Dewas)	Thakur Ram Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th March 1872.	1st April 1893		
9	Chapaner .	Thakur Bheron Singh, Purawat Doria Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th July 1883.	6th July 1897		
10	Dewas (Senior Branch).	His Highness Raja Tukoji Rao Puar Maratha (<i>Hindu</i>).	1st January 1888.	12th October 1899.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold.
11	Dewas (Junior Branch).	His Highness Raja Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar Maratha (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th August 1877.	23rd May 1892	Ditto	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold.
12	Gudarkhera .	Thakur Nahar Singh, Sadawat Doria Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	18th February 1895.	8th March 1904.		
13	Harsore . .	Thakur Khusal Singh, Chandrawat Rajput Sisodia (<i>Hindu</i>).	30th June 1885.	14th July 1900.		
14	Jaora . .	Captain His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daulat Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang,† Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	17th January 1883.	6th March 1895	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
15	Jawasia . .	Rawat Fateh Singh, Goil Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1890 .	17th November 1900.		
16	Kherwasa .	Thakur Partab Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1881 .	1887 . .		
17	Khojankhera .	Thakur Dhul Singh, Solanki Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	About 1898.	9th March 1907		
18	Mandawal .	Rawat Kesri Singh, Parawat Doria Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th September 1857	20th January 1862.		
19	Munderi . .	Thakur Dule Singh, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	September 1876.	29th December 1903.		
20	Mundli . .	Thakur Gulab Singh, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd December 1879.	24th May 1892.		
21	Ninora . .	Thakur Bakhtawar Singh, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1868 .	28th November 1908.		

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1'13	39	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
135'55	14,049	96,852	96,909	..	15,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2'87	225	2,745	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3'01	357	4,747	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6	400	4,000	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1'67	202	3,000	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
8'4	900	13,000	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2'2	200	2,500	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3'5	575	3,635	2,556	...	1,108	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
446	62,312	4,61,000	3,70,000	14,237	...	63	98	..	97	...	...	15
440	54,904	3,29,437	3,13,704	14,237	...	...	...	69	113	...	...	15
13	634	7,751	5,239	...	2,473	..	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
3'36	119	2,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
568	84,202	7,50,000	...	1,37,127	...	54	94	..	...	...	...	13
4	418	10,000	8,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5	900	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5	600	5,000	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11'42	1,868	13,935	11,231	..	2,837	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3'58	351	2,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
'89	43	992	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
2'55	153	2,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	*Panth Piploda	1. Pandit Dhondu Gopal alias Nana Sahib, Deccani Brahmin (<i>Hindu</i>). 2. Narayan Rao Janardan, Deccani Brahmin (<i>Hindu</i>).	2nd October 1863.	13th February 1905.	...	...
23	Pathari .	Rawat Unkar Singh, Chaora Puar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	18th December 1884.	11th April 1894.	...	...
24	Piploda .	Thakur Kesri Singh, Doria Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	7th November 1873.	27th October 1888.	...	...
25	Ratlam .	Captain His Highness Raja Sir Sajjan Singh, K.C.S.I., Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	13th January 1880.	29th January 1893.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhvab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
26	Rindon .	Thakur Abhey Singh, Saktawat Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th January 1875.	19th April 1894.	...	...
27	Sada Kheri (Sheogarhi).	Thakur Sadul Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1862 .	13th August 1897.	...	...
28	Sailana .	His Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singh, K.C.I.E., Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1863 .	12th October 1895.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend.
29	Sanauda .	Thakur Madho Singh, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	September 1876.	4th February 1892.	...	...
30	Sarwan .	Thakur Raghunath Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	22nd April 1885.	3rd October 1902.	...	...
31	Shajaota .	Thakur Rup Singh, Solanki Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	8th August 1885.	16th May 1904.	...	...
32	Shujanpura .	Thakur Umed Singh, Saktawat Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	31st Aug. 1868.	21st January 1885.	...	...
33	Sidri .	Thakur Gordhan Singh, Vaish (<i>Hindu</i>).	1879 .	1892 . .	...	...
34	Sirsi .	Thakur Sarup Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1854 .	1872 . .	...	...
35	Sitamau .	His Highness Raja Ram Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1879 .	11th May 1900.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend.
36	Tal .	Rawat Madho Singh, Doria Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th Aug. 1896.	30th January 1901.	...	...
37	Uni .	Thakur Jaswant Singh, Doria Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	15th October 1893.	26th June 1906.	...	...
38	Uparwara .	Succession under consideration.	...	...	...	...

* This is a British estate consisting of 103 villages held by several Thakurates.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Govern- ment.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hold no land. Are only Tanka- dars.	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
15	1,436	15,336	14,109	..	2,280	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
51	9,529	95,000	85,000	...	15,345	...	...	15	26	...	...	Nil.
902'20	83,773	9,00,000†	...	84,000	...	...	...	60	100	...	...	11
1	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
60	3,000	42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
450	25,731	3,89,268†	...	42,000	...	...	...	25	56	...	...	11
5'72	143	2,223	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
71	4,000	42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7	300	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
72	25	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	200	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
15	1,000	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
350	23,863	3,00,000†	...	...	55,000	...	...	15	123	...	...	11
10	1,000	11,022	9,025	...	1,348	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
3'24	500	3,000	2,060	...	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10	1,000	14,300	...	...	1,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes alienations.

BAGLI.

The Bagli family are Rathor Rajputs. The Thakur of Bagli holds 14 villages under British guarantee and 69 unguaranteed villages from the Maharaja Scindia.

Ranjit Singh is the present Thakur. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore. During his minority the estate was managed by a Superintendent under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The Thakur received administrative powers in June 1908, subject to certain temporary limitations.

DEWAS (SENIOR BRANCH).

The founders of the State were the two brothers of the Puar (Pramar) Rajput tribe, Tukoji Rao and Jiwaji Rao (cousins of Udaji Rao, the first Chief of the Dhar house), who came to Malwa about 1730 A.D. with Peshwa Baji Rao I, and received, under the general distribution of the country that was then made, the parganas of Dewas, Sarangpur, Alote, Gadgucha, Ringnod and Bagode, and shares in several other parganas. The Puars, who by intermarriage with Marathas have lost their position as Rajputs, hold the highest rank among the Marathas. The two brothers divided the land granted to them between themselves, thus constituting the Senior and Junior Branches of the State. For a long time the affairs of both branches were administered jointly through one Minister.

In 1841, however, the joint management ceased, and the two branches became separate in all respects.

The twin States entered into direct treaty relations with the British Government by the Treaty of 1818. The Chiefs of both branches are generally speaking equal in rank, power, and authority.

In 1862 the Chiefs of Dewas received *sanads* granting them the right of adoption.

Raja Tukoji Rao II was succeeded by Rukmangad Rao, who adopted Krishnaji Rao II, who died in October 1899, and was succeeded by Kesho Rao Bapu Sahib, the elder son of his elder brother. Kesho Rao, who was installed with the title of Tukoji Rao III, was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has married the daughter of the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

The two branches each pay to the British Government Rs. 16,000 *Hali* (equal to Rs. 14,237-4-7 British) annually for the maintenance of a military contingent.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

DEWAS (JUNIOR BRANCH).

The present Chief of Dewas, Junior Branch, is His Highness Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar. He succeeded his uncle, Narayan Rao Dada Saheb Puar, by adoption.

After he had completed his education at the Daly College, Indore, His Highness was invested with ruling powers, subject to the general financial control of the Agency in 1897.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

JAORA.

Ghafur Khan, the first Nawab of Jaora, was brother-in-law of the predatory leader Amir Khan, whom he represented at the Court of the Maharaja Holkar when Amir Khan quitted Malwa on his expeditions into Rajputana. The lands which had been assigned to him by the Maharaja Holkar were guaranteed to him by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaur (Treaty No. XLVII, dated the 6th January 1818) on condition of his maintaining a body of 600 horse.

Ghafur Khan was succeeded in 1825 by his son, Ghaus Muhammad Khan, who was then only two years of age. The arrangements for the management of the State were made by the British Government; but, as Jaora was nominally subordinate to the Indore State, although really independent of it, the investiture of the infant Nawab was made

in the name of Malhar Rao Holkar and confirmed by the British Government, and a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented to Holkar.

In 1823, the quota of troops to be maintained was permanently fixed at 500 horse, 500 foot, and 4 guns. In 1842, the above arrangement was commuted to a yearly contribution of Hali Rs. 1,85,810. The contribution was reduced to Hali Rs. 1,61,810 in 1859 as a reward for the Nawab's services during the mutiny of 1857.

In 1862, the Government of India granted a *sanad* guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan Law, in the event of failure of natural heirs. In 1865, the Chief received permission from the Government of India to adopt the titles "Ishtisham-ud-Daula" and "Firoz Jang" as personal distinctions.

Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan died in April 1865 and the succession of his son, Muhammad Ismail Khan, was recognised. Muhammad Ismail Khan was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, to whom, according to precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. In 1874, Muhammad Ismail Khan was entrusted with the administration of his State, Hazrat Nur Khan, C.S.I., his father's chief adviser, remaining as Minister. In January 1883, a son, named Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was born to Muhammad Ismail Khan and was recognised by Government as his successor. Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, who was made Honorary Major in the British Army (C. I. H.) in 1881, died in March 1895, and his son, Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar under the title of "Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang." It is a custom in the Jaora family for a Chief to assume a distinctive title on his accession subject to the approval of the Government of India. The title selected by the present Chief is "Fakhr-ud-Daula" * * * "Saulat Jang." In accordance with precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. The claim of the Indore Darbar to depute an Agent and present a *khilat* was rejected by the Government of India, and the representative of the Indore Darbar was allowed to attend the installation ceremony as a spectator only. During the minority of Iftikhar Ali Khan, the administration of the State was conducted by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., who was appointed Minister during the life-time of Nawab Ismail Khan. Yar Muhammad Khan, who died in February 1909, was the eldest son of Hazrat Nur Khan, and was closely related to the ruling family. Under his administration the State prospered, and in 1899, before Malwa was visited by famine, there was a credit balance of over six lakhs in the State. But owing to a succession of bad years and other causes the State has been compelled to raise loans for famine and administrative purposes with the result that its total liabilities now amount to over nine lakhs of rupees.

His Highness Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan, who was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European guardian and tutor, and who served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, was invested with ruling powers in his State in April 1906 subject to certain conditions. He holds the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army. He was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

PIPLODA.

The Piploda family are Doria Rajputs, who emigrated several centuries ago from Girnal in Junagarh. In 1820, the settlement of this Chiefship was made by Sir John Malcolm with Pirthi Singh. By it a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 28,000 is paid to the Nawab of Jaora according to Article XII of the Mandsaur Treaty. The Thakur receives annually Rs. 138 as *tanka* on six villages from the Senior Branch of Dewas, and Rs. 115 on five villages in Gargucha from the Junior Branch. He further receives a sum of Rs. 1,000 as *dami* from Tal and Mandawal.

The settlement of 1820 put the Thakur on the same footing as other mediatized Chiefs, but in 1844, under the authority of Sir Claude Wade, then Resident at Indore, a new engagement was entered into between the Thakur and the Nawab of Jaora, which placed the Thakur in greater dependence on the Nawab, and admitted the latter's right to control arrangements for the suppression of crime in the Thakur's villages. This

engagement was not brought to the notice of the Government of India until 1864, when, although the opinion was expressed that Sir Claude Wade should not have approved the agreement without sanction, it was resolved that, so long as no dispute should arise between the parties on the subject, no interference should be made with the arrangements which had then lasted for 22 years. The Thakur of Piploda, like all other mediatized Thakurs in Malwa, refers all important criminal cases to the Political Agent.

On the representation of the Thakur, the Government of India decided that the Jaora Darbar had no right to collect the sayar revenues in the estate, and that the Thakur should himself collect these dues, paying a half share to Jaora through the Political Agent. Thakur Pirthi Singh, with whom the original settlement of 1820 was made, was succeeded in turn by his son, Umaid Singh, and his grandson, Unkar Singh. The latter died in 1863, and his adopted son, Dule Singh, who was then 11 years old, was recognised as his heir. Dule Singh died in October 1888, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Kesri Singh, the present Thakur. Thakur Kesri Singh was educated at the Daly College at Indore.

RATLAM.

Under the engagement (No. CLIV) mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Partab Singh, Raja of Ratlam, and Daulat Rao Scindia, the former agreed to pay the Gwalior Darbar an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 84,000, while the latter undertook never to send any troops into the country or to interfere in any way in the internal administration or succession. This tribute was assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of 1844 with the Maharaja Scindia in part payment of the Gwalior Contingent. It is now paid to the Government of India under the Treaty of 1860.

The Raja of Ratlam, who is descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family, was considered the principal Rajput leader in Western Malwa and, in consequence, received voluntary alliance and assistance from the neighbouring Rajput Chiefs. Partab Singh died in 1824: was succeeded by his son, Balwant Singh, whose right to succeed had been fruitlessly disputed by Raja Partab Singh's senior Rani. Balwant Singh's rule lasted until August 1857. He rendered good services during the mutinies, in recognition of which his adopted son and successor, Bhairon Singh, received a *khilat* of Rs. 3,000 and the thanks of Government.

Bhairon Singh died in January 1864, leaving a son, Ranjit Singh, aged two years, who was recognised by the Government of India as heir to the State. Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., an officer of the British Government, was deputed to superintend the administration, and with him were associated the uncle of the young Chief and the Thakur of Sarwan.

Under the careful management of Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., the debts of the State, which at the period of his deputation to Ratlam exceeded ten lakhs of rupees, were paid off and, in addition to the payment of the ordinary charges of the State, six lakhs of rupees were spent on roads and other useful public works.

Raja Ranjit Singh received independent charge of his State in 1880. Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., stayed on as Minister till January 1881, when he retired on a pension of Rs. 600 per mensem. Raja Ranjit Singh was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1887.

The Chief of Ratlam was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

Raja Ranjit Singh died in January 1893 and was succeeded by his son, Sajjan Singh.

Raja Sajjan Singh, who received his education at the Daly College at Indore and under a European tutor and guardian, was entrusted with the management of his State in December 1898. His Highness, who was a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps from 1901 to 1903, holds the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army.

Raja Sajjan Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. on the 25th June 1909.

SAILANA.

Sailana pays an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 42,000 to the Government of India under the same conditions as Ratlam, of which territory it originally formed a part. On

the death of Kesri Singh, Raja of Ratlam, in 1709, his eldest son, Man Singh, succeeded to the lands forming the present State of Ratlam, and his second son, Jai Singh, succeeded to Sailana, which he made into an independent State in 1730. The tribute is paid to the British Government under the treaty with the Maharaja Scindia of 12th December 1860, having been assigned in 1844 in part payment of the Gwalior Contingent.

The Chief, Lachman Singh, with whom the original settlement was made in 1819, was succeeded by his son, Ratan Singh, who, having no son, was succeeded by Nahar Singh, his uncle. Nahar Singh was succeeded by his son, Takht Singh, who died in 1850, leaving a son, Dule Singh, then a minor. The district was administered by the British Government in the mutiny of 1857, when it was put under a Regency headed by the chief widow of the late Raja. As an acknowledgment of the services rendered during the mutiny in preserving order and furnishing troops, the members of the Regency received *khilats*. Raja Dule Singh was put in power in 1859, being then ten years of age.

In 1884 the Government of India, at the request of the Raja, recognised as his heir Jaswant Singh, of Semlia, whom he had adopted.

Jaswant Singh succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in October 1895. The Raja of Ratlam advanced some claims in connection with *Talwar bundi* on the occasion of the installation, but they were disallowed. The *nazarana* on this occasion was fixed, as a special case, at Rs. 48,000, being half the net revenue after deducting the amount of *khilat*. Raja Jaswant Singh was made K.C.I.E. in June 1904 and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905, on which occasion His Royal Highness invested him with the insignia.

SITAMAU.

This Chiefship was founded by Raja Kesho Das, a grandson of Raja Ratan Singh of Ratlam, who, in 1695, received a *sanad* from Aurangzeb. A tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 60,000 from this State was guaranteed to the Maharaja Scindia by an agreement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. In consequence of repeated representations from the Raja, Salim Shahi Rs. 5,000 of the annual tribute were remitted in 1860 by the Maharaja Scindia on the occasion of the Raja's son waiting on him at Gwalior. Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau remained faithful to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857 and received a *khilat* valued at Rs. 2,000.

Raja Raj Singh, who was an able ruler, died in 1867; his eldest son having predeceased him in 1864, the succession of his grandson, Bhawani Singh, was recognised and sanctioned by the British Government. Bhawani Singh died in May 1885 and was succeeded by his second cousin, Bahadur Singh, elder son of Thakur Takht Singh, of Chiklia. On this occasion the Maharaja Scindia claimed to receive *nazarana*; but it was held that Sitamau, being a mediatized Chiefship of the first class, was liable to the payment of *nazarana* to the Government of India alone, and that one year's revenue was properly leviable under the rules on the occasion of Bahadur Singh's succession. In consideration, however, of the poverty of the State a *nazarana* of half-year's net income was taken; and a *khilat* of the value of Rs. 8,875 was bestowed on the Chief, on his formal installation, in the form of a deduction from the *nazarana*.

Raja Bahadur Singh died in April 1899 and, leaving no issue, was succeeded by his younger brother, Sadul Singh, the Thakur of Chiklia, who died of cholera in May 1900 after a short rule of a few months.

With Raja Sadul Singh's death the line of the ruling family became extinct. The Government of India were pleased to continue the autonomy of the State and, after consideration of the claims of several applicants to the *gaddi*, selected Bapu Ram Singh, the brother of the Thakur of Kachhi Baroda, as having by birth the strongest claim and being by reason of his age and qualifications well suited for the Chiefship. In consideration of the poverty of the State and its being seriously affected by famine, and in view of the heavy tribute which it pays to the Maharaja Scindia, the Government of India were pleased to remit half the amount of *nazarana* due.

Raja Ram Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

No regular military force exists in the State.

Hyderabad.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Hyderabad	Lieutenant-General His Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur Fath Jang, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (Sunni Muhammadan).	17th August 1866.	1st March 1869.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	My honoured and valued friend. I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. Kharita bag --Zarbaft. (Gold brocade.) String (Dori)— <i>Purzar</i> . (Gold thread.) For letters from the Foreign Secretary : Kharita bag—Zarbaft, (Gold brocade.) String (Dori)— <i>Purzar</i> . (Gold thread.)

HYDERABAD.

The State was founded by Mir Kamr-ud-din Ali Khan, better known by his titles of Chin Kilij Khan Fath Jang, Nizam-ul-Mulk, and Asaf Jah. He was the son of Aurangzeb's General, Ghazi-ud-din Khan Firuz Jang, who traced his descent through Shaikh Alam, and Shaikh Shahab-ud-din, Sahravardi to Abu Bakr, the second Khalifa.

Nizam-ul-Mulk was first appointed Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and by 1724 he had made himself virtually independent of the Mughal Emperor at Delhi. On his death in 1748 the succession to the *masnad* was fiercely contested by his sons, the English and French Settlements of Madras and Pondichery espousing in turn the cause of the rival claimants. Eventually in 1751, by the influence of M. Bussy, *Salabat Jang*, the third son, emerged successful from the struggle. Though French influence predominated at his court, he was compelled to surrender Masulipatam to the English Company and to permit no French settlement in his dominions. In his wars with the Marathas he was unsuccessful, but in 1761, after the shock which the Maratha power received at Panipat, he was able to regain most of the territory he had lost. In the same year he was deposed by his younger brother Nizam Ali Khan. *Nizam Ali's* long reign was a period of great importance to Hyderabad. In 1765, in conjunction with the Peshwa, he attacked and defeated Janoji Bhonsla, who was compelled to restore to him three-fourths of the districts which he had received in 1763. Three years later he concluded a treaty with the East India Company by which the latter agreed to pay an annual *peshkash* of Rs. 9,00,000 for the Northern *Sarkars* which had been granted to them by a *farman*, and to provide a body of troops to assist him and his successors. In 1767 he allied himself with Haidar Ali against the Company, but was compelled early in the next year to conclude a treaty of peace by which the agreement regarding the tenure of the Northern *Sarkars* and the provision of troops by the Company was revised. He again prepared for war in 1779 when the intervention of the Supreme Government led to the restoration to him of the *Sarkars* and to a stipulation that the troops which the Company was liable by treaty to be called on to supply should not be used against any Chief in alliance with the Company. In 1795 Nizam Ali unsuccessfully attacked the Maratha confederacy at Khanda and was forced to surrender territories, including the fort of Daulatabad, valued at Rs. 35,00,000 a year and to pay a sum of three crores of rupees. The prohibition to use the Subsidiary Force on this occasion led to its withdrawal at the Nizam's request and to the organization by him of a force under French officers. British influence was restored in 1798, when Captain James

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
82,698	11,141,142	H. S. Rs. 4,85,26,114	H. S. Rs. 4,36,93,395	...	...	957	4,940	12,000		1,266	...	21

* These figures are approximate.

Achilles Kirkpatrick concluded a treaty of alliance determining the permanent strength of the Subsidiary Force and stipulating that the French troops in the Nizam's service should be disbanded and no more foreigners employed. In 1799 the Nizam aided the Company in the war with Tipu Sultan, on the successful termination of which the partition treaty of Mysore was signed. In 1800, a new subsidiary treaty was concluded by which the strength of the subsidiary force was permanently increased and the Nizam agreed to supply a contingent of 6,000 infantry and 9,000 horse to act with the subsidiary force in case of war. The death of Nizam Ali and the succession of his eldest surviving son, *Sikandar Jah*, occurred on the 7th August 1803, three days after the outbreak of the second Maratha war. Before the end of the year the war was concluded, and the treaty of Deogaon assigned to the Nizam the whole of Berar west of the Warda, except the hill forts which were acquired in 1822, and all the districts held by Sindhia to the south of the Ajanta hills. The contingent supplied by the Nizam in the war had proved inefficient and was subsequently reorganized under the command of British officers. The force thus created was known at first as the Russell Brigade, then, until 1853, as the Nizam's Contingent and thenceforward until 1903, when it was absorbed into the Indian Army, as the Hyderabad Contingent. The Contingent acquitted itself well in the third Maratha war, which broke out in 1817, and at the close of which the treaty of 1822 was concluded. Under this treaty the Nizam received a quittance of all demands, past and future, on account of *chauth*, and acquired, by exchange of territory, a well-defined frontier. At this time the Resident, Mr. C. T. (afterwards Sir Charles and subsequently Lord) Metcalfe, with a view to the better administration of the State, appointed European officers to supervise the collection of the revenue and the control of the police in the districts. In 1824 the Nizam was enabled, by the capitalisation of the demand for *peshkash* for the Northern *Sarkars*, which was arranged by Mr. Metcalfe, to settle the just claims of the banking firm of William Palmer & Co. Their more exorbitant demands, for which the State could not be held liable, were repudiated, with the result that the firm failed.

Sikandar Jah died on May 21, 1829, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Nasir-ud-Daula, on whose accession the Resident, under instructions from the Governor-General, withdrew from all interference in the internal administration of the State. By 1852 the pay of the Contingent had fallen heavily into arrears, and the officers and men were reduced to such straits that it was found necessary to relieve them by direct payments from the British treasury, debited against the Durbar. The financial

embarrassment of the State, and its consequent inability to meet its obligations, had long been causes of complaint, and the Governor-General ultimately resolved to demand territorial security for the payment of the Contingent. By the treaty of 1853 the province of Berar and certain districts in the Raichur Doab and on the western frontier of Hyderabad were assigned for this purpose, and were administered by British officers under the control of the Resident. It was stipulated that accounts should be rendered, and that the Nizam should receive any surplus that might remain after the charges of the administration and the Hyderabad Contingent had been defrayed.

Nasir-ud-Daula died on March 11, 1857, and was succeeded by his elder son Afzal-ud-Daula. Hyderabad, owing to the exertions of the Minister, Sir Salar Jang, gave little cause for anxiety during the mutiny of 1857. In July of that year, a city mob under the leadership of a fanatical Maulvi and a Pathan named Tura Baz Khan, attacked the Residency, but was repulsed, and there was no attempt at a general rising. The State was so quiet that it was found possible to detach some troops of the Contingent and the subsidiary force for service against the mutineers in Central India. After the mutiny the treaty of 1853 was considerably modified to the Nizam's advantage. By the treaty of 1860 Berar was retained, but all other districts assigned in 1853 were restored, the confiscated territory of the rebellious Raja of Shorapur was ceded to the Nizam and a debt of 50 lakhs of rupees due to the Government of India was cancelled. On the other hand, the Nizam agreed to forego the demand for accounts of the assigned districts. In 1862 an adoption sanad was granted to the Nizam, and in 1867 an extradition treaty was concluded.

Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, the present Nizam, succeeded his father Afzal-ud-Daula on the 26th February 1869. During his minority the State was administered by Sir Salar Jang and Shams-ul-Umara, who were appointed co-regents. In 1870 a railway agreement was concluded, permitting the construction of lines of railway within the State and transferring jurisdiction over railway lands to the Government of India. On February 5, 1884, the Nizam was invested with full powers of administration, and Salar Jang II, the elder son of the co-regent who had died in 1883, was appointed minister. He resigned in 1887, and was succeeded by Bashir-ud-Daula Asman Jah, who on his resignation in 1893 was succeeded by Sir Vikar-ul-Umara. In 1901 on the resignation of Sir Vikar-ul-Umara, the Peshkar, Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, G.C.I.E., Yamin-us-Sultanat, of Chandu Lal's family, was appointed minister, and shortly afterwards, at the instance of the Government of India, Mr. G. C. Walker, C.S.I., was appointed Assistant Minister for Finance.

In 1910 the Nizam was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army.

Owing to various causes, the chief of which was the great expense of administering a small province as a separate unit, the administration of Berar under the treaty of 1860 had given rise, especially during the Nizam's minority, to controversial correspondence and it was also recognised that the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent as a local force was an anachronism. On November 5, 1902, a new agreement was concluded under which the Nizam, whose sovereignty over Berar was re-affirmed, leased the province to the Government of India in perpetuity in return for an annual rent of Rs. 25,00,000, the Government of India being empowered to make such arrangements as might seem to them desirable for the administration of the province, which has since been attached to the Administration of the Central Provinces. At the same time the Hyderabad Contingent was delocalised and incorporated, with the exception of the artillery which was disbanded, in the Indian Army, the Government of India engaging to make due provision for the protection of the Nizam's dominions. The Nizam, on the other hand, agreed to reduce his costly and ineffective establishment of over 19,000 irregular troops to the number of 12,000. Up to the 30th June 1910, 2,872 men, 48 horses, and 2 elephants have been reduced without corresponding increase of expenditure, 2,456 men and 754 horses have been transferred to other departments, and 1,623 men have been transferred to the pension establishment, making a total reduction in the irregular troops of 6,951 men, 802 horses and 2 elephants. It is estimated that the savings effected by actual reductions will amount to Rs. 3,16,304 a year, while the reductions effected in the State Military Budget, by transfer to other departments, will amount to Rs. 8,11,416.

In August 1904, the establishment employed in the Nizam's dominions by the Government of India under the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti was transferred to the service of the State.

In August 1900, Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Sir Muhammad Ali Beg, Afsar-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., was deputed to China on the staff of Sir Alfred Gaselee.

The Nizam, accompanied by some of his principal nobles, attended the Delhi Proclamation Durbar, and received the Grand Cross of the Bath, having already, on February 6, 1885, been appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

Two hundred and fifty of the Imperial Service Lancers took part in the Delhi manœuvres.

Towards the end of 1905 the Nizam celebrated his "jubilee," *i.e.*, his fortieth birthday and the completion of twenty years of rule since his installation by Lord Ripon in 1884.

In February 1906, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Hyderabad State. The visit which lasted eight days, five of which were spent by the Prince in a shooting expedition, was unfortunately marred by the death of the Nizam's eldest daughter, but was in all other respects a great success.

On the 19th April 1906, the Nizam's heir-apparent, Mir Usman Ali Khan, was married to Azim-un-Nisa Begum, his second cousin once removed. Since then he has had three sons born on the 21st March 1907, the 21st December 1907, and 29th February 1908 respectively.

On the 1st January 1906, a Companionship of the Star of India was conferred on Mr. G. C. Walker, and on the 26th June 1906 a Companionship of the Indian Empire was conferred on Mr. Brian Egerton in recognition of their respective services as Assistant Minister for Finance and as Guardian to the heir-apparent.

In 1910 the title of G.C.I.E. was conferred upon the Maharaja Sir Kishen Parshad.

In the year 1907, two more sons were born to His Highness. Their names are Mir Ahmad Mohi-ud-din Khan and Mir Muhammad Mohi-ud-din Khan.

On the 28th September 1908 the portion of the city and of the Residency Bazaars adjoining the Musi River was devastated by a sudden flood of unprecedented height. Much damage was caused, and the loss of human life at the lowest estimate did not fall short of three or four thousand persons. A sum of Rs. 2,18,204 was collected from all parts of the British Empire in aid of the sufferers, and six persons were awarded decorations by the Government of India for various acts of bravery and self-sacrifice during the disaster.

The following Viceroys have paid visits to Hyderabad:—Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, and Minto.

The Nizam is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

In correspondence between the Viceroy and Governor-General and the Nizam the crest used is gold. Kharita bag, Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori), Purzar (ail gold thread).

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jammu and Kashmir.	<i>Major-General</i> His Highness Maharaja Sir Partab Singh Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., Dogra Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th July 1850.	12th September 1885.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.	"My honoured and valued friend."—"I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag, Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori), Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary : Kharita bag—Kamkhwab. (Gold and silk brocade.) String (Dori)—Nimzar. (Gold and silk thread.)
2	Poonch .	Raja Sir Baldeo Singh, K.C.I.E., Dogra Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	June 1864 (Exact date not known).	5th May 1892	Resident in Kashmir.	"My dear end"—Yours sincerely.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

Up to the 14th century Kashmir was subject to a series of Buddhist and Hindu dynasties, whose annals are related in the celebrated versified Sanskrit chronicle known

Brief history of Kashmir.

as the Rajatarangini, the original manuscripts of which were discovered at Srinagar by Bühler in 1877, and have since been translated by Stein. It was during this epoch that the really old remains of Kashmir at places like Islamabad, Bijbehara, Pandrattan, the Takht-i-Sulaiman, Pattan and Martand, were constructed. A local dynasty of Muhammadans then established themselves until Akbar's invasion in 1587, when Kashmir became an appanage of the Delhi throne, and remained for about two hundred years the summer residence of the Mughal Emperors; the chief traces of whom are to be found in the Hari Parbat Fort, the pleasure gardens of Shalemar, Nishat, Achhabal, and Verinag, and last but not least, the magnificent Chenar tree which abounds everywhere. In 1752 Kashmir again changed masters and passed from the then feeble control of the Delhi Court into the powerful and cruel grasp of Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan, the arch-disturber of the peace of India in his day: and for the next 67 years, until seized by Ranjit Singh in 1819, was held for the Pathans by Governors more or less independent of their King.

Reigning about this time in Jammu, and owning great sway in the surrounding mountain region, was Ranjit Deo, a Dogra Chief of

Brief history of Jammu.

Rajput descent. He died in 1780; and the quarrel for the succession gave the Sikh power the opportunity of turning Jammu and the neighbouring hill tracts into a dependency. Three great-grand nephews of Ranjit Deo by name Gulab Singh, Dhyani Singh and Suchet Singh took service at the Sikh Court and rose to great favour; and in 1818 Maharaja Ranjit Singh conferred the principality of Jammu on Gulab Singh, those of Bhimber and Chibal, which included Poonch, on Dhyani Singh, and that of Ramnagar on Suchet Singh, as fiefs. Suchet Singh and Dhyani Singh were killed about 1843. The latter had three sons, Hira Singh, Jowahir Singh and Moti Singh. Hira Singh appears to have succeeded to his father's estate, but after his death in 1844 the Lahore Government confiscated it.

In 1846 at the close of the first Sikh War by the victory of the British at Sobraon Gulab Singh appeared on the scene as mediator between the English and the Sikhs; and under the negotiations which followed the Sikh Maharaja had, in addition to a large forfeit

Area of State in square miles,	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
80,000	2,905,578	1,01,53,433	1,07,51,353	F i v e Kashmir shawls.	...	103	2,659	...	...	152	3,412*	19†
1,714	304,641	7,71,921	7,79,961	...	Rs. 233	73	346	...	133	...	...	...

* Includes two mountain batteries.

† 21 guns within limits of Kashmir territory.

of territory in the Punjab, to pay a crore of rupees as a war indemnity. This he could not manage and in lieu thereof ceded all his hill territories from the Beas river to the Indus including Kashmir and Jammu. But Lord Hardinge, Governor-General, considered the occupation of the whole of this territory inadvisable, as it would so largely increase the extent of our frontier, and the military establishment for guarding it, and create new and conflicting interests, while the districts in question, with the exception of the comparatively small vale of Kashmir, were for the most part unproductive and unlikely to pay the cost of occupation and management. On the other hand, the ceded tract comprised the whole of the hereditary possessions of Gulab Singh, who being naturally eager to obtain an inalienable title to them, came forward and offered to pay the war indemnity if constituted independent ruler of Jammu and Kashmir. It was recognised that the transfer of these two provinces to Gulab Singh would materially weaken the Sikh power, secure the war indemnity, and form a pleasing recompense to Gulab Singh, whom the British wished to reward for his conduct and services. Hence a separate treaty embodying the arrangement was concluded with Gulab Singh at Amritsar on 16th March 1846; from which date the history of the Jammu and Kashmir State as a political whole commences. The treaty put Gulab Singh, as Maharaja, in possession of all the hill country between the Indus and the Ravi, including Kashmir, Jammu, Ladakh and Gilgit; but excluding Lahoul, Kulu and some other districts, which, for strategical purposes, it was considered advisable to retain, and for which a remission of 25 lakhs was made from the crore demanded, leaving 75 lakhs as the final amount to be paid by Gulab Singh. This settlement constituted the so-called "Sale of Kashmir," which is so often the subject of criticism and regret. It is true that had Kashmir not been separated from the Punjab by this treaty, it would have fallen into our hands with the latter province on the conclusion of the second Sikh War. But that war with its results could not be foreseen in 1846; and the object at the time was to set up a Sikh Government at Lahore and leave the Punjab to its own native rulers. At the same time, as a possible check on Sikh aspirations, it was considered a wise measure to establish on their flank a power independent of them and inclined to the British; and this consideration was a strong factor in bringing about the settlement with Gulab Singh. Not till two years after it was entered into did those events, at the time unforeseen, occur, which are now brought forward, with the facile wisdom which follows the event, as reasons for not entering into the engagement. Gulab Singh had some difficulty in obtaining actual possession of the province of Kashmir. The last Governor appointed by the Sikhs made for a

time a successful resistance ; and it was not until the end of 1846 that the Maharaja Gulab Singh was established in Kashmir with the aid of British troops.

Poonch was included in the transfer of the hilly country to Gulab Singh in 1846.

Poonch.

Subsequently Maharaja Gulab Singh appears to have granted Chibal, Poonch and other ilakas to Jowahir Singh and Moti Singh. In 1848 a dispute having occurred between the brothers and Gulab Singh, Sir F. Currie effected a settlement whereby the Maharaja

vide Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. XI, 4th edition. granted the two Mians, as they were then styled, the title of 'Raja' and certain other concessions. The Rajas were, as nephews of the Maharaja, jointly to present the Maharaja with one horse with gold trappings or Rs. 700 in cash annually, and they were not to commit any important act in their territory without the advice of and in without consulting the Maharaja. The two Rajas, however, subsequently quarrelled, and in 1852 the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab brought about a settlement whereby the whole of Poonch was given to Moti Singh, his share of the joint tribute of Rs. 700 paid by the Rajas to the Maharaja being fixed at one-third of that sum. Moti Singh held Poonch until his death in 1892. In 1859 the bitter animosity which existed between Jowahir Singh and his uncle Gulab Singh reached such a crisis that the British Government interfered, and approved an arrangement whereby Jowahir Singh renounced all claim to his possessions in the Kashmir State in return for a cash allowance. Jowahir Singh died without issue in 1860.

The Maharaja Gulab Singh died in August 1857, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ranbir Singh. This change of rulers happened at a critical time, but both the dying Maharaja and his successor proved themselves staunch friends of the British Government in the troubles of 1857. The Maharaja Ranbir Singh was invested with the G.C.S.I., and, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage of 1877, the title of "Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat" was conferred on him and he was gazetted a General in the British Army, and created a Councillor of the Empress. Important incidents during his rule were the Commercial Treaty of 1870, the Yarkand Mission in 1873-74, and the great famine of 1877-79. The Maharaja Ranbir Singh was the recipient of one of Lord Canning's Adoption Sanads ; but failing adoption the succession passes under the Dastur-ul-amal or will of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, which is held very sacred in the State, strictly in tail male.

The Maharaja Ranbir Singh died in 1885, leaving three sons—Partap Singh, Ram Singh who died in 1899, and Amar Singh, who died in March 1909. The eldest is the present Chief—His Highness Maharaja Partap Singh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I. He was born in 1850 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1885. He was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1888, a Major-General in 1896, and created G.C.S.I. in 1892. He receives a salute of 19 guns, or 21 within his own territory. His Highness attended the Delhi Durbar of 1903. A son and heir was born to His Highness on the 30th November 1904, but died on the 14th July 1905.

The administration of the State was carried on by a Council consisting of the Maharaja as President, his brother the late Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., as Vice-President, and two selected officials from the British service up to August 1905, when the Council was abolished and its administrative powers transferred to the direct control of His Highness the Maharaja who was assisted by his brother the late Raja Sir Amar Singh as Chief Minister, and by three other Ministers. One of these Ministers, Rai Sahib Diwan Amar Nath, is now the Chief Minister. The Council was guided by the advice of the Resident in all matters of importance.

The Imperial Service Troops maintained by His Highness have taken part in the late Hunza (1888) and Chitral (1895) expeditions and rendered very valuable service on each occasion.

Since the succession of the present Maharaja, the State has undergone considerable changes for the better ; some of these being (a) the extension of the railway system to Jammu (Tawi) ; (b) the construction of a cart-road to Kohala, near Murree, from Srinagar, and of a similar road to Abbottabad from Domel ; (c) the adoption of a regular account system under the control of a British officer in the capacity of Accountant-General ; (d) the substitution of the British rupee for the old Kashmir currency ; (e) the introduction of an improved revenue system under the direction of a British officer holding the appointment of Settlement

Commissioner ; (f) the inauguration of an improved Customs and Excise administration ; (g) the introduction of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph systems ; (h) the establishment of Colleges at Srinagar and Jammu ; (i) the introduction of Irrigation works ; (j) the construction of Hydro-Electric Installations at Jammu and at Rampur on the Jhelum river ; (k) the construction of a Dredging Fleet, and (l) the establishment of Silk Factories at Srinagar and Jammu. Several surveys for a railway connecting Kashmir with the Punjab have been made, but it is improbable that a railway will be constructed. Negotiations are in progress for the erection of a Wire Ropeway, worked by electricity, between the Kashmir Valley and Jammu.

The financial condition of the State is now very prosperous, the annual revenue having risen from 50 lakhs in 1891 to nearly 107 lakhs in 1906-07, while the trade with British India has greatly increased. The actual revenue for 1909-10 was Rs. 1,14,20,549.

The most important Jagirdar or feudatory of the State is the Raja of Poonch. The present Raja Sir Baldeo Singh's connection with the Jammu family is shown above. The Jagir has a revenue of over 7 lakhs.*

* See separate account below

Previous meetings between the Chief of the State and the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Members of the Royal Family have been :—

1. The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now His Imperial Majesty the King) to Jammu in January 1875 ;
2. Lord Ripon's visit to Kashmir in 1883 ;
3. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's visits to Kashmir and Jammu in October 1884 ;
4. Maharaja Ranbir Singh's interview with Lord Dufferin at Lahore in 1885 ;
5. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's visit to Jammu in November 1886 ;
6. The present Chief's interviews with Lord Dufferin at Calcutta in January 1886 and at Lahore in December 1886 ;
7. Lord Lansdowne's visit to Kashmir in 1891 ;
8. The present Chief's interview with Lord Elgin at Lahore in 1894 ;
9. The present Chief's interview with Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon at Calcutta in the winter of 1898-99 ;
10. The present Chief's interview with Lord Curzon at Peshawar in April 1902 and at Calcutta in February 1903 ;
11. Lord Ampthill's visit to Kashmir in November 1904.
12. Lord Curzon's visit to Jammu in October 1905, to confer enhanced power on the present Chief.
13. The present Chief's visit to Bombay in November 1905 to bid farewell to Lord Curzon and to welcome Lord Minto.
14. The visit to Jammu in December 1905 of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.
15. Lord Minto's visit to the Kashmir Valley and Poonch in October-November 1906.
16. The present Chief's interview with Lord Minto at Calcutta in the winter of 1908-1909.

POONCH.

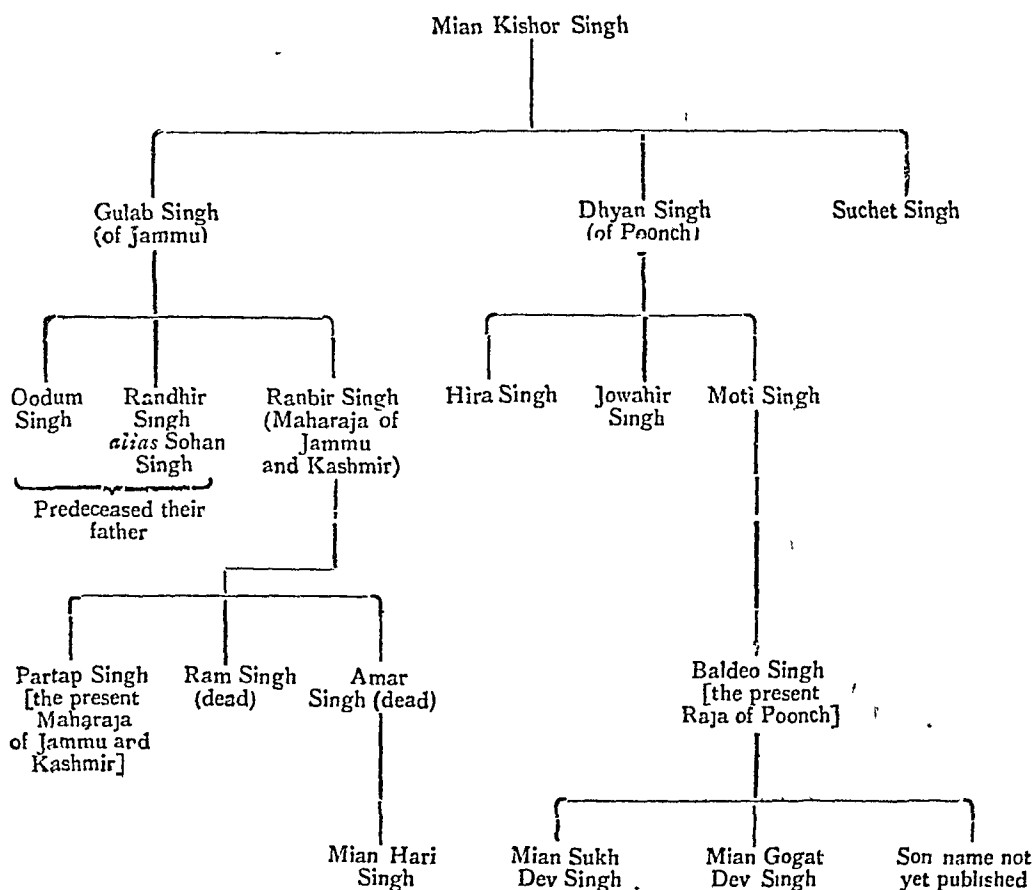
The ancient name was "Parnotsa." The Kashmiris always speak of Poonch as "Prnuts."

The Chief of Poonch is the most important Jagirdar or Feudatory of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom he is related by descent from a common ancestor, Kishor Singh, a Dogra Rajput, as shown in the genealogical tree at the end of this narrative.

The early history of the Poonch Ilacqua has been given above. On the death of Raja Moti Singh in 1892 he was succeeded by the present Chief, Raja Sir Baldeo Singh, K.C.I.E. The Raja was appointed to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1909.

As indicated below the Raja of Poonch holds his Jagir from the Maharaja whom he attends on State occasions, and to whom he pays an annual *nāsar* of Rs. 233. His rights have in no respect been mediated by the Government of India; but Government have of late years required the Resident in Kashmir to exercise a general supervision over the administration of Poonch, and a settlement of the Jagir has been completed. In November 1906 the Government of India gave their consent to the adoption by the Maharaja of Kashmir of the second son of the Raja of Poonch merely for religious purposes and on the distinct understanding that the adoption would not interfere with the right of succession of the late Raja Sir Amar Singh and his son Mian Hari Singh to the gadi of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

There is a flourishing market in the Poonch Ilāqua. A good six-foot road for pack transport has been constructed from the town to Uri on the Jhelum; and a similar road to Rawalpindi, with a suspension bridge over the Jhelum at Lachman Patan. Other important tracks lead to Gulmarg, Tosh Maidan, and Jhelum.



HUNZA AND NAGAR.

Hunza and Nagar are two small States situated to the extreme north-west of Kashmir. They are divided by the Hunza river; towards the north they extend to the mountainous region which adjoins the junction of the Hindu Kush and Mustagh ranges; towards the south they border on Gilgit; and on the west Hunza is separated from Ashkuman and Yasin by a range of mountains, while the Mustagh range trending southward shuts Nagar off from Baltistan on the east.

The inhabitants of Hunza and Nagar come from one stock and speak the same language, but there has always been in the past, and, in a lesser degree, there is still a considerable amount of ill-feeling between the two communities. The people of Hunza are Maulais (*i.e.*, the followers of His Highness the Agha Khan) while the people of Nagar are Shias.

The fort of Chalt and its connected villages, lying between Hunza and Nagar and Gilgit, were long a source of contention between the two States, but in 1877 the Nagar

Chief, with the assistance of the Kashmir Durbar, succeeded in obtaining possession of the disputed tract. From that date up to 1886, Chaprot and Chalt were held by Nagar and Kashmir troops. In 1886, when General Sir William Lockhart (then Colonel Lockhart), visited Hunza, the Thum of Hunza refused to allow his mission to proceed unless he would promise to restore these places to Hunza. Colonel Lockhart induced the Nagar ruler to remove the Nagar portion of the garrison, which was furnished by Kashmir troops up to 1906 since when no troops have been quartered in either of these States.

In 1886 Ghazan Khan, the Thum of Hunza, was murdered by his son, Safdar Ali, who after his accession, professed his submission to the Maharaja of Kashmir. In 1888, however, the two States combined, succeeded in ejecting the Kashmir garrison from Gilgit and even threatened Gilgit. Finally, however, Chaprot, and in August of the same year Chaprot and Chalt were re-occupied by Kashmir troops.

On the re-establishment of the British Agency at Gilgit in 1889, the Agent, Colonel Durand, visited Hunza and Nagar, and the Chiefs bound themselves to accept his control to permit free passage to officers deputed to visit their countries, and to put an end to raiding on the Yarkand road and elsewhere. Subject to these conditions the Government of India sanctioned for the Chiefs yearly subsidies of Rs. 2,000 each, in addition to those already paid by the Kashmir Durbar. Shortly afterwards, in October 1889, an increase of Rs. 500 a year was granted to the Hunza Chief's subsidy, conditional on his good behaviour.

The Chiefs, however, failed to act up to their engagements, and their attitude continued to be unsatisfactory. In May 1891, a combined force from Hunza and Nagar threatened the Chalt fort, but dispersed on the arrival of reinforcements from Gilgit.

In November 1891 the Chiefs were informed that it was necessary to make roads to Chalt and on into their country. They refused to agree, insulted the British Agent's messenger, and assembled their tribesmen in strong positions, blocking the paths into their valley. Their positions, however, were carried after sharp fighting, and Nagar and Hunza were occupied. Thum Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagar, who had been acting under the ascendancy of his eldest son, Uzr Khan, at once submitted. Thum Safdar Ali of Hunza and his Wazir, Dadu, fled to Chinese Turkestan, where the former is still detained under surveillance by the Chinese authorities. Raja Uzr Khan of Nagar was deported to Kashmir, where he is still a state prisoner. The subsidies paid to both Chiefs by the Government of India and by the Kashmir State were withdrawn. A military force was maintained in Hunza and a Political Officer was left there to supervise the affairs of the State. This arrangement continued till 1897, when the garrison was replaced by the Hunza and Nagar levies and the permanent Political Officer was withdrawn. On the 15th September 1892, Muhammad Nazim Khan, a half-brother of Safdar Ali, was formally installed as Thum of Hunza by the British Agent in the presence of two Chinese envoys, who attended the durbar as honoured guests of the Government of India. Thum Zafar Zahid Khan was reinstated by the Kashmir Durbar, with the approval of the Government of India, as Chief of Nagar, his installation taking place on the 22nd September 1892. Sanads, approved by the Government of India, were granted by the Maharaja of Kashmir to both Chiefs.

At the commencement of 1895, subsidies, amounting to Rs. 4,000 each, were renewed to the Chiefs, half the amount being granted by the Government of India, and the other half being paid by the Kashmir Darbar.

In the same year both Chiefs loyally assisted in the operations for the relief of the British garrison in Chitral and were suitably rewarded.

Thum Muhammad Nazim Khan of Hunza and Raja Sikandar Khan of Nagar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, on which date they were both made Companions of the Indian Empire.

In 1904 Thum Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagar, who had long been bed-ridden, died and was succeeded by his son, Sikandar Khan. The latter was formally installed as Thum of Nagar in June 1905 by the Political Agent. The Hunza Chief, in view of his claim to the

Raskam and Taghdumbash districts, which are situated to the north of the Hindu Kush watershed, has been permitted to continue to keep up an exchange of presents, with the Chinese authorities in Kashgar. As regards Raskam, the Chinese authorities have acknowledged the right of Hunza to cultivate the tract, and in 1899 a small contingent of Hunza people started cultivating it. Eventually, however, the settlers were forcibly ejected by the Chinese. Since 1896 the local Chinese authorities have permitted the Hunza Chief to take a small tribute from the graziers, who resort in summer to the Taghdumbash Pamir. The whole question of Hunza's relations with China is now under consideration by His Majesty's Government.

Both Hunza and Nagar are autonomous as regards their internal affairs, but both acknowledge the suzerainty of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom they pay a tribute of nominal value. Both furnish a quota of levies for the defence of the frontier, and these receive pay from the Kashmir State, while they are armed with Snider carbines presented by the Government of India.

MYSORE.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mysore . .	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th June 1884.	1st February 1895.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab. (Gold and silk brocade.) String (Dori)—Nimzar. (Gold and silk thread.)

MYSORE.

A Hindu State in southern India, whose present ruling dynasty dates from A.D. 1399, when two brothers, Vijayaraj and Krishnaraj, came to Mysore, and one of them, by marrying the daughter of a petty baron, established a rule which, commencing with a few villages, now comprises the Mysore territory.

In the reign of Chikka Krishnaraj Wadiyar (1734—1765), the famous Haidar Ali usurped the chiefship ; but, on the fall of his son and successor, Tipu, the Hindu dynasty was restored under another Krishnaraj Wadiyar. The people broke into rebellion in 1831, and in consequence the British Government assumed the direct management of the State. The country was restored to native rule in March 1881, in the person of the late Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar, who died in Calcutta in 1894. The lands forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with certain adjacent villages, were assigned by the Maharaja to the British Government, who on their part restored the island of Seringapatam to His Highness.

The present Chief, Maharaja Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., is the eldest son of the late ruler and is now in his 27th year. He was invested with full administrative powers by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 8th August 1902 and was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India on 1st January 1907. In 1910 the Maharaja was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army. His Highness is assisted by a Consultative Council, of which the Dewan (Mr. Tanjore Madhava Rao Ananda Rao, C.I.E.) is the President, with two members (Messrs. K. P. Puttanna Chetty and H. V. Nanjundayya). In 1900 His Highness married the daughter of Rana Jhala Brane Singhji of Vana. The heir-presumptive is His Highness's brother, the Yuvaraja.

Of the 8 districts into which the State is divided, Shimoga is the chief rice growing tract, followed by Mysore with its fine system of irrigation from the river Cauvery, while Chitaldroog is the principal district for unirrigated crops ; it is also pre-eminently the cotton district. Sugarcane abounds in Kolar and Hassan. Coffee is largely grown in Kadur and Hassan. Tumkur has the greatest extent of cocoanut plantations, while Shimoga produces much arecanut. Bangalore and Mysore grow mulberry trees for the purposes of sericulture. Sandalwood is a State monopoly and produces a large revenue.

The most generally practised industrial arts, of native growth, are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw material for them, rope-making, expressing oil and saccharine matter, and the manufacture of earth salt.

The most remarkable industrial development in Mysore has been in connection with gold-mining. This State is now the principal gold producing centre in India, the out-put

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29,433	54,49,800	Rs. 2,36,16,600	Rs. 2,33,09,800	Rs. 35,00,000	...	405	2,275	...	...	516	469†	21

* These figures are approximate.

† Belong to the Transport Corps.

for 1909 being Rs. 314 lakhs. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Fields, situated to the east of a low ridge in the Bowringpet taluk. The industry is wholly British, the bulk of it being under the management of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons. With a view to reduce the working expenses of the mines the Durbar have adopted a bold scheme for utilizing the water-power of the Falls of the Cauvery at Sivasamudrum for the generation of electricity and for the transmission of that power to the Gold Fields, and the same power is used to generate electric light in Mysore and Bangalore and to operate mills in the latter city.

An institution peculiar to the Mysore State is the Representative Assembly of raiyats, pleaders and merchants, which meets annually at the Capital for a few days during the Dasserah. The members are elected, and represent certain specified areas. As a means of enabling leading *patels* and others to approach the Ruler at the Dasserah for the purpose of paying their respects and representing grievances and requirements, and as affording the Maharaja an opportunity for explaining what has been done and what is proposed, the Representative Assembly is a useful institution. A Legislative Council was established in June 1907 for making Laws and Regulations for the State, two seats on which have been thrown open to candidates recommended by the Representative Assembly.

The State is governed on enlightened principles. The administrative system adopted is practically the same as that which was in force during the 50 years of British occupancy which terminated in 1881. The country is traversed by 411 miles of railway and projects for further extension of railway communication are under consideration. The province being largely dependent on agriculture, measures for the extension of irrigation and for the improvement of agriculture occupy prominent attention, and a feature of the country is the abundance of rain-fed tanks, which, large and small, number no less than 39,000. Departments of Agricultural Chemistry, Mycology and Entomology, and Geology, have been formed; while Archæology and Epigraphy receive due attention. There are 142 medical institutions in the Province affording gratuitous medical relief to the public besides a lunatic asylum, a leper asylum, an eye infirmary, two maternity hospitals and an isolation hospital. The Durbar have on hand a carefully considered scheme for improving the sanitary condition of the City of Mysore and a special Department of Public Health has been organized for dealing with epidemics and for effecting improvements in the general sanitary condition of the State. Education is making steady progress, the total number of educational institutions being 4,310 with 1,39,000 pupils of whom 21,400 are girls. State Life Insurance has been introduced for the benefit of the public servants in the Mysore service. The finances of the State are in a sound condition.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Nepal	His Highness Maharaja-dhiraja Prithvi Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsheer Jang, Maharaja-dhiraja of Nepal, Sisodiya Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	8th August 1875.	17th May 1881.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

* These figures

NEPAL.

The modern Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas between the 80th and 88th degrees of East longitude. It has a varying breadth averaging 90 to 100 miles and nowhere above 140 miles. The general direction is from West to East, its most southern and eastern corner reaches to the 26th and its most northern and western point to the 30th degree North latitude.

The early history of Nepal is shrouded in mystery and mythology, but the fact remains that the Nepal Valley in very ancient times became the focus of both Hindu and Buddhist religious veneration and rivalry.

In pre-historic days the valley bore the name of "Nag Hrad," the "Tank of the serpent." That it was once upon a time a huge lake would appear by ancient Hindu writings to be a fact, and is geologically speaking most highly probable. To Manjusri by the Buddhists and to Vishnu by the Hindus is given the credit of transforming the lake into a fertile plain by cutting a pass for the water through the mountains. Its present name of Nepal is said to be derived from the great Rishi or devotee named "Ne Muni." He performed his devotions at the junction of the Bagmati and Kesavati streams and instructed the people in the path of true religion.

The consolidator of the present kingdom of Nepal and the founder of the House of Gurkha was Prithvi Narayan Sah. He invaded the Nepal valley and defeated the Newar kings of Bhatgaon, Katmandu, and Patan after a series of campaigns lasting from 1749—1769. The final conquest of the valley from the first siege at Kirtipur in 1765 till the fall of Bhatgaon in 1769 occupied four years.

It is claimed according to Gurkha history that Prithvi Narayan was the 51st in descent from Rishi Raj Rana, Raja of Chitorgarh. When Chitor was conquered by the Muhammadans, Manmath Rana Rava retired to Ujjain and his son, Bhupal, came to the hills and settled at Bhirkot. He had two sons—Kancha and Mincha. The former retained Bhirkot, Garhung and Dhor. While Mincha went to Nayakot and ruled over it, one of his descendants Kutmandan Sah became Raja of Kashki and his son, Yasobam Sah, was made Raja of Lamjung. Drabya Sah, Yasobam's second son, rebelled against his father and took possession of Gurkha in 1559 and his descendants reigned there until the time of Prithvi Narayan Sah in 1742 A.D.

The Newars under the high spirited and heroic Gainprejas have the credit of having displayed the most splendid bravery in the defence of their capital while the Gurkhas without doubt signalled their triumphs by savage barbarity. They have since done their best to destroy any military spirit the Newars may have possessed and have debarred them from all forms of military service.

British relationship with Nepal began in 1767, when the Newar dynasty applied for our help against the Gurkha invasion. A small force was despatched under Captain Kinloch,

Area of State in square miles,	Population of State,	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
54,000	5,000,000 ^B	1,50,00,000	...	...	...	123	35,010 (32,493 and 2,517 res- pectively.)	...	...	...	...	21

are approximate.

but had to retire owing to the deadly climate of the Terai. The Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan then extinguished the Newar dynasty and the Chief was eventually recognised by Government as Raja of Nepal. Having conquered the hill country of Makwanpur the Gurkhas claimed the cultivated lowlands on payment to the British Government of the same tribute as was paid by the Raja of Makwanpur. The claim was admitted and for 30 years the Gurkhas paid the annual tribute, a large size elephant. The tribute was relinquished by the Treaty of 1801.

The conquests begun by Prithvi Narayan were carried on by his successors. About 1786 the Gurkha forces under Damodar Pande making common cause with Mahadatta, King of Palpa, defeated and annexed the territories of the Chaubisya Rajas in the Western hills. The following year Sarup Sinha, another Gurkha General, conquered the whole of the Kiranti country in the Eastern hills inhabited by Rais and Limbus. Expeditions to Sikkim and Tibet followed in the succeeding years, but in 1792 the Chinese retaliated for the invasion of Tibet by sending a large army into Nepal by the Kerong Pass and forcing the Gurkhas to come to terms.

To deter the Chinese from invading Nepal, the Raja concluded a treaty with the Indian Government, at the same time applying for military aid. Lord Cornwallis offered to negotiate a peace between Nepal and China, but before any steps could be taken the Gurkhas had been compelled to accept the terms of the victorious Chinese.

Up to the year 1800 the Gurkhas avoided all close alliance with the Indian Government, intercourse being restricted to friendly letters and the payment of the annual tribute. In 1801, however, a treaty was concluded with Nepal, providing for the establishment of a Residency at Katmandu, and for otherwise improving our relations with the State, but matters terminated with the return to power of one of the elder Ranis of a deposed Chief Ran Bahadur Sah and it again became the policy of the Durbar to evade fulfilment of its engagements with the British. Captain Knox, the first Resident, withdrew from Nepal in March 1803 and Lord Wellesley formally dissolved alliance with the Durbar in January 1804. From this date to the year 1812 our transactions with Nepal consisted chiefly of unavailing remonstrances against unprovoked aggressions throughout the entire length of the frontier. Commissioners were appointed by both Governments. British rights to the disputed districts were established, but the Nepalese evaded restitution. War was finally declared in 1814 and the Nepalese were compelled to sue for peace. The Treaty of Segowli was signed in November 1814, but the Nepalese decided on a second campaign before its ratification, and it was not till December 1815 that they were finally brought to terms. The first British Resident appointed under this treaty was Mr. Gardner.

The Nepalese were at first thoroughly distrustful of our good intentions, and it was due mainly to the great personal influence combined with the firm and tactful dealing of Brian Houghton Hodgson, who was Mr. Gardner's Assistant for several years and succeeded him in 1829 and was Resident in Nepal till 1843, that critical situations were overcome in the disturbed times when our military power was busily occupied in the wars with Ava, China

and Afghanistan from 1826—1841 and that the Nepalese were saved from committing themselves to acts of hostility. In 1837 a mutual engagement for the surrender of Thugs and Dakaits was concluded between the two Governments and in 1839 an engagement was secured in which the Nepalese promised to give up secret intrigues and intercourse with the allies of the East India Company in India and a further agreement for promoting friendly relations was signed in 1841 by 94 of the Gooroo, Chautarias and Chiefs of Nepal.

Then followed a struggle for power which was ended in 1846 by the bold action of Jung Bahadur, who aided by the Maharani Regent, cleared all opponents from his path and wrung from the Sovereign for his family a sanad of perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister. The history of Nepal since that date is the history of successive Prime Ministers.

In 1850 shortly after his elevation to the position of Prime Minister, Jung Bahadur accepted an invitation to visit England, and since then a more friendly bearing towards the British became apparent. In 1875 he proposed to pay a second visit but having met with an accident on the eve of his departure from Bombay the design had to be abandoned.

At intervals between 1854 and 1873 there were quarrels between Nepal and Tibet which for the most have ended favourably for the former, Tibet agreeing by treaty in 1856 to pay a tribute of rupees ten thousand per annum to Nepal, and to receive a Nepalese Representative at Lhasa, at the same time Kerong and other tracts of country to the south of the main range of the Himalayas which the Gurkhas during the war had seized were restored to Tibet. These quarrels in no way affected the relations between the British Government and Nepal.

During the mutiny of 1857 and the subsequent campaigns Jung rendered valuable service to the Indian Government in consideration of which he was rewarded with a G. C. B. and a tract of country on the frontier of Pilibhit and Western Oudh, which had been ceded to the British Government in 1815, was restored to Nepal. Sir Jung was subsequently created a G. C. S. I. and was also granted a personal salute of 19 guns.

After the death of Sir Jung in 1877 the Premiership devolved on his brother, Sir Ranudip Singh, but the conditions laid down by Sir Jung for the succession to his power and privileges were not carried out in their entirety. Sir Ranudip appropriated the title of Maharaja and the estates of Kaski and Lamjung appertaining thereto, which should have devolved upon Sir Jung's eldest son; this led to family dissension and eventually to the murder of Sir Ranudip in 1885 by a combination of the Shamsher branch of the family, the eldest legitimate representative of which, Bir Shamsher, succeeded to the position of the Prime Minister and became Maharaja. On the death of Sir Bir Shamsher in 1901 his brother Deb Shamsher succeeded.

Maharaja Deb Shamshere did not give satisfaction in the possession of Prime Minister and was permitted to hold office for a few months only. In June 1901, the present Prime Minister Sir Chandra Shamshere with the approval and assistance of his brothers assumed the office of Prime Minister which he still holds.

The third and fourth sons of the Prime Minister are married to the Maharajadhiraja's two daughters. In June 1906 a son and heir was born to the Maharajadhiraja.

The Nepal Darbar rendered assistance to the British Government in connection with the Tibet Mission by supplying yaks and by furnishing intelligence provided by the Nepalese Representative at Lhasa, and also offered to place Nepalese troops at the disposal of Government.

The services of Maharaja Chandra Shamshere were recognised in 1905 by the grant of a G.C.S.I.

Although the Prime Minister is the *de facto* Ruler and in many ways has the power of an autocrat, the system of Government has a tendency to become gradually constitutional.

All orders and decisions are passed by the Maharaja in Council. The Council is composed of the State Bharadars. Every Commissioned officer in the Military Department and every officer above the rank of Kharidar in the Civil Department is a Bharadar and eligible to be called to the Council. In addition to those especially nominated who attend the Council meetings as a matter of course, every Military officer above the rank

of Lieutenant, and every Civil officer above the rank of Naib Subah has the right to be present in Council and to give an opinion on subjects open to discussion.

The precise nature of the protectorate of the British Crown over Nepal is not clearly defined, but the State must be recognized as falling under our exclusive political influence and control in regard to relations with Foreign Powers.

In 1906 elaborate preparation was made by Sir Chandra Shamsher to entertain His Majesty George, then Prince of Wales, by giving him a big game shoot in Nepal during February 1906, but unfortunately owing to the outbreak of a sudden epidemic of cholera in the Prime Minister's Camp the project had to be abandoned at the last moment.

In November 1906, Lord Kitchener visited Nepal and met with an enthusiastic reception. He announced at a Durbar held by His Highness the Maharajadhiraja the honour conferred on Sir Chandra by His Majesty the King-Emperor, in granting him the rank of General in the Army and appointing him Honorary Colonel of the 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Up to the year 1888 the recruiting of Gurkha sepoy for the British service was on an unsatisfactory footing, but since the accession to power of the Shamsher family this has been entirely changed and no difficulty is now experienced in keeping the ranks of our Gurkha Regiments up to strength in spite of the fact that some 15 new battalions of Gurkhas have been added to the Indian army.

During Lord Kitchener's visit satisfactory arrangements were inaugurated with the concurrence of the Durbar for the extension of the Indian army reserve system to the Gurkha regiments of the Indian army.

The trade of Nepal with British India continues to increase and now shows a balance amounting to 167½ lakhs in favour of the former.

The Prime Minister attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903, and in February 1907 visited Calcutta, where Hastings House was placed at his disposal by the Government of India and visits were exchanged with His Excellency the Viceroy—Lord Minto. In April 1908, Sir Chandra accompanied by his step-brother, sons and about 10 other persons of rank left Nepal on a visit to England. On arrival in London, His late Majesty King Edward VII was pleased to grant the Maharaja and his suite an audience, and during the stay the party was treated as guests of the British Government. Before his departure from England in July 1908, Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamshere was made a G.C.B., and the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

The Prime Minister is entitled to a salute of 19 guns from British Batteries in view of his office.

Serial No.	Name of States.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Amb . .	Khanizaman Khan, Muhammadan.	1873	5th January 1907.	Ordinarily addressed by the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.	The Chief is not acquainted with English and communications are made in the ordinary vernacular form of "Murasila" as used with other Native gentlemen.
2	Chitral . .	Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, C.I.E., Ruler of—	1878	3rd March 1895.	Foreign Secretary.	Not addressed in English. Kharita bag—White long-cloth String (Dori)—(Silk thread).
3	Dir . .	Badshah Khan, Nawab of—	...	Dec. 1904	...	...
4	Nawagar (Bajaur).	Nawab Safdar Khan, Khan of—	1842	1882	...	...
5	Phulera . .	Khan Bahadur Ata Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan.	1879	28th February 1897.	Ordinarily addressed by the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.	The Chief is not acquainted with English and communications are made in the ordinary vernacular form of "Murasila" as used with other Native gentlemen

* These figures

AMB STATE.

Khanizaman Khan, the present Chief of Amb, is head of the Hindwal Division of the Tanawali Tribe. He was born in 1873, and has two sons, who are both minors. The status of his territory called Feudal Tanawal with reference to the British Government is one of considerable interest and the Khan occupies an especially unique position for he is an independent ruler as regards his trans-Indus territory, a feudal Chief as regards Feudal Tanawal and a British subject as regards his tenure of a large Jagir and of certain lands in the Haripur Tahsil of the Hazara District.

The tract called Feudal Tanawal, containing an area of about 170 square miles and a population (Census 1901) of 24,956, or the hereditary jagir, is in British territory, but is administered by the Chief; there has been no settlement of the revenue and our courts do not interfere in civil or criminal matters except to take cognizance of offences punishable under Sections 121 to 130, Indian Penal Code, or those defined in Sections 301 to 304 of the Indian Penal Code. The Khan also enjoys the revenues of forty-two villages comprising what is known as the Kulai and Badnahak Ilaqas of the Haripur Tahsil. This is a perpetual jagir assessed at the recent settlement at Rs. 13,436; the Chief also realises a large revenue from tolls on trade, especially on timber floating down the Indus.

On the death of the late Nawab Muhammad Akram Khan in 1907, a question arose as to the provision to be made for the brothers of the present Chief.

Eventually a settlement was effected whereby the Parhana tract situated between the Mansehra tahsil and the village of Shergarh, and with an estimated annual income of upwards of 14,000 rupees, was assigned to Abdul Latif Khan and his full brothers for their maintenance and certain villages in the Dhani tract were given to Muhammad Umar Khan, an eleventh legitimate son of the late Nawab by a third wife. The right to realise fines and forfeitures and to levy grazing dues was reserved to the Chief, and his brothers have no power to alienate the villages assigned to them unless they first offer them on reasonable terms to the Chief himself. Further, in the event of trouble arising in trans-Indus Tanawal or of the British Government calling on the Chief for service, the Guzarakhors, as they are called, are bound to render the latter all the assistance necessary on pain of forfeiting their Guzaras.

Area of State in square miles. *	Population of State. *	Average annual revenue. *	Average annual expenditure. *	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
170	24,956	81,890	Not known	...	...	Entirely irregular, armed mostly with muzzle loading guns—not enumerated.		...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,000	42,000	80,000	...	Receives an allowance from the Government of India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,000	140,000	2,35,000	...	Ditto.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
500	50,000	75,000	...	Ditto.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
34	6,666	Not known	Not known	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

CHITRAL.

The present ruling family are descended from one Baba Ayub, who is said by some to have been a descendant of Timur, the Moghul Emperor, and by others to have belonged to a noble family of the Hazara district in the Punjab. Baba Ayub settled in Chitral about the beginning of the 17th century, and entered the service of the Ruling Chief, a Rais of the same family as the rulers of Gilgit. About one hundred years later, the Rais line became extinct, and Mohtaram Shah (also known as Shah Kator, I), a lineal descendant of Baba Ayub, became Chief, or Mehtar as he is locally styled.

In 1876 Aman-ul-Mulk, father of the present Mehtar, sought the protection of Kashmir, and in the following year an agreement was signed between the two States (with the approval of the Government of India), which served to protect Chitral from Afghan aggression.

At the time of his accession Aman-ul-Mulk only ruled over the lower portion of Chitral, the upper portion being under the sway of the Khushwakt branch of the family, but before he died in 1892 his territory extended from Bailam, near Asmar, to Soma, about 50 miles from Gilgit.

† Note.—They were—

1. Afzal-ul-Mulk, killed by his uncle, Sher Afzal, in 1892.

2. Sher Afzal, ousted by Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1892.

3. Nizam-ul-Mulk, killed by his brother, Amir-ul-Mulk, in 1895.

After the death of Aman-ul-Mulk, rulers† succeeded each other in rapid succession, the country being in a state of constant disturbance, which culminated in March 1895 in the British Agent and his escort being besieged in the Chitral Fort by Umra Khan, late Khan of Jandol, and Sher Afzal, brother of Aman-ul-Mulk.

On the 3rd of March 1895, at the commencement of the siege, the present Mehtar

Shuja-ul-Mulk, the youngest of Aman-ul-Mulk's legitimate sons, was provisionally installed as Mehtar over the Kator‡ districts *minus* the Narsat Ilaka, which is now included in the Afghan District of Asmar. The siege was raised in April 1895 by the joint operations of the Chitral Relief Force under the command of Sir Robert Low, and the force from Gilgit commanded by Colonel Kelly. Since then a British garrison has been maintained in the

country. The strength of this garrison was at first two battalions of Native infantry, one company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, and one section of a mountain battery. It was, however, reduced in 1899 by one battalion of Native infantry.

Shuja-ul-Mulk is now 32 years of age. He visited Calcutta in 1899 as the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy, in April 1902 he attended the Viceregal Durbar at Peshawar, and in January 1903 the Delhi Coronation Durbar, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire. He was permitted to visit India during the cold weather of 1904-05, and again in the following year when he was presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at a garden party at Government House, Peshawar.

There has been a marked increase in the amount of land under cultivation, and in the general prosperity of all classes of the people since the disturbances in 1895.

One hundred and eight Chitrali Levies are employed between Chitral and the Lowarai pass, and are armed and paid by the Government of India. In addition to these levies, there is a Corps of Chitrali Scouts, numbering 989 men. These are also armed and paid by the Government of India. The Mehtar is Honorary Commandant of the Scouts, in which he takes a keen interest.

At the Mehtar's request, an officer of the Forest Department was deputed to Chitral in September 1907, for four months, to report on the local forests.

In September 1907, the Mehtar paid an informal visit, for ten days, to Simla. During the visit he was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto.

He receives a subsidy of rupees twenty thousand per annum, twelve thousand of which is paid by the Government of India and the balance by the Maharaja of Kashmir, the immediate Suzerain.

DIR.

The rulers of Dir are Akhund Khel Painsa Khel of the Malezai Akozai Yusafzai. The founder of the line was Mulla Ilias, known as Akhund Baba, a holy man who flourished in the 17th century, but his grandson, Ghulam Khan, seems to have been the first to acquire temporal power.

The late Chief, Muhammad Sharif Khan, was born about 1848, and succeeded his father, Rahmatulla Khan, in 1884. After a protracted struggle, he was at length in 1890 driven out of Dir by Umra Khan, Khan of Jandol, and forced to take refuge in Swat. He made several attempts in the succeeding years to regain his country, but was unsuccessful.

In 1895, on the advance of the Chitral Relief Expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan came in to the Political Officer, and did good service by advancing up the Panjkora line with his own forces, recovering Dir from Umra Khan's garrison and pushing on a force into Chitral territory, which seized the Drosh Fort; he also contributed to the raising of the siege of Chitral by showing the near approach of Sir Robert Low's column, and rendered good service by capturing and handing over the Chitrali pretender, Sher Afzal.

At the conclusion of the expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan, now restored to his Khanship, entered into an agreement with the Government of India, by which he undertook to keep open the Chitral road from Chakdara to Ashreth, to protect the whole line with levies, to maintain the road in good repair, to make such postal arrangements as were required, to arrange to protect the telegraph on any occasions when it might be put up, etc. In return for these services, he was granted an annual subsidy of Rs. 10,000, and a present of 400 rifles, with a suitable amount of ammunition. The Government of India also undertook to pay the levies required for the road, and to defray the cost of carrying the post. In consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 10,000 to the Khan, all trade passing over the road was freed from all taxes and tolls in Dir territory. In July 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan was granted the title of Nawab by the Government of India. In March 1899, his subsidy was raised to Rs. 15,000. In July 1900, he was granted an additional payment of Rs. 1,000 a year as compensation for certain dues formerly levied by him from the inhabitants of the north-western slopes of the Lowarai range, this responsibility for the Chitral road was restricted to the top of the Lowari Pass.

In the spring of 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan annexed to his territories the Upper Swat right bank tribes, which had till then been practically independent. In October 1898, he came to an agreement with the Khan of Nawagai under which he annexed the Jandol valley. In December 1898, he executed an agreement with the Government of India defining the boundaries of his territories, and undertaking not to interfere with, or commit aggression on, any tribes beyond those boundaries.

The engagements made by Muhammad Sharif Khan with Government were on the whole satisfactorily carried out. In the disturbances raised by the Mad Fakir in 1897 the bulk of the Dir tribes, except those in the Swat valley, took no part, and when the Fakir attempted in November-December 1898 to attack the Chitral road, he was repulsed by Dir forces under Abdulla Khan of Robat.

In March 1900, the Nawab visited Calcutta on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy. He was present at the Viceregal Durbar held at Peshawar in 1902, and also at the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1903, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire.

In 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught paid a visit to Malakand and Chakdara. The Khan Khel jirga of Thana had the honour of being presented to His Royal Highness. In the same year the Nawab came to India on a pilgrimage to Ajmer, and also visited various places of interest. He died on the 8th December 1904, the last year of his life being embittered by quarrels between his two eldest sons, which were fermented, to a great extent, by his wife, Shahi Bibi. The Nawab's eldest son, Badshah Khan, was recognised as Khan of Dir, and secured his Khanship after a severe struggle with his brother, Miangul Jan, who was supported by the Khans of Nawagai, Barwa, and Khar. He receives the same allowances as were enjoyed by his late father, and undertook to pay attention to the Dir forests, which in his father's time, as well as in his own, had been considerably exploited by native contractors from Peshawar: he has, however, not fulfilled this promise up to the present.

The comparative peace and order which have obtained in Dir since the opening of the Chakdara-Chitral road in 1895 have led to a considerable increase in the area under crops and in the general prosperity of the country, but the rule of the present Khan has been so far unpopular; he has alienated several of his subordinates by arbitrary acts, and civil war has been more or less imminent ever since his accession. The peace of the road depends practically on the Dir Levies who are armed and paid by Government.

A great part of the Dir territory is divided in minor Khanates held by relations of the late Nawab or by the heads of the main sections of the Malezai tribe.

NAWAGAI (BAJAUR).

The Chiefs of Nawagai belong to the Ibrahim Khel section of the Ilal Khel Salarzai Tarkanri. They were formerly acknowledged as Khans by the whole of the Tarkanri tribe, their territory thus including the Jandol, Maidan, and Baraul valleys, but owing to tribal dissensions (and particularly to the rise of the Mast Khel family of Jandol Khans) their territories and power have considerably diminished. The Khan of Nawagai now holds the tract known as Surkamar, in which Nawagai is situated, the upper part of the Rud valley as far as the mouth of the Salarzai valley, and the lower parts of the Salarzai, Mamund, and Chaharmung valleys. The present Khan, Safdar Khan, was born about 1842 and succeeded to the Khanate about 1882. From his accession onwards, he was involved in the struggle carried on between Umra Khan of Jandol and the Dir Khan, usually in opposition to Umra Khan, at whose hands he suffered several defeats. At this time he was in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 20,000 Kabuli from the Amir, but after the signature of the Durand Convention this was discontinued.

Before the Chitral Relief Expedition started in 1895, the Khan offered his services but he was subsequently exposed to great pressure from the Afghan side and misled by false representations of the intentions of Government, and his attitude during the first part of the expedition was doubtful. Finally, however, when convinced that his interests

lay in serving Government, he worked well to put a stop to the fanatical attacks on the troops in the Jandol valley. In November 1895, he was granted an allowance of Rs. 6,000 a year on condition of future good service.

In the troubles of 1897, though severely tried by fanatical pressure, he in the end stood firm, and rendered good service to the Bajaur Field Force, as in a still greater degree did his brother and cousin, the Khans of Khar and Jar. His subsidy was increased to Rs. 10,000 from the 1st October 1897.

Safdar Khan was constantly at war with the tribes around him, the Mohmands, Mamunds, and Salarzais; and at times he found it hard to hold his own. Disputes with Dir complicated his troubles. In 1898 there was some fighting in Jandol between his forces and those of the Nawab of Dir. The matter was finally settled by a compromise which left Jandol to Dir, and gave Nawagai a free hand in the Salarzai valley. In 1899 Safdar Khan was hard pressed by a combination of the tribes, and he was assisted by Government with a present of ammunition. Later on, he got the upper hand in the Chaharmung and the greater part of the Salarzai valley, and strengthened his footing among the Mamunds. In August 1899, his differences with Dir were settled at an interview between the two Chiefs held at Chakdara in the Political Agent's presence. The Chiefs met again of their own motion in May 1902, and entered into a compact of friendship, in pursuance of which the Nawab of Dir sent a force to co-operate with the Khan in a short campaign against the Mamunds, which was successful. In 1904, Safdar Khan, who in the early part of the previous year had received the title of "Nawab," invaded Dir territory and attacked Badshah Khan, the present Khan of Dir, but his lashkar was repulsed, and he had to retire. Through the intrigues of the Khan of Barwa, he was persuaded to make a move on Jandol in the beginning of 1905; some fighting ensued, but a truce was eventually effected.

His elder son, Muhammad Ali Jan, then rebelled against him in 1906 on account of the Nawab's partiality to the younger son, and obtained the aid of many of the surrounding tribes. He not only succeeded in capturing Nawagai, but he actually ousted his father from the chiefship and he is now the *de facto* ruler in Nawagai. The struggle continued in a desultory fashion until 1909, when through the Khan of Khar a reconciliation was effected but Muhammad Ali Jan has retained the *de facto* chiefship. The Nawab is now virtually a prisoner in the hands of his son, Muhammad Ali Jan.

In 1903 Safdar Khan attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar and also visited Ajmer accompanied by his two sons and brother.

Safdar Khan has a numerous family, his eldest son, Muhammed Ali Jan, being over thirty-six. His country, with the exception of a tract round Nawagai, is divided up into minor Khanates under his sons and relations. Of these, the most important are Khar under the Nawab's nephew, Muhammad Jan Khan (who succeeded on the death of his father, Sardar Khan, in November 1907) Pashat under Samiulla Khan, cousin of the Nawab, and Jar under Wazir Khan.

PHULERA.

MADAT KHAN THE FIRST CHIEF.

The history of the State of Phulera calls for little remark. It is situated in Feudal Tanawal on the Western border of the Mansehra Tahsil and comprises some 142 small villages and hamlets the boundaries of which are defined in Regulation No. 2 of 1900. The Administration of this small State is exactly similar to that of the Chief of Amb with respect to his feudal territory known as Feudal Tanawal.

Afa Muhammad Khan, a young man of about thirty years of age, is the present Chief. He has two sons who are both minors. His uncles Muhammad Umar Khan, Muhammad Akbar Khan, Dost Muhammad Khan and Ghulam Haidar Khan, the sons of Abdullah Khan, and other male relatives hold Guzaras in the shape of villages within the estate. Fortunately their relations with the Chief are amicable, and the State gives little trouble to the District authorities.

The Khan of Phulera's income is very small compared with that of his neighbour the Khan of Amb. Much of the estate is in the hands of the Guzara Khors and the late

Settlement Officer of the District doubted whether the Khan's own share of the profits came to more than 4,000 or 5,000 rupees a year.

The relations of the two Chiefs to each other are not specifically defined in the Regulation, though in the schedule defining the boundaries the estates of the Khan of Phulera are stated to be held by that Chief from and under the Chief of Amb. But while historically Phulera is a dependency of the Amb State, yet, as *Painda Khan* delegated all his powers over its residents and lands to *Madat Khan*, the first grantee, its subordination has from the first been purely nominal and for all practical purposes it may be regarded as independent of its bigger neighbour.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Alwar	His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Jai Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Naruka Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th June 1882.	5th June 1892	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.	<p>"My esteemed friend".—"I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend."</p> <p>Crest: gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).</p> <p>For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).</p>

ALWAR.

The State was founded by Rao Partab Singh, of Macheri, who was descended through Naru from Raja Udai Karan, who ruled Jaipur in the fourteenth century. The Alwar family are, therefore, Kuchwaha Rajputs of the Naruka sub-clan.

In 1889, the title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon Maharao Raja Mangal Singh as a hereditary distinction. He was succeeded by his son Jai Singh, who was born on the 14th June 1882. After his father's death the administration of the State was carried on by the State Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The young Maharaja joined the Mayo College in 1893 and left in 1898. On leaving the College his education was supervised by a guardian, and after the latter's departure in January 1903, by the Political Agent.

His Highness Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the 10th December 1903. The exercise of these powers were subject to certain restrictions which, however, were removed in January 1909.

Maharaja Jai Singh proceeded on a tour to Europe in April 1907, and returned on the 30th August 1907. He was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India on the 1st January 1909.

The financial condition of the State is satisfactory, a reserve fund amounting to Rs. 48,55,800 being invested in Government promissory notes.

The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of Government, and much to the gratification of the Darbar 700 of the infantry were despatched for service in China in August 1900.

The State is noted for its excellent stud, which supplies horses for the cavalry and Raj stables.

The following Viceroys have paid visits to Alwar:—Lords Lytton, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon and Minto.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3,221	819,688	34,78,123	33,45,809	...	...	70	699	...	...	560	861	15

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bikaner . .	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Siromani Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King-Emperor, Rathor Rajput (Hindu).	3rd October 1880.	31st August 1887.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.	"My esteemed friend."—"I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." Crest: gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

BIKANER.

The rulers of Bikaner are Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded by Bikaji (born in 1439), a son of Rao Jodhaji of Marwar, the founder of Jodhpur. The British Government granted the Tibi *pargana* to His Highness Maharaja Sardar Singh in recognition of his loyal services rendered during the mutiny of 1857-1858 A. D.

The present Chief, Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.D.C., was invested with full ruling powers in December 1898. Maharaj Kunwar Sri Sardul Singhji, son and heir to His Highness, was born on the 7th September 1902, and a second son (Bijai Singh) was born on the 29th March 1909.

A most severe famine visited Bikaner in 1899-1900. His Highness took a very active and personal part in the relief operations, and was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind decoration of the 1st class.

His Highness was gazetted an Honorary Colonel in the British Army in June 1910, and is attached to the 2nd Bengal Lancers.

His Highness personally took part in the China campaign of 1900 in command of his Imperial Service Regiment, and in recognition of his services received the Insignia of K.C.I.E.

In August 1902, His Highness attended the Coronation of His Majesty the late King-Emperor in London and had the honour of being appointed an Honorary A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now His Majesty King George V). In 1910 His Highness was appointed an Honorary A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

In November 1902, His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, paid a visit to Bikaner.

In January 1903, His Highness attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi and the Gold Darbar Medal was conferred on him.

In February 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse visited Bikaner.

In November 1905, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Bikaner. In November 1906 and again in November 1908, His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Minto, visited Bikaner.

His Highness proceeded on a second visit to England for the benefit of his health, accompanied by his children, sailing from Bombay on the 11th May 1907, and returning to that port on the 11th October 1907.

His Highness received the title of K.C.S.I. on the 24th June 1904 on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the late King-Emperor of India, and the title of G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1907. He was gazetted an Honorary Colonel and an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King-Emperor on the 3rd June 1910.

The administration of the State is conducted by the Maharaja himself with the assistance of five Members of Council and the Secretaries of the Mahkma Khas.

The normal strength of the "Regular Troops" mentioned in the table above is 380 Cavalry, 500 Infantry and 60 Artillerymen. The Infantry (present strength 378) is being converted into an Imperial Service Regiment of 500 of all ranks.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23,311	584,627	33,00,000	37,00,000	...	...	380	60 (Artillery)	...	...	...	1,000†	17

* These figures are the approximate annual averages for the past five years.
† 500 Camel Corps and 500 Infantry.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bharatpur	His Highness Maharaja Sri Brajindra Sawai Kishan Singh Bahadur Bahadur Jang, Jat (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th October 1899.	27th August 1900.	Viceroy and Governor-General of India. NOTE:—The present Chief of Bharatpur being a minor no kharita is received for him from the Viceroy.	Commencement,—“My esteemed friend.” Conclusion:—“I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend.”
2	Dholpur	His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, Jat (<i>Hindu</i>).	25th February 1893.	29th March 1911.		For all three states the crest used is gold. Kharita bag, Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
3	Karauli	His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, G.C.I.E., Jadon Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th February 1864.	14th August 1886.		For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag, Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

BHARATPUR.

The rulers of Bharatpur and Karauli claim common descent from a Rajput ancestor named Sind Pal. But while Karauli is still a Rajput State, the rulers of Bharatpur are Jats.

The story is that Bal Chand, a descendant of Sind Pal, having no family by his own wife, seized a Jat woman of the village of Sinsini, and by her had sons, whose descendants founded Bharatpur.

The ruling family have thus always been known as Sinsinwar Jats.

The State was founded probably about the beginning of the eighteenth century by one Brij, who, with his successor Churaman, were noted freebooters owing allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi.

In 1803 the British concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who assisted General Lake in the defeat of the Marathas at Agra, in return for which service he received a grant of certain districts. Immediately afterwards, however, while still in alliance with the English Government, Ranjit Singh entered into secret correspondence with the Marathas, and at the battle of Dig his treachery displayed itself by an open attack upon the British troops with whom his own were supposed to be in co-operation. This incident led to the memorable and unsuccessful siege of Bharatpur by Lord Lake. Four assaults were made and repelled with a loss to the besiegers of 3,000 men. Ranjit Singh, however, found it advisable to make overtures of peace, which were accepted in 1805. A new treaty was concluded by which he agreed to pay an indemnity and was guaranteed in the territories previously held. Ranjit Singh died in the same year.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Randhir, who died in 1823, leaving the *gadi* to his brother, Baladeva, who died after reigning for eighteen months. His son, Balwant Singh, then six years old, was recognised as heir by the British Government, but he was opposed and imprisoned by his cousin, Durjan Sal, who also advanced claims to the *gadi*.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,982	626,665	29,77,320	31,57,611	...	...	443	1,434 133 42 guns service-able.	...	...	...	1,322*	17
1,155	270,973	9,78,479	10,40,753	...	...	177	907 38 11 guns service-able.	...	...	...	...	15
1,242	156,786	5,56,896	5,42,372	...	...	126	1,088 25 35 guns service-able.	...	...	...	...	17

* Includes 359 men of the Transport Corps and 210 of the Imperial Service Infantry Reserve.

The disputed succession threatened a protracted feud, and eventually the British Government consented to the deposition of the usurper. Bharatpur was besieged a second time by a British force, this time under Lord Combermere. The fort was successfully stormed on 18th January 1826, and Durjan Sal carried off as a prisoner to Allahabad. The young Maharaja was put on the *gadi* under the superintendence of a Political Agent. He died in 1853 and was succeeded by Jeswant Singh, who died in 1893, after a rule of forty years. Jeswant Singh remained faithful to the British Government during the Mutiny and rendered such assistance as was in his power. He was succeeded by his son, Ram Singh. In 1895 it was found necessary to take the administration out of the Maharaja's hands, and the control of affairs was vested in a Council working under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

In June 1900, the Maharaja Ram Singh was deposed and was succeeded by his infant son, Kishan Singh.

The Maharaja is in the care of his mother, Her Highness Maji Girraj Kuar, and of his foster-father, Dhau Bakshi Raghubir Singh, a member of the State Council. Meanwhile the administration of the State continues to be conducted by the Council under the control of the Political Agent.

The State offered the services of its troops for the frontier troubles in 1897 and for the China War in 1900, and for Somaliland in 1903. The Imperial Service Transport Corps proceeded to the Tibet expedition in September 1904 and returned in December 1904.

The financial condition of the State is satisfactory, a reserve fund amounting to Rs. 21,00,000 being invested in Government promissory notes. Lord Dufferin visited Bharatpur in 1885 and 1887, and Lord Lansdowne in 1890. Lord Curzon exchanged visits with Maharaja (now ex-Maharaja) Ram Singh at Agra in 1899. Lord Curzon visited Bharatpur and Dig in 1902, and again visited Bharatpur in 1903.

DHOLPUR.

According to local tradition Dholpur derives its name from the Rajput Raja Dholun Deo Tonwar (an off-shoot of the reigning family at Delhi), who about 1005 held the land between the Chambal and Bangunga rivers.

The family of the Chief belongs to the Deswali tribe of Jats who are said to have acquired lands south of Alwar in the 11th century. They rose to honour under the Tonwar dynasty of Delhi and settled at Bamrali, from which place they take their family name. Driven from Bamrali by the Subadar of Agra after an occupation of nearly two hundred years, they emigrated first to Gwalior and then to Gohad, which was assigned to them in 1505 by Raja Man Singh of Gwalior. The head of the house, Surjan Deo, then assumed the title of "Rana." After the overthrow of the Marathas at Panipat, the Rana Bhim Singh seized Gwalior, but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Marathas the British made a treaty with the Rana in 1779, and in execution of the treaty Gwalior was retaken. In 1781 another treaty was made which stipulated for the integrity of Gohad, but in consequence of the Rana's treachery the treaty was withdrawn and Sindhia repossessed himself of Gohad and Gwalior. Under the British treaty of 1803 with Sindhia, Gohad was restored to the Rana, but in 1805 this territory was exchanged for the parganas of Dholpur, Bari, and Rajakhara, which form the existing State of Dholpur.

The late Chief, Maharaj Rana Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., who held the honorary rank of Captain in his Majesty's Army, and who succeeded his father Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh Bahadur on the 20th July 1901, died suddenly on the 29th March 1911. He was succeeded by his full brother His Highness Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh, who was born on the 25th February 1893. The present Chief has formed the Imperial Cadet Corps for a brief period and as the grant to him of full ruling powers has been deferred for the present, the administration of the State is conducted by means of a State Council. Captain G. H. Anderson of the Political Department has been appointed Superintendent of the State and presides at the State Council Meetings and directs the administration generally. The duties of guardian of the Chief are combined with those of Superintendent.

Lord Dufferin paid a flying visit to the State in 1885. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon exchanged visits with the late Chief's father at Agra in 1890, 1895 and 1899, respectively. Lord Minto exchanged visits with the late Chief in 1907 at Agra, and in 1909, at Calcutta.

KARAULI.

The Jadon Rajputs, who are represented by the ruling families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, claim descent from the Yadu or Jadon Kings of Allahabad and Muttra, of whose early history very little is known. The name is said to be derived from Yadu, the patronymic of the descendants of Rhuda, the progenitor of the Lunar race. On the death of Sri Krishna, the deified hero of the house, the tribe was dispersed. According to the Karauli authorities Maharaja Bijai Pal came from Muttra in A.D. 995 and built a fort on the hill Mani near the well-known town of Biana in Bharatpur. He ruled the country for fifty-one years till it was conquered by the Muhammadans under Abu Bakr Shah.

In 1772 the State was much harassed by the Marathas, and Sabalgarh was lost. In 1804, during the rule of Har Baksh Pal, Karauli came into relations with the British Government and a treaty was concluded in 1817, which rid the country of the Marathas.

In 1852 the Maharaja Narsingh Pal died without leaving an heir. The Government of India, however, decided that the State should be continued and Madan Pal Rao, of Hadoti, one of the leading nobles, was placed on the *gadi* in 1854. During his rule the State rendered loyal assistance to the Government in the Mutiny. For his services Madan Pal was made G.C.S.I., his salute was raised from 13 to 17 guns, a debt of Rs. 1,17,000 owing to Government was remitted, and a dress of honour was conferred.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Bhanwar Pal, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* on the 14th August 1886 by adoption to the late Maharaja Arjun Pal. His Highness was invested with full governing powers in 1889.

The administration of the State is carried on by a Council, of which His Highness is the President.

The financial condition of the State is unsatisfactory. The debt at present amounts to about Rs. 8,00,000.

No Viceroy has ever visited Karauli. Lord Lansdowne, Lord Elgin, and Lord Curzon exchanged visits with the Chief in 1890, 1895, and 1899, respectively, in Agra.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bundi	His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur, <i>G.C.I.E.</i> , <i>K.C.S.I.</i> , Chauhan (Hara) Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>). <i>44/0</i>	21st September 1869.	28th March 1889.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
2	Shahpura	Raja Dhiraj Sir Nahar Singhji, <i>K.C.I.E.</i> , Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	7th November 1855.	11th June 1870.	Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
3	Tonk	His Highness Amin-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, <i>G.C.I.E.</i> , Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>). <i>44/0</i>	8th November 1849.	20th December 1867.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silver brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

BUNDI.

The ruling family belongs to the Hara clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the country which they owned up to about the year 1625 included, besides Bundi, the territory of the modern States of Kotah and Jhalawar, the whole tract being styled to this day "Haraoti" after the dominant family. The present ruler of Kotah is descended from a cadet of the same house.

The Bundi State suffered much during the supremacy of the Marathas, but in 1818 Maharao Raja Bishen Singh concluded a treaty with the British Government under which, in return for the protection of the latter and the remission of the tribute paid to Holkar, it was arranged that the State should pay to the British Government the tribute formerly paid to Sindhia, and should furnish troops on the requisition of Government in accordance with its means. The tribute annually paid by the Bundi Darbar to Government amounts to Rs. 1,20,000.

His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singhji Bahadur was invested with full governing powers on the 9th January 1890. He was created a *K.C.I.E.* in 1894, *K.C.S.I.* in 1897, and *G.C.I.E.* in 1901.

His Highness the Maharao Raja is assisted in the administration by a State Council.

The capital is 22 miles from Kotah on the Nagda-Muttra Railway which passes through Bundi territory near Patan and Kapran.

The Bundi family are very closely connected with that of Jodhpur (Marwar) by marriage, the present Chief having at different times wedded two aunts and a cousin of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and his two brothers having each married into the same family. The Maharaja of Jodhpur is also married to a sister of the Maharao Raja.

Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh has had only one son, who died at the age of nine years in March 1899. His brother, Maharaj Raghuraj Singh, has a son, who was born in 1893. Maharaj Raghuraj Singh died in December 1905.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The present Chief has had the honour of interviews with Lord Elgin at Ajmer in November 1896, and Lord Curzon of India.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,220	171,227	Rs. 6,58,820	Rs. 7,89,240	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. ..	100	200	.	400	...	...	17
405	42,676	2,72,038	2,76,365	10,000	3,000	27	48	.		...	...	Nil.
2,752	273,201	13,49,118	10,29,015	...	..	308	955	135	331	...	...	17

* These figures are approximate.

Governor-General of India visited the Bundi State in November 1902 for the first time. The Chief attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in January 1903.

SHAH PURA.

This Chiefship was formed by the grant in jagir of the pargana of Phulia from the Crown lands of Ajmer by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1629 to Sujan Singh, a cadet of the ruling house of Udaipur (Mewar), Sisodia Rajput by caste.

In 1768 a descendant of Sujan Singh was granted the pargana of Kachhola in Mewar by the ruling Maharana, and in 1796 a later descendant was granted the title of "Rajadhiraja" by another Maharana.

In 1848, Rajadhiraja Jagat Singh received a *sanad* from the British Government fixing the amount of tribute at Rs 10,000 per annum with certain provisos and concessions. The fief of Kachhola held under Mewar consists of seventy-four villages for which a tribute of Rs. 3,000 is paid annually to the Mewar Darbar. The Rajadhiraja is required to send his usual quota of troops for three months every year to Udaipur and is himself required to attend there for one month every alternate year generally at the Dasehra festival.

The present Chief, Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E., was selected in 1870 from among the nearest of kin to succeed the late Chief, who had died without adopting an heir. He was born on the 7th November 1855 and was entrusted with the management of his estate in 1875. He has two sons, the elder of whom, Umed Singh, was born on the 7th March 1876. His first daughter who was married to the Chief of Wankaner in Kathiawar died in October 1904. The Rajadhiraja has another daughter born on 16th November 1906. Kunwar Umed Singh has thrice been to England, in 1897, 1900 and 1909, is married to a sister of the late Raja of Khetri in Jaipur. The younger son Kunwar Sardar Singh, was a student at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, England, for about a year and a half in 1899-1900, but was prematurely recalled to his

home before completing his studies in consequence of the financial difficulties caused by the famine. He was married to a daughter of Raja Govardhan Singh, Talukdar of Bijwa in Oudh. She died in July 1904. He has a son about 2 years old. In November 1905 he married the daughter of Maharawal Inder Singh of Chota Udaipur.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, though in return he is only visited by the Foreign Secretary.

The Chief holds a *sanad*, granted in 1862, guaranteeing to the head of his family the right of adoption.

The Chief was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1903.

No Viceroy has ever visited the Chiefship. The present Chief attended the Durbar of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Agra in 1876, and also the Durbars of Lord Mayo at Ajmer in 1870 and Lord Northbrook at Delhi, in 1875, and the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903.

He also had the honour of interviews with Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, and Elgin in 1881, 1885, 1890, and 1896, respectively, at Ajmer, and with Lord Curzon of Kedleston at Deoli in November 1902.

TONK.

The Tonk State has three parganas, Tonk, Aligarh, and Nimbahera, in Rajputana and three parganas, Sironj, Chhabra, and Pirawa, in Central India. It is the only State in Rajputana ruled by a Muhammadan Chief.

The State was formed about the beginning of the last century by the famous Pathan predatory leader Amir Khan, the companion in arms of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who played a most conspicuous part in all the distractions which preceded the British settlement of Malwa.

Amir Khan came into alliance with the British Government in 1817 at the commencement of the operations undertaken against the Pindaris, when the possession of all his States within the territories of Holkar was permanently guaranteed to him by Government.

Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan, who succeeded his father Amir Khan in 1834, did good service during the Mutiny. He died in 1864.

The present Chief was placed on the *masnad* by Government in 1867 on the deposition of his father, Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, for complicity in the attack on the uncle of his tributary, the Thakur of Lawa. In connection with this affair the estate of Lawa was made a separate Chiefship, and the deposed Nawab was kept under surveillance at Benares until his death in 1895.

The present Nawab was entrusted with the management of his State in 1870, his uncle Sahibzada Sir Obaidullah Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., being appointed his Minister. His Highness was made a G.C.I.E. in October 1890. He has ten sons and twelve daughters alive, the eldest son and heir-apparent being Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan, who was born in 1877.

Owing to the indebtedness of the State, the finances were placed under the control of the Political Agent in 1886, when the debts were ascertained to be about Rs. 15,50,000. As the State debts have not been practically liquidated, the Nawab has been granted full powers since October 1910.

The nearest railway station is Niwai 20 miles from Tonk by metalled road on the Jaipur-Sawai-Madhupur Railway.

During recent years many reforms have been introduced in the administration. In 1908 the Darbar promulgated certain rules regarding Jagirs and allowances which have now resulted in an increase in the Khalsa revenues of Rs. 73,000:

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The present Chief attended His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Durbar at Agra in 1876, as also Lord Mayo's Durbar at Ajmer in 1870, and Lord Lytton's Durbar at Delhi in 1877, and the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903.

His Excellency Lord Minto, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, visited the capital of the State in October 1909. His Highness the Nawab also had the honour of interviews with Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon and Minto in 1881, 1885, 1890, 1896, 1902 and 1909 respectively.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jaipur	Colonel His Highness Saramad-i-Rajah-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindar Sri Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Kachhwaha, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	28th August 1862.	18th September 1880.	Viceroy and Governor-General of India.	My honoured and valued friend. I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag. Zarbalt (Gold brocade). String (Dori). Purzar (all gold thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Zarbalt (Gold brocade). String (Dori)—Purzar. (Gold thread).
2	Kishangarh	Captain His Highness Umdae Rajahae Baland Makan Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1st November 1884.	18th August 1900.	Viceroy and Governor-General of India.	My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
3	Lawa	Rao Bahadur Raja § Mangal Singh, Kachhwaha, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	18th October 1873.	29th July 1892	...	...

* These figures.

Men of the

† Including four

§ Personal title granted

JAIPUR.

The Jaipur Chief is the head of the Kachhwaha or Kushwaha clan of Rajputs, and is of the solar line tracing his descent from Kush, one of the sons of Rama, King of Ayodhya.

The family flourished for eight hundred and fifty years at Narwar near Gwalior. Subsequently one Tej Karan of the ruling race removed his capital early in the twelfth century to its present neighbourhood, which was obtained by conquest. The State remained comparatively unimportant until the time of Mirza Raja Jai Singh, who was a famous General of the Moghal Empire. Jaipur suffered much from the Marathas, but the conclusion in 1818 of a treaty with the British Government stopped further molestation.

The present capital of Jaipur (population 160,167) was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in A.D. 1728 and is named after him. Thanks to its broad streets, its gas lighting, its free supply of water, its school of arts, its museum, and its public gardens, it occupies a very high place amongst the great cities of India.

Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., succeeded to the *gadi* in 1880 on the death of Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Ram Singh, who ruled from 1835 to 1880. The title of Colonel of the 13th Rajputs was bestowed upon His Highness the Maharaja on 2nd September 1904, and the degree of LL.D. was conferred on the 10th April 1908 by the University of Edinburgh.

His Highness was invested with full powers in September 1882. He takes a prominent part in the administration of the State, and all important matters are disposed of by himself assisted by his Council of eleven members.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State according to the Census of 1901.	Average annual revenue * for the past 5 years.	Average annual expenditure * for the past 5 years.	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15,579	2,353,268	Rs. 66,00,000	Rs. 71,00,000	Rs. 4,00,000	...	457	4,111	...	...	...	843†	21‡
858	90,970	6,79,210	7,03,465	..	...	71	131	...	...	...	...	15
19	2,671	24,130	23,065	225	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

re approximate.

Transport Corps

guns personal.

in 1905: hereditary title Thakur.

He enjoys a salute of twenty-one guns, of which four are personal. Of the latter number two were granted on the occasion of the Jubilee in 1887 and two in connection with the services of the Jaipur Transport Corps on the Chitral Expedition.

His Highness the Maharaja was one of the Indian Chiefs who were selected to attend, His Majesty the late King-Emperor's Coronation in England.

The State maintains an Imperial Service Transport Corps, consisting of 1,200 ponies, 550 carts, and 843 officers and men, including followers.

The State possesses 40 guns classed as serviceable, not including guns mounted on forts.

The Imperial Service Corps has been twice on active service, *viz.*, during the Chitral and Tirah Campaigns.

Of late years Jaipur has been visited by each successive Viceroy, by two Commanders-in-Chief, by the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and by nearly every distinguished traveller who has toured through India. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Jaipur in February 1903 for the third time. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Jaipur in November 1905.

The general administration has been favourably reported upon for many years, and in population, wealth, prosperity, trade, manufactures, and general advancement, Jaipur is unquestionably the leading State in Rajputana. The Public Works and Medical Departments of the State are noted for their excellence and efficiency.

KISHANGARH.

The founder of the State was Kishan Singh, the second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, who leaving his patrimony conquered the tract of country which now comprises Kishangarh, and became its ruler under the sign manual of the Emperor Akbar in 1594. In 1818 a treaty was entered into by the British Government with Kishangarh containing the usual conditions of protection on the part of the British Government and subordinate co-operation and abstinence from political correspondence on the part of the Chief.

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was born on 1st November 1884. He succeeded his father, the late Maharajadhiraja Sir Sardul Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., on the latter's death, which took place on 18th August 1900. His Highness served with distinction for over two years in the Imperial Cadet Corps and after completing his further education under Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, I.C.S., for nearly two years was entrusted with ruling powers on 11th December 1905. His Highness was made an honorary Captain in His Majesty's Army in March 1908. The title of K.C.I.E. was conferred on His Highness on 1st January 1909.

The State is administered by a Council consisting of one Chief Member and two members of Council presided over by His Highness the Maharaja.

The work of the Council is divided into four departments as under :—

- (1) The Huzuri—under His Highness and the Chief Member of Council
Mr. K. L. Paonasker, M.A.
- (2) Revenue—under Mr. K. L. Paonasker, M.A.
- (3) Judicial—under Thakur Bakhtawar Singh.
- (4) Public Works Department—under Rao Sahib Thakur Bharat Singh of
Raghunathpura.

The State's local regular force consists of 71 cavalry, 100 infantry, 90 armed police and 31 artillery, or a total of 292. It has 65 guns, of which 31 are classed as serviceable.

KOTAH AND JHALAWAR AGENCY.

JHALAWAR. I KOTAH.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jhalawar .	His Highness Raj-Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, <i>K.C.S.I.</i> , Jhala Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th September 1874.	6th February 1899.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag: Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori): Nimzar (gold and silk thread).
2	Kotah .	Major His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, <i>G.C.I.E.</i> , <i>K.C.S.I.</i> , Hara Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	15th September 1873.	11th June 1889	Ditto .	My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag: Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori): Nimzar (gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary.—Kharita bag: Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori): Nimzar (gold and silk thread).

JHALAWAR.

The Jhalawar State was created in 1838 from a part of the territories belonging to Kotah.

To the Treaty of 1817 between the British Government and the Kotah State the famous Regent of Kotah, Zalim Singh, succeeded in getting a supplementary article added, by which the administration of the State was vested in perpetuity in him, his heirs, and successors. Madan Singh, the grandson of Zalim Singh, who had succeeded in due course to the Regency, was very unpopular with all classes and became involved in constant disputes with the Maharao Ram Singh. There was a danger of a popular rising to expel the Minister, and it was, therefore, resolved in 1838 with the consent of the Kotah Chief to repeal the supplementary article of the Treaty of 1817, and to create out of 17 parganas of Kotah, yielding a revenue of 12 lakhs of rupees, the principality of Jhalawar, as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. After the deposition of the Maharaj-Rana Zalim Singh of Jhalawar in 1896, the Government of India restored to the Kotah State the greater portion of the ceded tracts, and from the remainder constituted a new State which was bestowed on a descendant of an ancestor of the Regent Zalim Singh. On the 1st January 1899 the actual transfer of territory was effected, from which date the new State of Jhalawar came into existence, and the title of the Chief was at the same time changed from "Maharaj-Rana" to "Raj-Rana" and the salute reduced from 15 to 11 guns.

The new Jhalawar State consists of the area known as the Chaumchla, which comprises the four parganas of Pachpahar, Awar, Dag, and Gangdhar, the Patan pargana, in which are situated the town of Jhalrapatan and the Chaoni, and a portion of the Suket pargana. There is also a small detached area Kirpapur, situated between Mewar and the Gwalior district of Neemuch which belongs to the State. The State pays Rs. 30,000 tribute to the British Government.

The present Chief of the State is His Highness Raj-Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, *K.C.S.I.*, who is descended from an ancestor of Raj-Rana Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, and was chosen as ruler of the new State as being the most suitable person among the family of the Jhalawar Sardars. His Highness was born on 4th September 1874 and was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer. He was installed with powers on

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
810	90,175	4,83,706	4,91,849	30,000	...	41	452	...	...	...	...	11
5,684	544,879	30,74,034	31,28,078	4,34,720†	14,398	301	1,194	309	2,467	...	...	17

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes contribution to Local Corps.

the 6th February 1899, and carries on the administration of the State with the assistance of a Diwan. His Highness has a son, Maharaj Kunwar Rajendra Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 15th July 1900. The latest reforms introduced into the State are the British postal system and British currency. The State maintains 5 dispensaries and 28 schools, 2 of which are girls' schools.

The Nagda-Muttra Railway runs through or near to the State from south to north and there are three railway stations actually located in the State.

Besides the military forces shown in the statistical tables the State possesses 45 guns classed as serviceable. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. No Governor-General has yet paid a visit to the Chief at his capital.

KOTAH.

Kotah and Bundi together constitute the tract called Haraoti, the country of the Haras, to which race the Ruling Chiefs of the two States belong. Kotah is an off-shoot from Bundi. Its growth from the parent stem dates back to 1579, when Madho Singh, second son of Rao Rattan, of Bundi, acquired Kotah by a direct and independent grant from the Emperor Jehangir. The limits of the State were subsequently gradually extended to the east and south. The Haras form the most important of the twenty-four branches of the Chohan clan of Rajputs, one of the thirty-six royal races of India, and their Chiefs who trace descent from Manika Rai, King of Ajmer (A.D. 685), rank among the first in Rajputana.

There are thirty-six principal estates subordinate to Kotah. Of these, eight are Kotris or fiefs, *viz.*, Indargarh, Balwan, Khatoli, Gainta, Karwar, Pipalda, Phusod, and Antarda. After being successively subject to Bundi and Jaipur, the allegiance of these Kotris was in 1823 transferred to Kotah, through whom their tribute is now paid to Jaipur. Their position is, therefore, peculiar.

The history of Kotah is inseparably bound up with the name of its great Minister and Regent, Zalim Singh. Having twice rendered signal services to the Chief of Kotah, he became so much in favour that Maharao Guman Singh on his death-bed entrusted his young son, Umaid Singh, to his care. Zalim Singh promptly assumed the title of Regent, and for more than fifty years in a period of great warfare and dissension wielded the destinies of the country. His foreign policy, except with Mewar, was most successful, and he was able to bring Kotah to a position of unbounded prosperity. It was in 1804 that Zalim Singh first had dealings with the British, and the Kotah troops afterwards rendered memorable services to Colonel Monson in his disastrous retreat through Kotah territory, when hard pressed by Jeswant Rao Holkar. The Minister also co-operated with General Malcolm in his operations against the Pindaris.

The present Chief, Major His Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who was born in 1873, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and received full powers in December 1896. The administration of his State prospered in his hands up to the time of the late famine which led to temporary financial embarrassment. His Highness, however, by careful management has repaid the Government famine loan and the finances are now in good order. The latest reforms he has introduced into the State are Imperial postal unity and the Imperial currency. The land revenue settlement also has been revised and the police force re-organised.

His Highness received the honorary rank of Major in the 42nd Deoli Regiment in January 1903.

A son, Maharaj Kunwar Bhim Singh Bahadur, was born to His Highness on the 14th September 1909.

The chief event of Umed Singh's rule has been the restoration to Kotah of a portion of the territory which in 1838 was separated to form the principality of Jhalawar. Zalim Singh's heirs and successors having failed on the deposition of the late Chief, all the detached territory was restored, except a portion which was retained to form a new State for the descendants of the family from which the Regent Zalim Singh had originally sprung. The State maintains 20 hospitals and dispensaries and 48 schools, some of which are for girls.

The Nagda-Muttra and the Bina-Baran-Kotah Railways traverse the State from south to north and east to west, respectively. There are 7 stations of the Nagda-Muttra and 9 stations of the Bina-Baran-Kotah Railway located in the State.

Kotah abounds in places of interest. The city, containing a population of 33,657 persons, is situated on a very picturesque stretch of the river Chambal and is enclosed on three sides by a high crenellated wall pierced by three large gates, with bastions at frequent intervals. The Chambal forms the boundary on the fourth side from south-west to north-east. At three places along the river boundary there are strong fortified bastions.

Besides the military forces entered in the statistical tables the State possesses 131 guns classed as serviceable. There are no Imperial Service Troops provided by the State, but a sum of two lakhs of rupees is contributed annually towards the maintenance of the 42nd Deoli Regiment formed after the old auxiliary force, known as the Kotah Contingent which mutinied, was disbanded.

In addition to this contribution the State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 2,34,720 to the British Government.

Lord Curzon paid a visit to the present Chief at his capital in November 1902.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Udaipur . (Mewar).	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Sisodia Rajput (Hindu).	16th December 1849.	24th December 1884.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.	My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag: Zarbalt (gold brocade). String (Dori): Purzar (all gold thread).

UDAIPUR (MEWAR).

The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Chiefs of India. The ruling Chief is considered by Hindus to be the representative of Rama, the ancient King of Ajodhya, by one of whose descendants, Kanak Sen, the present family was founded about A.D. 144.

No State in India made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Udaipur. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Muhammadan Emperors. They belong to the Sisodia sect of the great Gehlot clan. The foundation of the Gehlot dynasty in Rajputana was effected by Bapa Rawal (the ancestor of the present Maharana), who, on being driven out of Idar by the Bhils and having wandered for some years over the wild country to the north of Udaipur, eventually established himself in Chitor and Mewar in A.D. 734. Since that time Mewar has, with brief interruptions arising from the fortunes of war, continued in the possession of the present house.

Chitor was besieged and captured with great slaughter by the Muhammadans on no less than three occasions, *viz.*, the first time by Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1303, the second time by Bahadur Shah of Guzerat in 1534, and the third time by Akbar in 1567, but the Udaipur house succeeded in regaining possession of Chitor each time it was wrested from it. During the rule of Rana Udai Singh, when Chitor was sacked for the third time, the Chief retired to the valley of the Girwa in the Aravali hills, where he founded the City of Udaipur, the present capital of Mewar. Udai Singh survived the loss of Chitor only four years and was succeeded in 1572 by his famous son, Partab, who disdained submission to the conqueror. After sustaining repeated defeats Partab was about to fly into the deserts towards Sind when fortune suddenly turned in his favour, and by the help of some money supplied by his Minister he was enabled to collect his adherents, surprised and cut to pieces the Imperial forces at Dewair, and he followed up his success with such energy that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all Mewar, of which he retained undisturbed possession until his death. The country continued to enjoy tranquillity for some years afterwards, but in 1806 Udaipur again sustained severe reverses and was laid waste by the armies of Sindhia, Holkar, and Amir Khan, and by many hordes of Pindari plunderers. To such distress was the Maharana reduced that he was dependent for his maintenance on the bounty of Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, who gave him an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month. In this state of degradation Maharana Bhim Singh was found in 1818, when the British Government extended its protection to the State.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., was, on the death on the 23rd December 1884 of the late Chief without issue, unanimously selected for the *gadi* by the Maharanis and Sardars. This selection having been accepted and confirmed by the Supreme Government, His Highness was installed on

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12,691	1,018,805	26,40,000	26,36,000	2,06,000†	...	560	1,986	466	3,000	150‡	...	21§

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes contribution to Local Corps.

‡ Under organisation

§ Including two guns personal.

the 4th March 1885. He was invested with full powers of administration on the 22nd August 1885, and created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in February 1887.

The administration of the State is carried on under the personal supervision of His Highness the Maharana by two ministerial officers.

The people are contented, and the State is thoroughly solvent.

His Highness is taking a great interest in the Irrigation Department of the State, and has sanctioned the expenditure, as a normal grant, of one lakh a year on protection works; and is considering one or two large projects which will be of the greatest benefit to the State.

A proportion of the expenses connected with the maintenance of the 44th Merwara Regiment and the Mewar Bhil Corps is debited to the Mewar Darbar.

There are 56 guns classed as serviceable.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Banswara	His Highness Ray Rayan Maharawal Sri Shambhu Singh Bahadur, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th October 1868.	30th April 1905.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag: Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori): Nimzar (gold and silk thread).
2	Dungarpur	His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Bijaya Singh Bahadur, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th July 1887.	13th February 1898.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag: Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori): Nimzar (gold and silk thread).
3	Kushalgarh (Chiefship)	Rao Udai Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1860	1891	The Agent to the Governor-General.	Not addressed in English
4	Partabgarh	His Highness Maharawat Raghunath Singh Bahadur, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1859	18th February 1890.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag: Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori): Nimzar (gold and silk thread).

BANSWARA.

The communications of the State are by unmetalled roads only, the nearest railway station being Namli on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, distant 45 miles from Banswara.

The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs and belonged to the Dungarpur family, from which they separated in 1528 on the death of the Maharawal Udai Singh of Dungarpur, whose elder son succeeded to the State of Dungarpur and the younger to Banswara. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the State fell under the sway of the Marathas, who levied heavy exactions from the Chiefs, while the country was subjected to plunder. By a treaty concluded in 1818, the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom all arrears of tribute due to Dhar were made payable in addition to a tribute of $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the revenue. Subsequently, however, the tribute payable was fixed at Rs. 35,000 Salim Shahi.

The present Chief, His Highness Ray Rayan Maharawal Sri Shambhu Singh, was born in 1868 and succeeded in 1905, as the eldest son of the late Maharawal Lachman Singh. He has eight sons, the eldest of whom was born in 1888. His Highness was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief in January 1906, but in 1908 abdicated his powers of administration in the State in favour of his eldest son, Maharaj Kunwar Pirthi Singh. The administration of Banswara is being carried on under the direct supervision of the Political Agent. A land revenue settlement on regular lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages, on which a summary assessment has been imposed.

The State maintains a police force of 160 footmen and 15 mounted men, exclusive of the palace guards of His Highness the Maharawal, and of the feudal quotas of the Jagirdars.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

DUNGARPUR.

The distance by fair-weather road from Udaipur is 67 miles, and from Ahmedabad, 75 miles.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,606	149,128	2,21,190	2,04,005	17,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1,447	100,103	2,40,080	2,38,205	17,500	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	15
340	16,222	50,250	48,018	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
886	52,025	2,64,258	2,66,942	36,350	...	...	...	19	61	...	...	15

* These figures are approximate.

The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs and are an elder branch of the house of Udaipur from which they are said to have separated in the twelfth century. Some time previous to the fifteenth century one of the descendants of the elder brother of the Mewar Chief who had been supplanted by the younger brother at Chitor, emigrated from Mewar and possessed himself of Galiakot, now a prosperous and rising town, situated on the river Mahi in the south-east corner of the State, and gradually driving back the Bhil Chiefs, became master of the province, called Bagar, which included Banswara as well as Dungarpur. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the first Chiefs of Dungarpur resided at Galiakot, as their ruined castle still stands there in a commanding position on the banks of the Mahi river. After the death of the Maharawal Udai Singh, who was killed fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528 A.D., his territory was split up, one division of Dungarpur going to the elder son, and the other (now forming the State of Banswara) to the younger son.

On the fall of the Moghal Empire the Dungarpur State paid a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 35,000 to the Marathas. By the treaty of 1818 the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom the tribute was transferred. The present Chief, His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Bijaya Singh, succeeded his grandfather, Maharawal Udai Singh in February 1898. He was born on the 17th July 1887. After being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he obtained the College diploma, His Highness entered the Imperial Cadet Corps for a very brief period, and then returned to the Mayo College to join the post-diploma course. He left the College in 1907, and was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief on the 27th February 1909. He married on the 19th January 1907 the daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sailana in Central India, and a son and heir was born on the 7th March 1908. A second son was born the day after the Maharawal's investiture with ruling powers. Opportunity was taken of the recent minority to gradually introduce improvements and to bring the Bhils under proper control by treating them with justice and firmness. A land revenue settlement on modern lines has

been carried out in all except Bhil villages on which a summary assessment has been imposed.

In common with other parts of Rajputana the rainfall in the State in 1899 was deficient, and the State was ravaged by famine and sickness during the year 1900. In 1901-1902 and 1904-1905, the harvests were very poor.

The State maintains a police force of 15 mounted and 137 foot men.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness the Maharawal was present at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi on January 1, 1903.

KUSHALGARH.

The Chiefship of Kushalgarh is a feudatory of Banswara and not an independent State.

In 1868, in consequence of certain malpractices of the Banswara Darbar in connection with a dispute with the Chief relative to an alleged attack by the latter on a Banswara police station, the Government of India decided that the Banswara Darbar should refrain from all interference in the Kushalgarh Estate, and that the Rao, though continuing to render certain specified acts of allegiance and to pay annual tribute to the Banswara Darbar, should correspond direct with the Political Agent.

The Kushalgarh family belongs to the Rathor clan of Rajputs. It is closely connected with the ruling family of Jhabua in Central India, and is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great-grandson, Askarn, obtained a grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangzeb.

The present Chief, Rao Udai Singh, was born in 1860, and succeeded to the Estate on the death of his father, Zorawar Singh, in 1891.

The Chief is not entitled to any salute. The Estate has not been visited by any Viceroy.

PARTABGARH.

The Maharawat of Partabgarh is descended from Khim Singh, second son of Maharana Mokul, and younger brother of Rana Kumbhu, who held the *gadi* of Mewar from 1419 to 1474. Khim Singh's second son, Suraj Mal, possessed himself of the Sadri and Dariawad districts.

Bikaji, the great-grandson of Suraj Mal, is said to have left Mewar in 1553 with a few Rajput followers and defeating the local Bhil proprietors carved out for himself an independent State on the border of Sadri with his capital at Deolia. The town of Partabgarh was founded by Maharawat Partab Singh at the commencement of the eighteenth century. From the time of the establishment of the Maratha power in Malwa the Chief of Partabgarh paid tribute to Holkar. In 1818 Partabgarh was taken under the protection of the British Government. Under the Treaty of Mandsaur, the British Government acquired a right to the tribute levied by Holkar in Partabgarh. In consideration, however, of the political influence lost by Holkar under that treaty, it was resolved to account to him annually for the amount of the tribute, which is, therefore, paid to him from the British treasury.

On Sawant Singh's death in 1844 he was succeeded by his grandson, Dalpat Singh. The latter had previously succeeded to the State of Dungarpur on the deposition of Jaswant Singh, by whom he had been adopted. On his succession to Partabgarh he relinquished Dungarpur.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharawat Raghunath Singh, was born in 1859, and being the nearest relative of the late Chief, Udai Singh, who died without issue in 1890, was selected as his successor, and the choice was confirmed by the British Government. He was invested with full powers on the 10th January 1891.

The State is heavily involved in debt owing to the extravagance of the late Chief, the depreciation of the local coinage (now no longer recognised in State transactions), and the severity of the 1900 famine.

The Chief's eldest son, Man Singh, has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and takes an active part in the administration of the State.

Partabgarh possesses a good modern dispensary, and is connected with the railway at Mandsaur in Gwalior territory, a distance of 20 miles, by a telegraph line and a metalled road.

A land revenue settlement on regular lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages, in which a summary assessment has been imposed.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jaisalmer	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Salivahan Bahadur, Jadon Bhati Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th June 1887.	12th April 1891.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.	My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori), Nimzar (gold and silk thread).
2	Jodhpur (Marwar).	His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraja Sumer Singh Bahadur, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	15th January 1898.	20th March 1911.	Ditto	My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag, Zarbatt (gold brocade). String (Dori): Purzar (all gold thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag: Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori): Nimzar (gold and silk thread).
3	Sirohi	His Highness Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Deora Chauhan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	20th July 1857.	16th September 1875.	Ditto	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag: Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori), Nimzar (gold and silk thread).

JAISALMER.

The ruling family are Jadon Bhati Rajputs, and claim descent from the Yadon or Jadon Kings, whose power was paramount in India 3,000 years ago. The real founder of the Jaisalmer family is held to be Deoraj, who was the first Rawal and was born about the middle of the tenth century. Jaisalmer, the present capital, was built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal.

The first Chief with whom the British Government entered into political relations was Maharawal Mulraj, and a treaty was concluded in 1818. The late Chief, Maharawal Bairi Sal, died on the 10th March 1891, and his widows, with the consent of the Government of India, adopted Sham Singh, who was born in 1887. Sham Singh, on succeeding to the *gadi*, took the family name of Salivahan. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained about eleven-and-a-half years. He was married in February 1907 to the second daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi, and he was invested with ruling powers on the 14th December 1908. During the minority the administration was carried on by a Diwan and Council, under the superintendence of the Resident, Western Rajputana States. For about six months after succeeding to power His Highness conducted affairs with the help of a Diwan (Mr. Laxmi Das Raoji Sapat, Barrister-at-Law, who had been first appointed to that post in March 1903, and been honoured with the title of "Rao Sahib" in June 1907), but the latter retired on the 12th June 1909, when a change was introduced, and under it the Maharawal now governs his State with the help of a couple of

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16,062	73,370	1,83,451	1,24,732	...	...	...	...	112	237	...	...	15
34,963	1,935,565	62,43,000	46,19,000	2,13,000†	...	167	1,724	1,410	127	847	...	17
1,964	154,544	4,64,050	4,12,745	6,881	...	...	120	86	636	...	...	15

* These figures are the approximate annual averages for the past five years.

† Includes contribution to Local Corps.

Secretaries in the "Mahkma Khas." One of the Secretaries (for the Political and Foreign Department) is His Highness's brother, Thakur Dan Singh, who was educated at the Mayo College, and the other (for the Home Department) is Purohit Rawat Mal.

The country is almost entirely desert, and the nearest railway station is Barmer in Marwar territory, some 90 miles from the capital, Jaisalmer. No Viceroy has yet visited this State.

The financial condition of the State is, thanks to sound and economical management and recent favourable seasons, at last satisfactory. For the first time for many years Jaisalmer is free from debt, and its assets are estimated at approximately Rs. 1,20,000.

The military force referred to in the table above is one of police rather than anything else.

MARWAR (JODHPUR).

Jodhpur is one of the three chief States of Rajputana, and the Maharajadhiraja is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. Off-shoots from Jodhpur are the States of Bikaner and Kishangarh in Rajputana, Idar in the Bombay Presidency, and Ratlam, Jhabua, and Sitamau in Central India.

The Marwar State may be said to have been founded in 1459, when the seat of government was transferred to the present capital (Jodhpur), but a first footing was acquired in the thirteenth century, when Siahi, a relation of the last King of Kanauj, visited the country.

A treaty with the British Government was concluded in 1818 in the time of Maharaja Man Singh. The latter was succeeded by Maharaja Takht Singh of Ahmadnagar, who did good service during the Mutiny. On his death in 1873, his eldest son, Jaswant Singh, became Maharaja. During the rule of this Chief the State prospered. Three hundred and twenty miles of railway were constructed, the finances were put on a sound basis, a Forest Department was constituted, and many measures of reform were introduced. Two regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry were raised and placed at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial defence. The civil jurisdiction of the district of Mallani was restored to the Darbar in 1891, and Maharajadhiraja Jaswant Singh was given a personal salute of 21 guns.

The present Maharajadhiraja, Sumer Singh, was born on the 15th January 1898, and succeeded to the *gadi* on his father's death on the 20th March 1911. His Highness being a minor has not been invested with ruling powers.

During the minority of the present Chief the administration of the State is conducted by an Executive Council working under the general control of the Resident in the Western Rajputana States. The Council consists of a President, six Members and a Secretary. In addition three members representing the great body of Thakurs in Marwar have been appointed: the duties of these Members are simply advisory and they do not attend all meetings but only those to which they are summoned.

Major General Maharajadhiraja Sir Partab Singh, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A.D.C., late of Idar has been appointed Regent of the Jodhpur State. His Highness has abdicated the the Idar *gadi*. While Regent, Sir Partab Singh retains the title of Highness and Maharaja Bahadur and enjoys a personal salute of 17 guns. He is the President of the State Council and exercises general control over the administration of the State, subject to certain conditions. The Members of the Council are Maharaj Zalim Singh, Maharaj Fateh Singh, Thakur Mungal Singh of Pokaran, Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Dass, Pundit Syam Behari Misra and a European officer to be appointed to the charge of the Finance and Customs portfolio: Rao Sahib Lachmi Das Sapat is the Secretary. The present Chief's Tutor and Guardian is Captain Strong under whose supervision he will be educated in England for two years. He accompanied Sir Partab Singh to England in 1911 for His Majesty's Coronation.

The State is not only entirely free from debt, but has a credit balance of more than seventy-five lakhs of rupees, besides owning a railway, the market value of which is about 3 crores of rupees.

The Imperial Service Cavalry consists of the 1st Regiment of four incomplete squadrons fit for active service; and of the 2nd Regiment, composed of two complete squadrons. The Darbar are arranging to bring up the strength of the 1st Regiment to four full squadrons. One whole squadron, complete, was transferred to the 3rd Madras Lancers (now the 28th Light Cavalry) in October 1902.

The 1st Regiment served with distinction on the China Expedition (1900-1901) and in the Tirah Campaign (1897-1898), the same Regiment was kept in reserve at Rawal Pindi.

The late Maharaja presented some horses to Government for use in South Africa (1899-1900).

Lords Northbrook, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, and Minto have all visited Jodhpur.

The total length of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, now open for passenger traffic, is as follows:—

	Miles.
Kuchawan Road to Merta Road Junction	73
Merta Road to Merta City	9
Merta Road Junction to Bhatinda	308
" " " Luni Junction	84
Luni Junction to Hyderabad	309
" " Marwar Junction	44
Balotra to Pachhbadra (salt branch)	10
Degana to Churu	118
TOTAL	955

Of this length, 526 miles run through the Marwar State.

SIROHI.

The ruling family are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the Chauhan clan, and are said to be descended from Prithwi Raj, the Chauhan King of Delhi. The founder of the Sirohi house was one Deoraj, the first of the Deora clan of Rajputs, who lived in the thirteenth century, but the Chauhans are said to have appeared in this part of the country (*i.e.*, at Jalor in Jodhpur to the north-west) about 1152. The present capital, Sirohi, was built in 1425. About this time the Rana of Chitor is said to have taken refuge at Mount Abu from the army of Kutb-ud-din of Gujarat and, when that force retired, he refused to leave having learnt how strong the place was. He was, however, driven out by a force under the Sirohi Chief's son, and no other Chief was allowed on the hill till 1836, when the prohibition was withdrawn. A treaty was concluded with the Rao of Sirohi in 1823, and in 1845 the Rao made over to the British Government, under certain conditions, certain lands on Mount Abu for the establishment of a sanitarium.

The present Chief of Sirohi is Kesri Singh. He was born in 1857 and succeeded his father in 1875. He has one son, Maharaj Kunwar Sarup Singh (who was born on the 27th September 1888), and two daughters. The Maharaj Kunwar was married in November 1907 to the daughter of His Highness the Rao of Cutch. On the 1st January 1889 the title of "Maharao" was conferred on the Chief of Sirohi as a hereditary distinction; six years later he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India; while on the 9th November 1901 His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The State is ordinarily administered by a Diwan under the orders of the Chief. Under the Diwan are three principal officers, *viz.*, the Judicial Officer, the Revenue Commissioner, and the Superintendent of the Customs Department. At the present time His Highness is carrying on affairs with the help of his son and the three officers just mentioned, but a Diwan will shortly be appointed. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the State, the length in Sirohi territory being about 40 miles. The Darbar have offered to place 100 infantry at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial service.

No Viceroy has ever visited the capital, but His Highness had the honour in the beginning of 1890 of an interview at Abu Road with His Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence.

Lord Lansdowne in 1890 and Lord Curzon in 1902 visited Mount Abu, which is the most notable place in Sirohi, some 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The highest peak is known as Guru Sikhar (the Saint's pinnacle), 5,650 feet high. Abu is the headquarters of the Governor-General's Agent and is famous for its Jain temples at Delwarā, about 2 miles from the station.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	The highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sikkim . . .	His Highness Maharaja Thotub Namgye, Tibetan by descent (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1860 .	April 1874 .	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.

SIKKIM.

1. In ancient times the country was inhabited by the Lepchas under the rule of Chiefs. The present ruling dynasty claims to be of Tibetan origin and connected with the ruling dynasty of China through its ancestor Guru Tashi. Guru Tashi settled and died at Chumbi. His third son, Mipon Rab, Leader of Men, married a Tibetan lady and settled at Gangtok. He had four sons, from whom the four chief families in Sikkim trace their descent. His fourth son was Guru Tashi, whose great-grandson, Pinchu Nam-gye, said to have been born in 1604 A.D., became the first Raja of Sikkim and his accession to the *gadi* is said to have occurred in 1641. The present Maharaja of Sikkim, Thotub Nam-gye, was born in 1860, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1874. The Sikkim State suffered various encroachments from Bhutan, Tibet, and Nepal. The Chumbi Valley, which originally belonged to Sikkim, was annexed to Tibet after the war between Tibet *cum* China and Nepal. Our relations with Sikkim commenced at the time of the outbreak of the war with Nepal in 1814-15, and at the conclusion of the war we restored to Sikkim the country which had been wrested from it by successive Gurkha invasions dating from 1780.

2. In 1834-35 a further inroad into the Sikkim Terai by the Lepcha refugees in Nepal in which the British Government intervened, led to negotiations by which the British Government acquired the unconditional cession by the Maharaja of Sikkim of the Darjeeling tract. A compensation of Rs. 3,000 per annum was at first granted for this cession which was raised in 1846 to Rs. 6,000.

3. The settlement in Darjeeling advanced rapidly from a population of 100 in 1839 to about 10,000 in 1849, chiefly by immigration from Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. This increased importance of Darjeeling was viewed with jealousy by the then Government of Sikkim, which took to kidnapping British subjects to be sold into slavery, and endeavoured to induce Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, to induce the British Government to allow of a mutual exchange of slaves between Darjeeling and Sikkim. Matters culminated in 1849 by the seizure and imprisonment of Doctors Hooker and Campbell, who were travelling in Sikkim with the permission of Government and the Maharaja. The object of the Sikkim Government was to force Dr. Campbell to relinquish claims for the surrender of criminals and to agree to the exchange of slaves.

4. This led to the expedition of 1850, and the annexation of the Sikkim Terai and a certain portion of the Sikkim Hills to the Darjeeling District, and to the stoppage of the annual grant of Rs. 6,000. The occurrence of further cases of kidnapping led to another small expedition into Sikkim in 1860 and to the conclusion of the Treaty of 1861, No. 56, which considerably strengthened our control over the internal and external administration of the country. By the 22nd Article the Maharaja agreed to remove the seat of his Government from Tibet to Sikkim, and to reside there for nine months in the year, and a Vakil was accredited by the Sikkim Government to reside at Darjeeling. The annual allowance of Rs. 6,000 forfeited in 1850 was restored in 1862, and raised to Rs. 9,000 in 1868, to Rs. 12,000 in 1873 and to Rs. 18,000 in 1906.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10
2,818	59,014	2,86,525	2,22,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

5. After the abandonment of the proposed Mission of 1886 the Tibetans advanced into Sikkim and built a fort at Lingtu. Intrigues followed. In 1888 the Sikkim expeditionary force was sent against Lingtu, and in September the campaign ended with the complete expulsion of the Tibetans across the Jelap.

6. In December 1888 negotiations for the settlement of the Sikkim-Tibetan dispute were unsuccessfully opened with the Chinese Resident, who came to Gnatong for the purpose. These negotiations were re-opened in 1889 through Mr. James H. Hart of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service, and resulted in the Sikkim-Tibet Convention, No. 57, signed in Calcutta on the 17th March 1890. The boundary between Sikkim and Tibet was agreed upon. The British protectorate over Sikkim and its exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of the State was recognised and the questions of increased facilities for trade, of pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier, and of the arrangements for official communications between the British Government and Tibet were reserved for discussion.

7. In December 1893 the regulations regarding trade communication and pasturage to be appended to the above mentioned Convention of 1890 were drawn up. They included the establishment of a trade mart at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier. The import and export of certain goods were prohibited, or permitted subject to such restrictions as either Government might impose; and other goods were to be exempt from duty for a period of five years, after which period a tariff might be mutually agreed upon. During this period of five years trade in Indian tea was not to be engaged in. Up to the present date no further agreement on the question of a tariff on the importation of Indian tea has been arrived at. The mart in Yatung was opened in 1894. In May 1895 a Boundary Commission was appointed, but with no satisfactory results. The Tibetans and the Chinese authorities both refused to recognise the line of demarcation fixed by the Convention of 1890, and the matter rested for the time.

8. The Maharaja has the following children :—

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|
| (1) Tchoda Namgye (still in Tibet) | : | : | } By first wife, Rani Pending. |
| (2) Sidkyong Tulku (Chotal) | : | : | |

One son and two daughters by the second wife, Yishi Dumo.

9. Owing to the constant residence of the eldest son, Tchoda Namgye, in Tibet and his refusal to leave it in spite of the intimation that if he did not return to Sikkim he would forfeit all right to succeed to the *gadi* the Government of India in March 1899 finally recognised the second son, Sidkyong Tulku, as the heir.

10. In 1900 Sidkyong Tulku came for six months to St. Paul's School at Darjeeling to improve his education in English, and resided as a private boarder in the house of the Rector. In the cold weather of 1900-01 he was sent on a tour with the Political Officer, and visited Calcutta, Rangoon, Mandalay, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, and other places of interest in India.

11. In May 1902 the Government of India decided to assert our Treaty rights in respect of the boundary by expelling any Tibetan posts and officials found at Giaogong, or elsewhere

on the Sikkim side of the frontier described in Article I of the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. Mr. White, the then Political Officer, was accordingly directed to proceed to Giaogong. He left Gangtok for the frontier on the 15th June 1902, accompanied by a military escort and expelled the Tibetan outposts and officials stationed at Giaogong, and destroyed the Tibetan walls and block-houses on the British side of the frontier without any opposition. The party returned in August 1902, after having traversed and surveyed the whole of the boundary line north of Giaogong and the Don-kyā La and Lho-nak, and having taken a complete and careful survey of the country on both sides of the frontier. The Tibetan graziers and traders were permitted to remain, but were informed that they had no rights within that area.

12. In June 1903 the Government of India deputed a Mission to Tibet under Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband, K.C.I.E., to meet Chinese and Tibetan representatives in order to settle long-pending questions relating to the Sikkim-Tibet boundary and trade facilities. The Mission, of which Mr. White was a member, stayed for some months at Khamba Jong. As it was impossible to induce the Tibetans to negotiate there, the Mission was forced to proceed to Chumbi, and eventually towards the close of March 1904, to Gyantse. During the year the Tibet Mission, owing to the obstructive attitude of the Tibetans, was compelled to proceed to Lhasa and after successfully concluding a treaty with the Tibetan authorities returned to India without hindrance.

13. The Tibet Mission bulked very large in the history of the State during the year 1903 and 1904, and has in many ways exercised a very considerable influence on the State. In December 1903 a cooly corps was raised in which the Maharaj Kumar of Sikkim took a keen interest, and which did very good work for the Tibet Mission. The corps was disbanded in October 1904. The State helped largely with labour for the maintenance of the new road and improvement of the existing ones.

14. In October 1905 the Tashi Lama stayed a few days at Gangtok on his way to India as the guest of the Maharaja. This visit created great interest throughout the country and the Buddhists flocked into Gangtok in large numbers to receive the Pontiff's blessing. On his return from India the Tashi Lama again stayed at Gangtok, this time as the guest of the Maharaj Kumar, who had accompanied him throughout his journeys in India.

15. The Maharaja and Maharani were invited to meet Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Calcutta during their visit to India, and arrived there on the 25th December 1905. During their stay at Calcutta they remained at Hastings House as the guests of the Government of India. Their Highnesses and the Maharaj Kumar attended nearly all the public ceremonies and functions that were held in honour of the Royal visitors and were presented to their Royal Highnesses and His Excellency the Viceroy; the Maharani was presented to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales at a special interview at Government House. Before returning to Sikkim the Maharaja and Maharani visited Benares and Budh Gaya.

16. In September 1906 the Maharaj Kumar, with two young kazi's and accompanied by the then Political Officer, proceeded to England to complete his education in English. In January 1907 he entered Pembroke College, Oxford, while his companions returned to Sikkim after an absence of one year. In July 1908 the Maharaj Kumar left England on a tour round the world, accompanied by Major W. F. O'Connor, C.I.E., visiting America, Japan, Korea and China and arriving in Gangtok on 6th February 1909. While at Peking the Maharaj Kumar had two interviews with the Dalai Lama.

17. In November 1906 the Maharaja's daughter named Ani-au was married to Ngawang Lhan-trup Gyal-tsan, brother and heir to the present Grand Lama of Sakya. In January 1909 the Maharaja's younger son, Kumar Tra-shi Wang-gye, was admitted into the Mayo College at Ajmer.

18. The Maharaj Kumar has, on his return from abroad, been appointed Vice-President of the State Council and placed in charge of the departments of Education and Forests in addition to being given the religious control of the Monasteries.

19. With the sanction of the Government of India Kumar Tchoda Namgye was allowed to enter Sikkim on a visit for five months during the cold weather of 1909-10.

The Dalai Lama passed through Sikkim on his flight from Lhasa in February 1910. An extradition arrangement was concluded (1910) between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country from taking refuge in the other.

20. The State is administered by the Maharaja with the help of a Council and the Political Officer, Mr. C. A. Bell. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and resides at Gangtok.

21. There are no regular troops in Sikkim, but a small force of armed police consisting of 31 men. A detachment from a native regiment is kept at Gangtok.

22. The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :— “ My friend,—I remain, Your Highness’s sincere friend.”

The crest used is gold.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Cooch Behar	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, G.C.I.E., C.B., Honorary A.-D.-C. to the King.	4th October 1862.	August 1863.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—Your Highness's sincere friend.

COOCH BEHAR.

The present Chief, Nripendra Narayan, succeeded his father as Raja in 1863. During his minority the State was managed by the Commissioner of Rajshahi and Cooch Behar. The young Raja was made a Maharaja Bahadur in February 1880, and came of age in 1883, when he was installed as Ruling Chief. In 1884 His Excellency the Viceroy granted a *sanad* declaring the title of Maharaja Bahadur conferred in 1880 to be hereditary, and the assumption of the distinctive titles of "His Highness" and "Bhup Bahadur" was also sanctioned, the latter title to be considered a family distinction.

In 1878 the Maharaja married the eldest daughter of Babu Keshub Chandra Sen of Calcutta, and shortly afterwards visited England. A son and heir was born in 1882; a daughter in 1885; a second son in 1886; a third son in 1888; a fourth son in 1890; and two daughters in 1891 and 1894.

In 1887 His Highness again visited England with the Maharani, and was received by the late Queen Empress, and the decoration of Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire was conferred on him. In the same year the Maharani was also appointed a member of the Order of the Crown of India.

The Maharaja is Honorary Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, and is an Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

His Highness served in the Tirah Expedition of 1897-98, for which he volunteered his services, on the personal staff of General Yeatman-Biggs, and was present at the action of Dargai and Samana. In recognition of his services; he was created a Companion of the Bath. His Highness also volunteered for service in South Africa, but Government were unable to avail themselves of the offer.

In April 1902 the Maharaja went to England as A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor to attend His Majesty's Coronation, and returned to India on the 29th November 1902. His Highness was invited to the Imperial Darbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, which he attended with Her Highness the Maharani and two of his sons.

A land revenue settlement was concluded during the minority of the present Maharaja terminable in 1883-84 and extended by him to 1888-89, when a resettlement was made for a period of 30 years, by which an increase of more than 24 lakhs was obtained.

The Victoria College was opened in 1887 in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress. In 1894 a narrow-gauge railway was constructed connecting Cooch Behar with the Eastern Bengal Railway System at Mogalhat. It was afterwards extended to the boundaries of the State, and since then by Government to the foot of the Bhutan Hills on the Western Duars in the Jalpaiguri District. Its conversion into metre-gauge is in progress.

In February 1892 His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited Cooch Behar.

The State is managed by the Maharaja with the assistance of a Council, of which he is the President. The Superintendent of the State is Vice-President, and the Dewan and the Civil Judge are members. Of these officers the Superintendent of the State is a member of the Indian Civil Service whose services have been lent to the State, the Dewan

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Govern-ment.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,307	566,974	Rs. 24,58,110	Rs. 24,45,635	Rs. A. 67,700 15	...	...	...	13	181	...	...	13

* These figures are approximate.

is a retired Government officer, and the Civil and Sessions Judge is a member of the Cooch Behar Graded Service. Under orders passed by His Highness in March 1909 the State Council has been relieved of all legislative work which is now done by the newly created Legislative Council consisting of all the members of the State Council and five non-official members representing different classes of the community. The Commissioner of Bhagalpur is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State in respect of extradition cases.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kharsawan	Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th July 1892	6th February 1902.	...	...
2	Seraikela	Raja* Udit Narain Singh Deo Bahadur,* Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	16th January 1849.	25th November 1883.	...	...

* Personal title.

CHOTA NAGPUR POLITICAL STATES.

[The two Chota Nagpur States of Kharsawan and Seraikela were declared to be outside of British India in 1891. They pay no tribute to the British Government, but are liable to pay *nasarana* on succession. They lie within the boundary of the Singhbhum district of the Chota Nagpur Division, and are under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner of that district, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur. The Chiefs hold *sanads* issued in 1899 defining their relations with the British Government.]

KHARSAWAN.

The present Chief's predecessor, Thakur Mohendra Narayan Singh Deo, died in 1902. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, a minor. During his minority the State has been placed under Government management. Babu Himangshu Nath Chakrabatti, M.A., Sub-Deputy Collector, is the present Manager. The minor Chief joined the Raj Kumar College at Raipur in July 1903 and is making good progress.

2. The late Chief endeavoured to effect a raiyatwari resettlement of his State a few years ago, but it was of a very unfair character, and would, in all probability, have led to a rebellion amongst the Kol raiyats. It was consequently disallowed, and a resettlement was ordered to be made at the expense of the State by Government agency. This was completed in 1908.

SERAIKELA.

The present Chief, Raja Udit Narain Singh Deo Bahadur, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1883, on the death of his father, Raja Chakradhar Singh Deo Bahadur. The latter received the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction in 1856. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on the present Chief in 1884 as a personal distinction.

2. The administration of the State is generally satisfactory. But the Chief's attempts to make a resettlement of the Kuchang Pir gave rise to serious discontent amongst the tenantry. It was therefore decided that the work of resettlement should be carried out by Government agency. The settlement commenced in 1904 under the supervision of the Director of Land Records, and was completed in 1908.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure. †	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
153	36,540	Rs. 40,981	Rs 39,596	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil
449	104,539	97,621	1,05,266	.	...	...	..	...	..	...		Nil.

† These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Athgarh .	Raja Srikanan Bishwanath Bebertá Patnáik Bahadur,* Kayasth (Hindu).	12th Aug. 1851.	25th January 1896.	Commissioner of Orissa.	My esteemed friend.— Your sincere friend.
2	Athmallik .	Raja Bibhudendra Deo Samant, Kshatriya (Hindu).	25th May 1874.	2nd November 1901.		
3	Bamra .	Raja Tribhuvan Deo Chandrabansi, Rajput (Hindu).	3rd May 1872.	19th November 1903.		
4	Baramba .	Raja Biswambhar Beerbur Mungraj Mahapatra, Kshatriya (Hindu).	12th Apl. 1880.	15th July 1881.		
5	Boad .	Raja Jogendro Deo, Kshatriya (Hindu).	21st May 1857.	5th October 1879.		
6	Bonai .	Raja Indra Deo, Kshatriya (Hindu).	6th Jan. 1884.	19th Feb. 1902.		
7	Daspalla .	Raja Narayan Deo Bhunj, Kshatriya (Hindu).	8th Aug. 1860.	19th April 1897.		
8	Dhenkanal .	Raja Sura Protap Mohendra Bahadur, Kshatriya (Hindu).	13th Feb. 1885.	28th August 1885.		
9	Gangpur .	Raja Raghunath Shikhar Deo, Kshatriya (Hindu).	1851 .	December 1865		
10	Hindol .	Raja Naba Kishore Chandra Murdraj Jagadeb Kshatriya (Hindu).	14th June 1891.	10th Feb. 1906.		
11	Karond (Kalahandi) .	Raja Brijmohan Deo, Nagabansi. Kshatriya (Hindu).	14th May 1896.	20th October 1897.		
12	Keonjhar .	*Raja Gopinath Narayan Bhunj Deo, Rajput (Hindu).	3rd Feb. 1883.	27th October 1905.		
13	Khandpara .	Raja Ram Chandra Samanta Murdraj Bhromorbur Roy, Rajput (Hindu).	19th June 1867.	3rd Sept. 1905.		
14	Moharbhanj .	Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhunj Deo, Kshatriya (Hindu).	17th Dec. 1871.	29th May 1882.		
15	Narsingpur .	Raja Sadhu Charah Man Singh Hari Chandan Mahapatra, Rajput (Hindu).	24th Jan. 1883.	4th December 1884.		
16	Nayagarh .	Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata, e Rajput (Hindu).	About 1878	4th Sept. 1897.		
17	Nilgiri .	Raja Shyam Chandra Murdraj Hari Chandan, Kshatriya (Hindu).	6th Jan. 1877.	11th May 1893		
18	Pal Lahera .	Raja Ganeswar Pal, Kshatriya (Hindu).	20th June 1884	30th August 1888.		
19	Patna .	Maharaja Prithiraj Singh Deo, Chauhan Rajput (Hindu).	1882 .	4th Feb. 1910.		
20	Ranpur .	Raja Birabar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narindra Mahapatra, Kshatriya (Hindu).	About 1877	12th July 1899.		
21	Rohra Khol .	Raja Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo, Jenamani Kadambansi Rajput (Hindu).	1894 .	3rd July 1906.		
22	Sonpur .	Maharaja Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, Chauhan Rajput (Hindu).	28th June 1874.	8th August 1902.		
23	Talcher .	Raja Kishor Chandra Beerbur Hurree Chandan, Rajput (Hindu).	9th June 1880.	18th December 1891.		
24	Tigiria .	Raja Bonomali Kshatriya Beerbur Chumtee Singh Mahapatra, Kshatriya (Hindu).	19th Mar. 1857.	8th April 1886		

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.†	Average annual expenditure.†	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chiefs In guns.
				To Govern-ment.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
168	43,784	Rs. 50,787	Rs. 50,451	Rs. 2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
730	40,753	63,012	52,911	480	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	Nil.
1,988	123,378	1,76,057	1,59,645	7,500	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	Nil.
134	38,260	41,402	42,379	1,398	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
1,264	88,250	71,212	62,222	800	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,296	38,277	89,887	89,572	500	...	.	.	...	...	..	...	Nil.
568	51,987	75,485	1,01,951	661	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
1,463	273,662	2,25,933	2,39,760	5,099	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	Nil.
2,492	238,896	2,83,768	1,79,670	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
312	47,180	66,458	66,015	551	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,745	350,529	2,11,906	2,01,240	16,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	9
3,096	285,758	3,05,070	3,07,833	1,710	...	...	...	11	118	...	...	Nil.
244	69,450	39,088	47,490	4,212	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
4,243	610,383	10,51,288	9,94,319	1,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
199	39,613	57,873	59,151	1,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
588	140,779	1,32,738	1,18,760	5,525	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	Nil.
278	66,460	1,45,261	1,31,265	3,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
452	22,351	32,227	31,396	..	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,399	277,748	2,06,216	2,11,280	13,000	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	Nil.
203	46,075	52,219	53,210	1,401	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	Nil.
833	26,888	65,170	58,827	2 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
906	169,877	1,39,492	1,27,994	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
399	60,432	84,894	84,230	1,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
46	22,625	10,634	10,118	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N-L.

† These figures are approximate.

ORISSA FEUDATORY STATES.

[The 24 Orissa Feudatory States are divided into three groups as shown below. The five States in group I were transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905; the two States in group II were transferred from the control of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur to that of the Commissioner of Orissa in 1905; while the 17 States in group III were previously known as "the Tributary Mahals of Orissa." The States in the three groups were declared to be outside of British India in 1865-66, 1891 and 1888 respectively and are all liable to pay tributes. The Chiefs hold *sanads*, issued in 1905, 1905 and 1908, respectively defining their relations with the British Government. The States are all under the control of the Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, and under the supervision of the Commissioner of Orissa.]

GROUP I.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Bamra. | 3. Patna. |
| 2. Kalahandi. | 4. Rehrakhol. |
| 5. Sonpur. | |

GROUP II.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Bonai. | 2. Gangpur. |
|-----------|-------------|

GROUP III.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Athgarh. | 7. Hindol. | 13. Nilgiri. |
| 2. Athmallik. | 8. Keonjhar. | 14. Pal Lahera. |
| 3. Baramba. | 9. Khandpara. | 15. Ranpur. |
| 4. Boad. | 10. Moharbhaj. | 16. Talcher. |
| 5. Daspalla. | 11. Narsingpur. | 17. Tigiria. |
| 6. Dhenkanal. | 12. Nayagarh. | |

ATHGARH.

The present Chief, Srikanan Bishwanath Bebertá Patnáik, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1896 on the death of his elder brother after an interregnum of a few months during the pregnancy of the widow, who, however, gave birth to a daughter. The present Chief also having had no son adopted a boy about 3 years old, who was a distant relative of the Tigiria Raj family and who died in October 1906. A son was born to the Chief by his second wife on 28th January 1909.

The title of Raja is hereditary under the *sanad* of 1874. The title of "Raja Bahadur" was conferred on the present Chief as a personal distinction in 1908.

ATHMALLIK.

The Chief of this State was formerly styled as the Zamindar of Athmallik, and was addressed as Samant. In 1874, however, he was officially recognized as Raja, which title was also made hereditary, and in 1890, the late Chief, Raja Mohendra Deo Samant, was given the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction on account of his able administration of the State, especially during the famine of 1889.

The tribute of the State was liable to revision after every 20 years, but was made permanent by the *sanad* of 1894, according to the terms of which the State is also liable to pay *nazarana*.

The State was well managed by the late Chief, who died on the 2nd November 1901. He was succeeded by his son, Bibhudendra Deo. For several years he practically managed the State under the supervision of his father. He lost his wife on the 10th November 1904, but remarried in 1906.

BAMRA.

Tribhuvan Singh, Chief of Bamra, died in May 1869, and was succeeded by his nephew, Raja Sir Sudhal Deo. Raja Sir Sudhal Deo, K.C.I.E., died on the 19th November 1903, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikait Satchidanand Deo under the style and title of Raja Tribhuvan Deo. Tikait Dibya Shankar Deo, aged 18 years, son of the present Chief, is the heir-apparent.

The administration of the State is generally maintained on efficient lines, and much has been done towards opening out the State by the construction of good surface roads. The forests are the most valuable property possessed by the State.

BARAMBA.

The present Chief, Raja Biswambhur Beerbur Mungraj Mahápátra, is the twenty-first in descent. The Raja having lost his first wife, married again on the 20th January 1904, a sister of the zamindar of Khalikote in the Ganjam district in Madras. The family title was originally Ráut. Some of the Chiefs assumed the title of "Mungraj," and a few generations ago, the family assumed the title of Beerbur Mungraj Mahápátra. The State was under Government management on account of the minority of the present Chief, which expired in April 1901. The State, however, continued to be under the direct control of Government till January 1908. It has now been released under certain conditions.

BOAD.

Till 1837, this State formed part of the then South Western Frontier Agency. It was liable to a readjustment of its tribute after every 20 years, the last of which was made in 1875, but the *sanad* of 1894 fixed it permanently.

The title of Raja was made hereditary by the *sanad* of 1874. The present Chief Raja Jogendra Deo, is forty-fifth in descent. A son and heir was born on the 14th March 1904. The State is fairly well administered. The Chief has no distinct family title, but the surname of Deo is generally used.

BONAI.

The present Chief's predecessor, Raja Chandra Deo, died in February 1902, leaving his eldest son, Tikait Dharani Dhur Deo, now aged about 24, who has been recognized by Government under the name and title of Raja Indra Deo and the State is under Government management and Babu Basudeb Misra, a Sub-Deputy Collector, is the present Superintendent. The Chief is being educated at Ranchi under the guardianship of a special tutor-guardian appointed with the sanction of Government.

The State contains extensive forests, which have become valuable owing to the facilities afforded by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Most of these forests have been leased out to respectable timber merchants with the approval of Government.

There is one peculiarity in this State—that the Ruling Chief always takes his grandfather's name at the time of succession.

The State is liable to pay *nazarana* on succession.

DASPALLA.

At the time of the death of the late Chief in 1897, the State was being managed by an officer of Government under the designation of Agent. The late Chief was succeeded by his younger brother, the present Chief, Raja Narayan Deo Bhunj. He is sixteenth in descent and has no male heir. A son and heir with a twin sister was born on the 5th June 1904. The mother, however, died on 6th June and the heir on the 22nd July 1904. The Chief has recently married again. The Chiefs have kept the original family title of Bhunj, but add Deo to it as a prefix. The administration of the State is in the hands of a Dewan, to whom the Chief has delegated full powers.

DHENKANAL.

The present Chief's grandfather, Bhagirathi Mohendra Bahadur, was a good and enlightened ruler, and was made a Maharaja in 1869. He made liberal donations for the benefit of the Uriyas, and founded several scholarships. He was heirless, and adopted the youngest brother of the present Chief of Boad, and thereby raised the family to the status of high-caste Kshatriyas. He died in 1877, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Dinabandhu Mohendra Bahadur, who died a minor in 1885. His son, the present Raja Sura Protap Mohendra Bahadur, is the twentieth in descent. He married the grand-daughter of the Chief of the Seraikela State in the Chota Nagpur Division on the 24th February 1902; a

son and heir was born on the 15th November 1904. The State, which had been under Government management continuously since 1877, was released on the 13th February 1906, when the Chief attained the age of 21 years. A resettlement of the State was made and approved by Government. Rules were also framed for the management of the forests in the State. The Chief has recently been vested with extended criminal powers under the terms of his *sanad* and also been permitted to delegate those powers to his Dewan.

GANGPUR.

The present Chief, Raja Raghunath Sikhar Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* in December 1865, when he was a minor. Lal Gajraj Sikhar Deo, his uncle, was appointed Sarbarahkar during his minority, and held his office till January 1871, when the present Chief took over charge of the State.

There was a serious disturbance eight years ago among certain Gaontias and Naiks. The discontent had been smouldering for some years until in February 1897 it took the shape of open revolt by the malcontents which culminated in a series of more or less serious dacoities and a general blackmailing of the villages in the disturbed tracts. It was at length found necessary to depute the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum with an armed body of British police to assist the Chief in restoring order and in arresting the insurgent leaders. Mr. J. A. Craven, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is the Dewan of the State. There is also an Honorary Magistrate, Mr. Whiffin, Manager, Bengal Timber Trading Company, who holds his court at Raghunathpali, a station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Reforms in the Police and Excise administration have been introduced, and the Local Government sanctioned the levy of a modified form of stamp duties in aid of the cost of administration. These are being levied from October 1903.

The State is rich in forests and minerals, and large timber and mining concessions have been or are now being made with some of the principal European firms in Calcutta and other leading business men in India and England. There has also, as might have been expected, been a large influx of Bengali and Marwari traders at the several stations along the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line, with a corresponding need of a proper Police and Judicial administration. The Chief has recently been given extended criminal powers and also permitted to delegate those powers to his Dewan Mr. Craven.

The State is liable to pay *nasarana* on succession, and its subordinate zamindaris are of a feudal nature.

HINDOL.

The family title for some generations was Deb Jenamoni or Deb Mahapatra, but is now Murdraj Jagadeb. The late Chief, Raja Jonardan Murdraj Jagadeb, who was the 22nd in succession died on the 10th February 1906, and has been succeeded by the eldest son Raja Naba Kishore Chandra Murdraj Jagadeb, a minor. Owing to the minority of the Chief the State has been placed under the management of Government. The revised *sanad* granted for the Chief of this State will be delivered to him after his installation on his attaining majority.

KAROND OR KALAHANDI.

Udit Pratab Deo, Chief of Kalahandi, died in 1881, and the succession of Raghu Keshar Deo, the adopted son of the Raja, was recognized by the Government of India. A dispute arose as to the succession, and the Khonds rose in open rebellion and committed many excesses attended with bloodshed. The disturbances were suppressed, and a British officer was, in 1882, appointed as Political Agent with head-quarters at Bhawani Patna to manage the State. In 1887 this officer was appointed Political Agent for the Chhattishgarh Feudatories. Raja Raghu Keshar Deo was murdered when he was about 22 years of age by one of his servants in consequence of private enmity.

The present Chief, Raja Brijmohan Deo, son of Raja Raghu Keshar Deo, is a minor and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 20th October 1897, on the death of his father.

The State is under Government management. Babu Jugal Kishore Tripathi, M.A., is the present Superintendent. The Police force has been fully reorganized with an Inspector from the British Police in charge. The financial position of the State is sound.

KEONJHAR.

The Raja of Keonjhar had formerly full authority over Pal Lahera, which still pays its tribute through Keonjhar. The tribute of the State was originally fixed at Rs. 2,976-11-11, but in recognition of the services of the present Chief's grandfather during the Mutiny of 1857, it was reduced by Rs. 1,000; it includes the amount payable by Pal Lahera. Besides the reduction of the tribute, the Chief was made a Maharaja, and his Dewan, the late Babu Chandra Shikhar Mahapatra, was made a Rai Bahadur, with a life pension of Rs. 200 a month.

The present Chief's father, Maharaja Dhanurjai Narayan Bhunj Deo, who was the thirty-sixth in succession from the founder of the family, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1861. His predecessor died childless, and he, a son of a Phulbai (concubine), succeeded him according to the custom of the family. His rule was not a peaceful one. He was a capable man, but there were more than one disturbance during his time. He commenced his career in bloodshed because the widow of his predecessor would not accept his succession to the *gadi*. The Bhuiyans took the Dowager Rani's side and rebelled. This is known as the Bhuiyan rebellion of 1867-68. The last Bhuiyan rebellion broke out in 1891. A proposal for the resettlement of the Juang Pirs in the State for a period of 15 years was approved by Government during his administration. He was created a Maharaja in 1877 and had three sons.

He died on the 27th October 1905 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Gopinath Narayan Bhunj Deo. A son and heir was born to the young Chief on the 26th December 1905. The Chief was given for some time a capable Dewan, Babu Sudam Charan Naik, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. In April 1907, however, the Raja resigned the Chiefship, and his resignation was accepted by Government. The State is now under Government management and administered by a European Superintendent (Mr. D. A. Macmillan) who has recently been given extended criminal powers. The *sanad* of this State has been revised in the same way as those of the other States, but it cannot be delivered until a new Chief is installed.

KHANDPARA.

The Chief, Raja Notober Murdraj Bhromorbur Roy, died on the 3rd September 1905 and has been succeeded by his adopted son Raja Ram Chandra Samanta. The young Chief has some knowledge of Uriya classical literature and can compose Uriya verse. He is the twelfth in descent. The family title is "Bhromorbur Roy."

MOHARBHANJ.

The present Chief's father, Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhunj Deo, who was an able and enlightened ruler, was created a Maharaja in 1877 for his efficient administration of the State and for his public liberality, the most prominent instance of which was his donation of Rs. 27,000 towards raising the Cuttack High School to the status of a college.

After his death in 1882, the State came under Government management owing to the minority of his son, the present Chief, Sriram Chandra Bhunj Deo, who was placed in charge of the State in 1890. He has received a liberal education, and is the most enlightened of the Garjat Chiefs. He has recently proceeded to England *via* Japan and America. The administration of his State is carried on on British lines under his personal supervision, and has merited the commendation of successive Superintendents. He has been vested with extended criminal powers under the terms of his *sanad*.

The present Chief was a guest of the Government at the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903. The title of Maharaja was on the same occasion conferred on him as a personal distinction. This title was made hereditary in June 1910.

A light railway has been constructed connecting Baripada, the head-quarters of the State, with the Baripada Road station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and is worked for the present by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

The police is under the supervision of a European officer, Mr. H. B. Kiddell, who was the Chief's tutor during his minority.

The Chief has two sons.

The State is liable to pay *nasarana* on succession in accordance with the general rules on the subject.

NARSINGPUR.

The present Chief, Raja Sadhu Charan Man Singh Hari Chandan Mahapatra, is the 24th in descent. He was married in February 1901, but having lost his wife married again on the 25th February 1904 a daughter of the Chief of the Gangpur State. The Chief attained his majority in January 1904, but the State under special orders was administered for some time by a Dewan appointed by Government. The installation of the Chief under certain conditions was sanctioned in January 1908. A son and heir was born to the Raja on the 16th May 1906.

NAYAGARH.

Raja Balbhadra Singh Mandhata, the twenty-third Chief, ruled for 12 months, and was succeeded by Raja Raghunath Singh, a blood relation, who, dying without heir in 1897, on his death-bed authorized his younger Rani to adopt. The present Chief, Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata, was accordingly adopted almost immediately after from a family related by marriage. He had received no education, and was too old to learn at the time of his sudden and unexpected elevation.

The State is now administered by a Government Agent. The Raja was married in May 1903 to the daughter of the Raja of Hindol. A son and heir was born on the 17th October 1904, but died on the 22nd idem. A most serious rumour was current two years ago about alleged offering of human sacrifices in the State. The matter was enquired into and it was found that some people had met their death under suspicious circumstances, but there was no proof that they had been offered as sacrifices. Babu Gour Syam Mahanti, a Sub-Deputy Collector, is Superintendent of the State. He has recently been given extended criminal powers under the terms of his *sanad*. The State is a fine property and capable of great development, but on account of past mismanagement it is heavily encumbered. The debts are being cleared off.

NILGIRI.

The late Raja Krishna Chandra Murdraj Hari Chandan adopted the present Chief, Raja Shyam Chandra Murdraj Hari Chandan, who is a brother of the Moharbhaj Chief, Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanj. The late Chief died in 1893, and the present Chief succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor. The State was released from Government management in 1899. The young Chief has received a fair English education and was married in February 1902. A son and heir was born on the 2nd February 1904. The Raja now administers his State under certain conditions.

PAL LAHERA.

This State pays its tribute to the Keonjhar Chief through the office of the Commissioner. In 1880, the Chief of Keonjhar made an attempt to increase the tribute, but his request was rejected by Government.

Chakradhar Pal, afterwards known as Muni Pal, the father of the present Chief, was made a Raja Bahadur in 1867-68 for services rendered by him during the first Keonjhar rebellion. The titles of the family "Ganeswar Pal" and "Muni Pal" are assumed alternately by the Rajas when succeeding to the *gadi*.

By the *sanad* of 1874, the title of Raja has been made hereditary. The present Chief, Duti Krishna Pal, succeeded as a minor in 1888, and assumed, according to family custom, the designation of Ganeswar Pal. He was married in February 1901. The Chief has, subject to certain conditions, been placed in charge of his State which was under Government management during his long minority. The State was heavily involved in debt which has all been paid off.

The State is liable to pay *nazarana* on succession.

PATNA.

The present Chief, Maharaja Prithiraj Singh Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo on the 4th February 1910.

The State is managed by its own Chief, assisted by a Dewan approved by the Political Agent. The administration of Maharaja Dalganjan Singh was not satisfactory, and it was necessary to place the control of the police, the disposal of judicial business, and the management of finance almost entirely in the hands of the Dewan. The same arrangement has been continued for the present. The State suffered severely in the famine of 1900, and want of control led to an outbreak of dacoity which extended to the neighbouring British district of Sambalpur. A force of Government police had to be deputed to Patna for the suppression of the outbreak.

RANPUR.

The present Chief, Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narindra Mahapatra, is 98th in descent. During the time of the late Chief, who was an imbecile, the State was badly administered, necessitating the interference of Government more than once, and a Government officer selected by the Superintendent was lent as Dewan. The present Chief succeeded in July 1899, and the State is now fairly well managed. The family title is "Bajrandhar Narindra Mahapatra."

REHRA KHOL.

The late Chief, Raja Gauro Chandra Deo, was born in 1871 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 10th June 1900. He died on the 3rd July 1906. Before his death he adopted as his heir a brother of the Chief of the Bonai State. The adoption and succession of the adopted son under the title of Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo Jenamani has been recognised by the Government of India. The Minor Chief has been sent to the Rajkumar College, Raipur, for education, and the State is under Government management.

SONPUR.

The late Chief, Raja Bahadur Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, was born in 1853 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Raja Niladhar Singh Deo, on the 11th September 1891. The excellent manner in which the administration was conducted by him was recognized by Government in the bestowal upon him in 1898 of the title of Raja Bahadur.

The present Chief, Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Raja Bahadur Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, on the 8th August 1902. He was installed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces at Sambalpur in November 1902, was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in January 1903. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him in 1908 as a personal distinction. His son Somabhusan Singh Deo, aged 14 years, is the heir-apparent.

The administration of justice, both criminal and civil, is very efficient. The financial position of the State is generally satisfactory.

TALCHER.

The present Chief, Raja Kishor Chandra Beerbur Hurree Chandan, is the 22nd in the line, and succeeded to the *gadi* by adoption in 1891. He was the son of the late Raja's first cousin. His minority having expired on the 9th June 1901, he was allowed to take charge of his State. A son and heir was born to him on the 28th February 1902. The State is well administered, and the young Chief promises well. He has recently been given extended criminal powers under the terms of his *Sanad*. The family title is "Beerbur Hurree Chandan."

Coal has been found in the State, but it has been declared to be inferior in quality to Raniganj coal. Explorations were made once in 1841, again in 1855, and lastly in 1875 with the same unfavourable result. The coal-bearing area covers about thirty miles.

TIGIRIA.

This is the smallest of all the tributary States of Orissa. The present Chief, Raja Bonomali, bears the family title "Kshatriya Beerbur Chumtee Singh Mahápátra." He has adopted a boy from a relation of the Boad Raja. The State is fairly well administered.

**STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.**

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commercement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Daphlapur	Ranibai Saheb Daphle, Deshmukh of, Maratha (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th November 1834.	16th December 1885.	The Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political Department. Ditto	My friend. Yours sincerely.
2	Jath	Ramrav Amritrav <i>alias</i> Aba Saheb Daphle, Chief of Maratha (<i>Hindu</i>).	11th January 1886.	13th January 1893		Ditto

* These figures are

JATH (INCLUDING DÁPHLAPUR).

Jath is one of the Sátára *jaghirs* and is of no great antiquity. The ruling family is descended from Satwajirao Chawan Patil of Daphlapur, to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adil Shah, King of Bijápur, in 1680. The same person acquired *jaghirs* of two Maháls, Jath and Karajgi, from the Emperor Aurangzeb in A. D. 1700.

The late Chief, Amritrav Saheb Daphle, died without male issue on 12th January 1892. The present Chief, Ramrao Abasaheb Daphle, succeeded to the *jaghir* on 13th January 1893, and was adopted by the senior widow of the late Chief, Lakshmibai Saheb Daphle. He was educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. His natural brother Balasaheb Daphle having completed a three years' course in the Imperial Cadet Corps is now a 2nd-Lieutenant in the Native Indian Land Forces.

The administration of the State is conducted by the Chief with the assistance of the Karbhari appointed by him with the approval of the Bombay Government. The State has been under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Bijápur, from the 6th September 1901, before which it was under the Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Maratha Country. Owing to successive famines the State is in debt to the extent of about Rs. 4,70,000.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Govern-ment.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
97	8,343	20,700	20,800	..	.	...	.	...	..	..	..	Nil.
884	61,868	2,41,840	2,33 274	11,247	958	..	* ...	...	.	..	.	Nil.

approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cutch		His Highness Maharav Shri Mirza Raja Sawai Sir Khengarji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Rao of, Jadeja, Rájput (Hindu).	23rd Aug. 1866.	1st January 1876.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.	My esteemed friend. I remain with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used

* These figures are
† Exclusive of the

CUTCH.

Cutch is an important Native State in the Bombay Presidency with an extensive sea-board. The ruling family are the descendants of Lakha, the son of Jara, whose ancestors reigned at Tatta in Sind. Lakha is supposed to have entered Cutch about A. D. 1465 and is looked upon as the founder of the Jadeja tribe, though actually he in no way differed as regards caste nor tribe from any of his progenitors who were Samas. The present Chief, His Highness Maharav Shri Mirza Raja Sawai Sir Khengarji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., was born in 1866. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in 1876, and was invested with full powers in 1885. In the same year he received the title of "Sawai Bahadur." He was gazetted G.C.I.E. in 1887 after taking part in London in the ceremonies in connection with the Jubilee of Her late Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria.

The administration of the State was described by the Government of Bombay in the resolution on the annual report for 1899-1900 as having been "satisfactory," and His Excellency the Governor in Council, at the same time, congratulated His Highness the Rao on the results of the measures taken with unstinted liberality for famine relief.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						
						REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		Salaries of Chiefs in guns.
				To Govern- ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
† 7,616	488,022	23,45,162	22,57,524	1,86,949-14 (subsidy).	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17
is gold.												

approximate.
Rupee of Cutch.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sávanur .	Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of, Afghan (<i>Muham-madan</i>).	7th October 1890.	30th January 1893.	The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department	My friend. Yours sincerely.

NOTE—The excess expenditure over income is due to extraordinary non-recurring.

SAVANUR.

Sávanur is a small State consisting of 25 villages scattered through the Dhárwár subdivisions of Bankápur and Karajgi. The ruling family is said to belong to the Miyana tribe of Pathans. On the death of his father in 1892, the present Chief, Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, a boy two years old, was placed under guardianship and the administration of the State was entrusted to a Dewan under the direct superintendence of the Collector and Political Agent at Dhárwár. On 1st August 1900 the young Nawab was sent to the Ráj Kumár College at Rájkot. The Nawab left Rájkot at the end of March 1908 and went for a short time to Kumaon, Bareilly, and afterwards joined the Mayo College at Aligarh. He is at present undergoing training at the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun which he joined in April 1909.

The State having been under British management almost continuously since 1868, with the exception of two brief periods, the administration has been conducted on lines practically similar to those on which administration is conducted in the adjoining British territory.

The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
70	18,446	1,15,072	1,18,039	...	...	...	...		.	..	...	Nil.

charges. The financial condition of the State is sound.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Cambay . .	His Highness Nawab Jafar Ali Khan Hussein Yawar Khan Saheb Bahadur, Mogal (<i>Shiah Muhammadan</i>).	26th August 1848.	25th April 1880	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness. I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.

CAMBAY.

These figures are

Cambay is a first class State under the political supervision of the Collector of the Kaira District. The Nawab of Cambay is a Shiah Mogal of the Najumisani family of Persia and is called His Highness Jafar Ali Khan Saheb Bahadur. His hereditary title is Najum-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Momin Khan Bahadur Dilavar Jang, was born in August 1848, and succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers on the 25th April 1880, on the death of his father, His Highness Husain Yavarali Khan Saheb Bahadur.

The administration has been reported on favourably by all Political Officers, since the appointment of the present Divan in 1894.

The Nawab Saheb is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
350	75,225	5,43,618	4,09,631	21.924	...	...	...	25	211	...	...	11

approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Akadia . . .	Four share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	..	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant.
2	Alampar (Devani).	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
3	Amrapur . . .	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Muhamadan</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
4	Anandpur . . .	Six share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
5	Ankevalia . . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
6	Babra . . .	Six share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto . .	Ditto
7	Bagasra . . .	Five share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
8	Bajana . . .	Malek Jivankhan Nasibkhan (<i>Muhamadan</i>).	13th November 1847.	1st June 1903.	Ditto .	Ditto
9	Bamanbor . . .	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	9th December 1869.	2nd August 1906.	Ditto .	Ditto
10	Bantwa { Manavadar. Sardar-gadh. Two other divisions. }	{ Babi Fatehdinkhan, Pathan (<i>Muhamadan</i>).	22nd June 1885.	28th March 1888.	Ditto .	Ditto
		{ Husain Yawar Khan, Pathan (<i>Muhamadan</i>).	14th July 1880.	6th March 1903.	Ditto .	Ditto
11	Bhadli . . .	Five share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
12	Bhadwa . . .	Jadeja Balsinhji Partapsinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	23rd November 1893.	12th March 1901.	Ditto .	Ditto
13	Bhadvana . . .	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
14	Bhalala . . .	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
15	Bhalgam Bhaldoi	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
	Bhalgamda . . .	Three share-holders, (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
	Bhandaria . . .	Four share-holders, Ahir (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
	Bharejda . . .	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
19	Bhathan . . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
20	Bhavnagar . . .	His Highness† Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Gohil Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th April 1875.	10th February 1896.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.
21	Bhimora . . .	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc.
22	Bhoika . . .	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto

*These figures

† Personal title. Hereditary title is Thakur Sahib.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	102	2,000	1,600	129	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	497	3,000	3,000	.	1,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
8	1,240	8,000	7,900	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
130	5,061	30,882	30,259	920	205	...	..		...	...	...	Nil.
17	1,437	22,500	21,000	1,300	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10	7,414	75,000	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
56	12,369	1,33,628	97,466	...	4,098	..	.	...	...	...	...	Nil.
183*12	10,279	1,05,276	61,817	8,037	...	...		7	31	...	...	Nil.
12	847	3,914	2,100	76	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
221*8	14,478	2,68,242	2,57,404	14,821	2,346	...	...	11	37	...	...	Nil.
	8,487	78,150	77,340	7,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15,887	1,12,591	92,596	7,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	2,485	25,000	20,000	1,101	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7	1,051	13,927	12,030	1,394	548	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
15	453	5,900	1,379	998	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6	265	992	992	474	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	617	7,400	6,140	204	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
19	1,588	10,000	8,000	1,400	105	..	...	.	...	...	...	Nil.
3	449	3,000	2,500	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2	421	2,500	2,000	94	31*12	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
4	405	2,200	2,200	641	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,860	412,664	42,95,133	37,85,692	1,28,060	26,430	51	285	...	...	300	...	11
36	1,204	6,787	8,192	308	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
30	3,013	24,000	27,000	1,759	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority, in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Bhojavadar	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc.
24	Bildi	Banubai, Sindhi	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
25	Boda-no-ness	One share-holder, Ahir (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
26	Chachana	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
27	Chamardi (Vachani).	Twenty-four share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
28	Charkha	Four share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
29	Chhalala	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
30	Chiroda	Devisinh Harisinh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
31	Chitravav (Devani).	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
32	Chobari	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
33	Chok	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
34	Chotila	Eight share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
35	Chuda	Thakor Joravarsinhji Madhavsinhji, Jhala Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	25th April 1886.	22nd February 1908.	Ditto	Ditto
36	Dahida	Six share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
37	Darod	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
38	Dasada	Six share-holders, Malik (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
39	Datha	Two main share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
40	Dedan	Four share-holders, Kotila (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
41	Dedarda	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
42	Derdi Janbai	Three share-holders, Charau (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
43	Devlia	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
44	Dhola (Devani).	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
45	Dholarva	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
46	Dhrafa	Nine share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3	764	7,500	7,500	...	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3	388	6,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
88	136	900	700	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6	459	2,500	2,500	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7	2,168	13,563	13,563	...	858	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10	1,519	17,000	17,340	...	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5	557	2,000	700	971	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
72	247	1,500	1,220	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2	246	2,125	2,125	...	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
13	280	2,509	2,514	154	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4	1,121	5,100	4,000	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
108	5,955	32,851	28,617	652	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
78.2	12,005	93,606	88,215	6,324	820	...	...	9	29	...	...	Nil.
2	925	8,400	8,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4	131	700	700	366	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
129	10,941	154,291	143,502	12,958	23.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
68.9	9,453	28,000	32,017	...	5,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
49.5	4,394	† 37,681	39,258	...	4,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2	783	3,400	3,000	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2	492	7,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11	494	7,000	6,000	467	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	261	930	930	...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4	460	5,500	5,700	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
44	8,456	40,371	58,948	3,706	1,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

†Average of five years.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47	Dhrangadhra	His Highness Gham Shyam—Singhi, Raj Saheb, Jhala Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1889	February 1911	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.
48	Dhrol	Thakor Saheb Harisinhji Jaisinhji, Jadeja Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th June 1845.	26th October 1886.	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely.
49	Dhudhraj	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).		...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc.
50	Gadhali	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
51	Gadhia	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
52	Gadhka	Jadeja Sivsindhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th November 1868.	26th November 1870.	Ditto	Ditto
53	Gadhula	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
54	Gandhol	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
55	Garmali Moti	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
56	Garmali Nani	Ditto ditto	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
57	Gavridad	Jadeja Pratapsinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th January 1838.	26th November 1855.	Ditto	Ditto
58	Gedi	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
59	Gigasaran	Four share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>), one share-holder (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
60	Gondal	His Highness Thakor Sahib Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.I.E., Jadeja Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th October 1865.	14th December 1869.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.
61	Gundiala	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc.
62	Halaria	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
63	Iavej	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
64	Itaria	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
65	Jafrabad	Belongs to the Nawab of Janjira.	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
66	Jakhan	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
67	Jalia-Devani	Jadeja Sursinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd July 1866.	1st August 1898.	Ditto	Ditto
68	Jalia Kayaji	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
69	Jalia Manaji	Ditto ditto	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
70	Jasdan	Khachar Odha Ala, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th August 1852.	29th January 1904.	Ditto	Ditto

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,156.5	70,880	6,00,000	6,00,000	44,677	...	75	287	..	...	...	..	11
282.7	21,906	1,49,630	1,36,225	...	10,231	...	...	11	...	..	...	9
12	2,026	13,452	13,452	1,102	97	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
5	1,537	9,000	9,000	...	2,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
11	442	3,000	3,000	...	295	...	..	..	...	...	...	Nil.
23.1	1,636	13,726	13,861	643	202	...	..	..	...	...	...	Nil.
1	366	3,000	3,000	..	196	...	...	..	...	..	...	Nil.
*53	137	1,500	1,000	...	111	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
2	385	2,800	2,800	...	220	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
2	341	1,400	1,400	...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
27.4	1,916	15,029	11,365	1,011	610	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11	574	4,000	4,500	1,200	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6	582	3,780	3,900	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	Nil.
1,023.74	161,882	14,06,000	11,76,000	49,096	61,625	..	..	..	...	..	...	11
15	1,465	16,000	16,000	445	114	..	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
6	1,268	9,600	9,720	...	179	...	...	..	...	..	...	Nil.
7	947	4,000	3,000	...	290	..	...	..	..	...	..	Nil.
6	506	15,000	12,000	252	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
53	12,097	60,918	40,000	...	..	...	...	...	12	...	...	Nil.
3	441	1,100	900	242	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
35.9	2,444	17,961	11,819	...	1,551-12-1	...	..	..	...	...	...	Nil.
1	444	2,000	1,500	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	236	1,700	1,200	...	31	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
283	25,727	2,27,410	2,78,228	8,787	3,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
71	Jetpur . .	Fifteen share-holders, Vala Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . . .
72	Jhamar . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
73	Jhamka (Velani)	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
74	Jhampodad .	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
75	Jhinjhuvada .	Nine share-holders, Koli (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
76	Junagadh (Junagarh)	His Highness Mohabat Khan, Babi Pathan (<i>Muhammadian</i>).	1900.	3rd May 1911	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.
77	Junapadar .	One share-holder, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . . .
78	Kamadhia .	Mir Zulfikar Ali (<i>Muhammadian</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
79	Kamalpur .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
80	Kaner . .	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
81	Kanjharda .	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
82	Kankasiali .	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
83	Kanpur-Ishwaria	Four share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
84	Kantharia .	Five main share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
85	Kariana . .	Five share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
86	Karmad . .	Gagubha Jasvatsinh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1894	1894	Ditto .	Ditto
87	Karol . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
88	Kathodia (Vachhani).	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
89	Kathrota . .	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
90	Kesaria . .	Two main share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
91	Khambhala .	Three share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
92	Khambhlav .	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
93	Khunlia . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
94	Kherali . .	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
95	Khijadia-Najani (Lakhapadar Thana).	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
733 ⁸	107,049	10,04,110	8,99,079	50,262	8,960	...	...	34	289	...	...	Nil.
4	289	2,590	2,590	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7	601	4,081	4,136		185	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
4	451	2,698	2,698	138	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
164 ⁶	11,732	1,02,123	76,268	11,073	653	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,283 ⁷	395,428	28,43,096* (gross)	25,02,852	28,394	37,210	...	...	206	1,599†	102	...	11
'31	177	700	500	..	50	...	...	.	...	...	...	Nil.
4	496	6,500	5,500	377	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4	670	10,000	7,000	776	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2	261	2,000	2,000	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
'98	313	1,200	900	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
'76	224	1,920	1,960	84	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3	1,365	13,980	11,850	230	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
14	1,573	12,000	11,000	1,491	297-1-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10	2,348	15,010	11,700	510	184	...	..	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3	465	5,709	5,230	140	91-6-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11	981	12,000	8,000	703	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	347	3,541	3,541	...	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	138	1,050	796	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3	146	1,125	1,125	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6	1,250	6,500	5,550	406	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10	852	1,000	9,000	730	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5	627	5,000	4,000	806	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11	1,638	16,560	16,560	678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	156	2,300	2,300	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes armed police.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India, by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
96	Khijadia (Babra Thana).	One share-holder (<i>Saiyid Muhammadan</i>.)	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . . .
97	Khijadia (Dosaji) (Songadh Thana).	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
98	Khirrasra .	Jadeja Balsinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	27th March 1871.	20th February 1905.	Ditto	Ditto
99	Kotda Nayani	Four share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
100	Kotda Pitha .	Five share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
101	Kotda-Sangani .	Thakor Mulvaji Togaji, Jadeja Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th November 1872.	23rd November 1878.	Ditto .	Ditto
102	Kotharia . .	Jadeja Pratapsinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	15th August 1876.	23rd January 1908.	Ditto .	Ditto
103	Kuba . . .	Three share-holders, Nagar Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
104	Lakhapadar .	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
105	Lakhtar (Than Lakhtar).	Thakor Karansinhji Vajeraji, Jhala Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th January 1846.	15th June 1846.	Ditto .	Ditto
106	Laliad . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
107	Lathi . . .	Thakor Pratapsinhji Sursinhji, Gohil Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	21st April 1891.	10th June 1900	Ditto .	Ditto
108	Limbda . .	Three Talukdars, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
109	Limbdi (Limri)	Thakor Saheb Dolatsinhji Jasvatsinhji, Jhala, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	11th July 1868.	14th April 1908.	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely .
110	Lodhika . .	Two Talukdars, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . . .
111	Malia . . .	Thakor Raisinhji Modji Jadeja, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th February 1868.	20th October 1907.	Ditto .	Ditto
112	Manavav . .	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
113	Matra Timba	Khachar Devea Pitha, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>). Khachar Bokra Pitha, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th February 1859. 9th September 1864.	30th August 1900.	Ditto .	Ditto
114	Mengni . .	Jadeja Raghavsinhji Narsinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	23rd August 1888.	...	Ditto .	Ditto
115	Mevasa . .	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
116	Monvel . .	Ditto .	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chief's in Guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	240	4,000	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	361	2,400	...	..	427	...	...	..	..	...	...	Nil.
13	3,117	24,019	19,721	2,366	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3	1,000	9,000	8,785	...	687	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil.
25	6,923	8,000	6,000	4,850	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
90	8,835	96,030	96,854	10,189	1,427	..	...	7	...	...	...	Nil.
27	2,156	22,116	15,738	948	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
25	396	3,343	2,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5	4	2,100	2,120	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
247'43	15,114	85,000	80,000	6,763	588	...	..	16	25	...	...	Nil.
4	755	5,634	5,634	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
41'8	8,816	98,000	80,000	4,850	2,007	...	...	8	25	...	...	Nil.
7	2,194	28,500	28,500	...	1,212	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
343'96	31,287	2,50,000	2,60,000	44,128	1,300	...	...	40	70	...	...	9
15	4,554	{ 17,529 17,298	{ 13,816 19,443	{ 643 643	{ 202 202	{	{	{	{	{	{	{ Nil. Nil.
103	9,075	91,629	72,047	...	1,361	...	...	12	...	...	...	Nil.
5	400	2,600	2,610	...	172	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
6	352	1,550	1,500	290	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
34'5	3,354	23,177	21,538	3,412	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
24	619	4,564	5,981	445	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
31	2,731	21,800	22,500	...	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

*These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
117	Morchopna .	One share-holder, Ahir (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	...	...
118	Morvi .	His Highness Thakor Saheb Sir Waghji Ravaji, G.C.I.E., Jadeja Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th February 1858.	17th February 1870.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.
119	M o w a (M a- huva).	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . . .
120	Muli .	Thakor Harischandra sinhji, Parmar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th July 1899.	3rd December 1905.	Ditto .	Ditto
121	Mulila—Deri .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
122	Munjpur .	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
123	Navanagar (Nawanagar).	His Highness Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, Jadeja Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th September 1872.	11th March 1907.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.
124	Nilvala .	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . . .
125	Noghanvadar .	Two share-holders, Kathi Deria (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
126	Pachhegam (Devani).	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
127	Pah .	Ditto . . . .	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
128	Pal .	Jadeja Ladhubha Ratan-sinh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th September 1868.	28th November 1892.	Ditto .	Ditto
129	Palali .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
130	Paliad .	Seven share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
131	Palitana .	Thakor Saheb Bahadur-sinhji Mansinhji, Gohil Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th April 1900.	29th August 1905.	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely .
132	Panchavda (Vachhani).	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . . .
133	Patdi .	Desai Surajmalji Zorawarsinhji, Kanbi (<i>Hindu</i>).	30th January 1848.	10th July 1884.	Ditto .	Ditto
134	Porbandar .	His Highness Rana Shri Natvarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Jethva Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	30th June 1901.	10th December 1908.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.
135	Rai Sankli .	One share-holder, Kanbi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . . .
136	Rajkot .	Thakor Saheb Lakhaji Raj Bavaji, Jadeja Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th December 1885.	16th April 1890.	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely .
137	Rajpara (Chok Thana).	Two share-holders, Gohil Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . . .
138	Rajpur .	Two share-holders, Jhala Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
139	Rajpura (Halar)	Jadeja Lakhaji Ashaji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	9th August 1868.	20th December 1903.	Ditto .	Ditto
140	Ramparda .	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
'88	375	1,200	800	...	163	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
821'68	87,496	11,68,000	10,11,297	9,263	52,296	...	...	15	..	...	...	11
'76	247	2,306	2,095	120	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
133'2	15,136	68,954	61,935	7,501	1,853	...	...	6	29	...	...	Nil.
15	2,350	15,612	18,000	1,279	483	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3	436	2,365	2,365	603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,791'3	336,779	22,62,695	21,53,168	50,312	69,781	31	1,099†	92	659	149	...	11
2	467	3,000	2,500	511	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	313	3,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10	3,655	23,600	23,600	...	2,802	...	...	..	..	...	...	Nil.
1	273	2,000	1,800	...	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
21'2	1,359	15,700	15,400	1,253	394	..	..	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4	320	1,271	1,232	357	46	...	..	...	..	...	...	Nil.
185	6,917	40,000	35,000	907	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
288'8	52,856	5,14,867	4,52,876	...	10,364	..	...	33	2	...	...	9
'78	287	1,500	1,500	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
39'4	2,190	23,001	26,333	7,916‡	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
642'25	82,090	8,33,000	8,08,000	56,202	12,302	...	...	40	372	...	...	11
6	427	4,556	3,997	556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
282'14	49,795	3,69,291	3,21,521	18,991	2,330	...	...	17	...	...	...	9
1	552	1,500	1,250	...	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
22'8	1,718	30,875	26,944	2,412	186	...	...	2	7	...	...	Nil.
15	1,862	19,223	15,074	2,922	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5	299	523	559	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

*These figures are approximate.

‡ Includes Rs. 2,681 paid in Viramgam Treasury for certain Desai Girl baks.

†Includes 504 Police.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
141	Randhia . .	Ghulam Haidar (<i>Muham-madan</i>).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . .
142	Ranigam . .	Two share-holders, Rajput and Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	..	...	Ditto .	Ditto
143	Ranparda . . (Chok Thana).	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).		...	Ditto .	Ditto
144	Ratanpur Dhamanka.	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
145	Rohisala . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	..	...	Ditto .	Ditto
146	Sahuka . .	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
147	Samadhiala . . (Chok Thana).	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
148	Samadhiala Chahmardi Thana).	Two share-holders, Charan (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
149	Samadhiala Chhabhadia.	Five share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
150	Samla . .	Four share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
151	Sanala . .	Two share-holders, Sarvaiya Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
152	Sanosra . .	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
153	Sata-no-ness .	One share-holder, Ahir (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
154	Satudad-Vavdi.	Four share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
155	Sayla . .	Thakor Saheb* Vakhat-sinhji Kesrisinhji, Jhalā Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th July 1845	5th October 1881.	Ditto .	Ditto
156	Sejakpur . .	Three share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
157	Sevdivadar .	One share-holder, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
158	Shapur . .	Jadeja Prabhatsinhji Bhupatsinh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th June 1894.	8th November 1907.	Ditto .	Ditto
159	Silana . .	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
160	Sisang-Chandli.	Five share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
161	Songadh (Vachhani).	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
162	Sudamda Dhandhalpur.	Four share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
163	Talsana . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
164	Tavi . .	Ditto . .	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
165	Toda (Vachhani).	Ditto . .	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
166	Untdi . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
167	Vadal Bhandaria	Two share-holders, Ahir (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3	692	7,000	5,600	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
3	798	7,000	5,000	...	714	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
5	459	523	559	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	Nil.
3	651	4,000	4,000	...	903	...	...	...	.	...	...	Nil.
1	411	2,000	1,800	...	111	...	.	...	..	...	...	Nil.
6	801	12,000	6,000	519	65	...	...	...	..	.	..	Nil.
1	617	4,000	2,000	...	518	...	...	.	..	...	...	Nil.
6	195	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	Nil.
'62	1,273	7,000	7,000	...	2,280	...	...		...	...	...	Nil.
13	916	13,000	10,000	959	104	..	...	..	.	...	..	Nil.
'51	416	2,500	1,200	...	322	...	..	..	...	...	...	Nil.
13	667	3,220	3,613	186	51	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
'67	240	900	700	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
13'	2,790	11,140	17,042	1,466	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
222'1	11,661	84,000	74,000	15,001	510	...	...	8	18	...	...	Nil.
29	864	5,400	5,000	316-8	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1'	143	850	700	...	60	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
10	1,156	14,000	13,000	464	146	...	...		...	...	...	Nil.
4	774	3,900	3,910	...	102	...	..	..				Nil.
1	1,756	7,605	9,465	722	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	2,031	3,000	3,000	...	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
135	5,359	39,300	35,000	2,381	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
43	1,691	9,450	9,450	913	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
12	509	4,720	4,720	310	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	380	4,600	4,600	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6	240	2,000	1,500	493	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2	320	2,000	1,600	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
168	Vadali . . .	Jadeja Bavji Virabhai, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	25th November 1874.	4th December 1900.	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . . .
169	Vadod (Jhalarwar).	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
170	Vadod (Devani)	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
171	Vaghavadi (Vaghvori .	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
172	Vala . . .	Thakor Vakhtsinghji Meghrajji, Gohil Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th October 1864.	20th August 1875.	Ditto .	Ditto
173	Vana . . .	Six share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
174	Vanala . . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
175	Vangadhra .	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
176	Vankaner (Wankaner).	Raj Saheb Amarsinhji Banesinhji, Jhala Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th January 1879.	12th June 1881	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely.
177	Vanod . . .	Hussain Muhammad Khan Kamaluddin Khan, Jath Malik (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	7th December 1885.	1st May 1905	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . . .
178	Vasavad . . .	Eight share-holders, Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
179	Vavdi-Dharvala.	Five share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
180	Vavdi (Vachhani)	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
181	Vekaria .	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
182	Veja-no-nes .	One share-holder, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
183	Vicchavad .	Two share-holders, Nagar Brahmans (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
184	Virpur . . .	Thakor Suraji Surtanji, Jadeja Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th July 1846	30th November 1851.	Ditto .	Ditto
185	Virva . . .	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	18th March 1903.	Ditto .	Ditto
186	Vithalgadh *	One share-holder, Kayasth Prabhu (<i>Hindu</i>).	1st September 1874.	11th September 1900.	Ditto .	Ditto
187	Wadhwan (Vadwan).	Thakor Saheb Shri Jasvatsinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1875.	26th September 1910.	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely.

* Includes villages in Halar and Gohilwad.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	409	2,781	1,899	246	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
14	1,264	16,200	16,200	1,252	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2	814	1,900	1,900	.	1,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3	109	800	800	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil.
109'3	13,285	1,50,000	1,50,000	3,307	9,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
24	2,749	21,110	21,110	3,715	278	...	..	...	..	...	...	Nil.
3	311	2,500	2,000	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
'62	582	2,800	2,800	...	104	...	...	.	...	...	.	Nil.
415	27,383	2,95,000	2,65,000	17,422	1,457	...	...	11	...	...	...	9
57'37	3,911	36,000	25,127	1,953	773	...	...	3	10	...	...	Nil.
10'85	5,137	18,000	18,000	766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4	2,007	11,000	11,000	...	1,530	...	...	.	...	...	...	Nil.
8	490	3,000	3,000	...	354	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
8	595	3,800	3,800	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
'29	183	550	400	...	31	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
3'7	414	2,500	2,500	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Nil.
66'9	6,152	50,000	35,000	3,418	696	...	...	7	...	...	...	Nil.
'76	193	1,400	1,380	149	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
51	3,782	51,871	46,972	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	Nil.
236'16	31,851	4,75,846	3,40,423	38,148	...	...	...	41	118	...	...	9

* These figures are approximate.

KATHIAWAR.

Káthiáwár is a Peninsula lying between Cutch and Gujarát containing the Amreli Maháls and Okámandal, belonging to the Gáekwár of Baroda, the British districts of Gogo and Dhandhuka and the territories of the Native Chiefs under the Political Agency. The area of the last is 20,882 square miles with a population of 2,329,196. The northern part of the Province is flat, but the south is diversified by hills among which the granite peak of Gírnár above Junágadh is 3,666 feet high. The north half of the Province produces a fine sandstone and the south half the excellent limestone known commonly as Porbandar stone. Káthiáwár is well watered by rivers running to the four quarters from the central plateau. The east side of the Province is formed by the alluvium of the rivers which fall into the Gulf of Cambay, and here and in the upper valley of Bhádar cotton is grown in large quantities. Káthiáwár has also long been famous for its horses. These have fallen off of late both in quality and quantity owing to the reduced demand caused by the competition of foreign markets.

The Chiefs are mostly Rajputs of the *Jádeja*, *Jhála*, *Gohil*, *Jethwa* and *Vála* tribes. *Junágadh* is the only important Mahomedan power. There are also several estates of *Káthis* from whom the province takes its modern name. Káthiáwár is divided into four Pránts or administrative divisions, *Jhálárád*, *Sorath*, *Hálár* and *Gohilvád*. Gohilvád was abolished, but has been reconstituted as a separate Pránt from 7th December 1904. There are 187 Tálukás or distinct Estates, but only 84 Tálukdárs actually exercise jurisdiction, of whom there are in some cases several in one Táluka. The smaller Estates are grouped under thánas, and their jurisdiction having been surrendered or resumed, is exercised by Thánadárs, who are Magistrates subordinate to the Political Agent.

BAJANA—4TH CLASS.

Malek Jivankhánji, the present Chief, ascended the *gadi* on 1st June 1903. His estate, which lies between the Runn of Cutch and the Ahmedábád Collectorate, is populated by the predatory class of Mahomedans called Jats. The Chief is descended from Malek Hedoji, on whom the Táluka was bestowed by the Sultán of Ahmedabád.

The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively with the 4th class Chiefs.

BHAVNAGAR—1ST CLASS.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhavnagar, is a Gohil Rajput. He received his education in the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, and under Mr. Fraser, I.C.S. He takes a personal interest in the administration of his State.

The State possesses an extended seaboard on which are the ports of Bhavnagar, Mahuva and Port Albert Victor, Talaja, Pipavad and a few subordinate ports. Bhavnagar is an important centre of trade, as the greater part of the import and export trade of the Province passes through the port. The ports of Bhavnagar have been granted by Government the privileges of British ports. There are many cotton presses and several gins.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Darbár at Rájkot in November 1900 and also the Delhi Coronation Durbár on 1st January 1903.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. He received the Insignia of K.C.S.I. on 4th March 1905, and the personal title of Maharaja on 1st January 1909. He also possesses a sanad of adoption.

The Gohil tribe is said to have entered Káthiáwár about A.D. 1200 under their Chief Sejakji, whose descendant Bhávsinhji founded Bhavnagar in A.D. 1723. The sons of Sejakji were the founders of Bhavnagar, Pálitána and Láthi States.

CHUDA—3RD CLASS.

Thakor Joravarsinhji is a Jhala Rajput. His grandfather Thakor Becharsinhji died on the 13th January 1908, and he was installed on the *gadi* on the 22nd February 1908.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

The founder of this State was Abhesinhji, brother of Arjunsinh, Thakor of Wadhwan. This Taluka was acquired by him in 1706-07 A.D.

DHRANGADHRA—1ST CLASS.

His Highness Gham Shyam Sinhji, the present Raj Sahab of Dhrangadhra, is the principal Chief in Jhalavad, the northern district of Kathiawar, and is the head of the Jhala clan of Rajputs. He succeeded the late Sir Ajitsingji, K.C.S.I., who died on the 8th February 1911. The late Chief succeeded his grandfather His Highness Sir Mansingji in November 1900. He received the title of K.C.S.I., on January 1st, 1909.

The Jhala family is of great antiquity and is said to have entered Kathiawar in about A.D. 1100 from the north and to have established itself first about Patdi, whence it moved to Halwad and then to Dhrangadhra.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. He possesses a *sanad* of adoption.

The Chiefs of Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda, Sayla and Than-Lakhtar are offshoots from Dhrangadhra.

DHROL—2ND CLASS

The Thakor Saheb Harisinhji is a Jadeja Rajput. This is a small inland State regarding which there is nothing special to note. The founder of this State was Jadeja Hardholji, brother of Jam Raval, who founded Navanagar.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. The Chief also possesses a *sanad* of adoption.

He attended the Viceroy's Darbar at Rajkot in November 1900.

Communications to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

GONDAL—1ST CLASS.

His Highness Thakor Saheb Sir Shri Bhagvatsinhji, G.C.I.E., Jadeja Rajput, received his education in the Rajkumar College and studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degrees of M.D. and LL.D. He is also F.R.C.P. and F.R.S. (Edinburgh), D.C.L. (Oxford) and a fellow of the Bombay University. Himself a scholar and author, he takes a great interest in education and has built a large college, on the boarding school system, for the education of the sons of Grasias or land-holders. He has established the only Girls' High School in the province of Kathiawar and was the first to start a Travelling Dispensary and an Asylum for the maintenance of the poor who are unable to earn their own living.

The State was, on account of its importance and advanced administration, raised from the 2nd to the 1st class in 1887. The Chief, who holds a *sanad* of adoption, was appointed K.C.I.E. in the same year and G.C.I.E. in 1897.

The State is singular in being practically free from taxation, customs and octroi duties and some 40 taxes having been abolished during the regime of the present Chief.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Darbar at Rajkot in November 1900, as also the Delhi Coronation Darbar on 1st January 1903. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

JAFRABAD—1ST CLASS.

This small property, consisting of 12 villages on the south coast of Kathiawar and the port of Jafraabad, belongs to the Sidi Chief of Janjira.

The founder was Sidi Hilol of the Janjira house. He conquered Jafraabad from the Mahomedan Thanadar in about the middle of the 18th century.

JASDAN—3RD CLASS.

Khachar Ala Chela of Jasdan died on 29th January 1904, and his eldest son, Khachar Odha, has been recognized by the Government of India as his successor. He was

installed on 29th June 1904. This recognition is the first instance in which Government have enforced the principle of primogeniture, the Káthi custom hitherto having been that of equal division.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. Viko Kháchar, the ancestor of the Chief, conquered Jasdan in about A.D. 1665.

JETPUR.

The Jetpur Táluka is owned by 15 jurisdictional shareholders belonging to the Vála tribe of Káthis who all have shares in the joint town of Jetpur besides exclusive villages and rights in other joint villages. The following shareholders are sufficiently important to be placed in the 3rd and 4th classes:—

		Rs.	
Vála Lakshman Merám 3rd Class, of Thaná-Devli.	{	Income	1,19,045
		Tribute	6,418
Vála Báva Jivna, 3rd Class, of Vadia.	{	Income	1,30,000
		Tribute	7,867
Vála Mulu Surag, 4th Class . .	{	Income	88,000
		Tribute	7,070
Under Agency management. } Vála Kanthad Naja, 4th Class, of Bilkha.	{	Income	1,70,862
		Tribute	8,218

These four Chiefs attended the Viceroy's Durbar in November 1900. The Chiefs of Thaná-Devli and Vadia are entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay, while the remaining two are entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor collectively with other Chiefs of the 4th Class. Vála Láshman Merám of Thaná-Devli has been granted permission by the Government of India to adopt an heir as a special case. The rule of primogeniture has been applied to his Estate and to those of Vadia, and of the deceased Vála Khoda Jasa.

JUNAGADH—1ST CLASS.

His Highness Mohabat Khan, Nawab of Junágadh, belongs to a Bábi family. He succeeded his father, the late Nawab His Highness Rasulkhanji, G. C. S. I., who died on the 22nd January 1911. During the minority of the present Chief, the management of the State has been entrusted to a Civil Servant, who is styled "Administrator of the Junagadh State" He exercises, in the name of the young Chief, the unrestricted civil and criminal powers of the late Nawab, with the reservation that death sentences shall be confirmed by the Governor in Council and that for administrative purposes he shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Junágadh was a Rájput State under a Chudásamá dynasty until A.D. 1472-3 when it was conquered by Sultan Mahómád Begda of Ahmedábád. Under Emperor Akbar, it became a dependency of the Court of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Subáh of Ahmedábád. About 1735, when the Mahomedan Government had fallen into confusion Sherkhán Bábi, a soldier of fortune and officer under the Subáh, expelled the Moga Deputy Governor and established his rule in Junágadh. The present Nawáb is a descendant of Bábi Sherkhán.

The Nawáb of Junágadh receives from a large number of the Chiefs of Káthiáwár a tribute termed "Zortalbi" which is collected like the Gáekwár tribute by the Agency. This levy is a remnant of the Mahomedan revenue from Káthiáwár and gives the Nawab a certain superiority over the other Chiefs of Káthiáwár.

The late Nawab received the distinction of being made Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1900, and was advanced to the rank of Grand Commander of that Order on 1st January 1909. He attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903.

This State contains the Gir forest, the only part of India where the lion is still to be found.

Lord Curzon paid a visit to his capital on 3rd November 1900.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and by the Governor of Bombay. He also holds a *sana'* of adoption.

KOTDA-SÁNGANI—4TH CLASS.

Thákor Mulváji belongs to the Jádeja clan and was educated at the Ráj Kumár College, Rájkot. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900 and is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay collectively along with other 4th Class Chiefs. This State is an offshoot of Gondal. The ruling family has been in possession of this State since A.D. 1750.

LAKHTAR—3RD CLASS.

Thákor Karansinhji of Lakhtar is a Jhála Rájput. He is an intelligent man and a good ruler of the old school. The town of Lakhtar is close to the station, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, north of Wadhwan.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Darbár at Rájkot in November 1900.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. The Chief is descended from the Dhrángadhra house. Jhála Abhesinhji, son of Raj Saheb Chandrasinhji of Halvad, received Lakhtar in appanage.

LÁTHI—4TH CLASS.

The proprietor of this small estate is descended from Sejakji, the ancestor of the Bhávnagar and Palitána Chiefs. Thákor Sursinhji died in June 1900 at the age of 25, leaving two minor sons and the management of the State was then assumed by Government. The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively with other 4th Class Chiefs.

LIMBDI OR LIMRI—2ND CLASS.

Thákor Saheb Sir Jasvatsinhji, K.C.I.E., aged 48, died on the 15th April 1907, and was succeeded by Thákor Saheb Dolatsinhji, formerly known as Jhála Dadbha Muluji.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The Chief also holds a *sanad* of adoption.

MALIA—4TH CLASS.

Thákor Raisinhji of Mália is a Jádeja Rajput and descended from Káyáji of Wagad and Machu Kántha. He succeeded his father Thákor Modji on the 19th October 1907.

The State was taken under Agency management in A. D. 1892 on account of indebtedness and maladministration.

The late Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900. The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively along with other 4th class Chiefs.

The Political Agent, Hálár Pránt, manages the State in addition to his other duties.

The Míanás, a predatory tribe from Cutch, who settled many years ago in Mália, have been a constant source of trouble to this State.

MÁNÁVADAR (BANTWA)—3RD CLASS.

Bábi Fatehdinkhán, the Chief of this State, was installed on the 25th November 1907. The Chief belongs to the same Bábi family as the Nawab of Junágadh. Fatehdinkhán was educated at the Ráj Kumár College, Rájkot. He joined the Cadet Corps in the year 1904 and left it in 1906. He attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903 with other Kumars of the Province under the supervision of the Principal, Ráj Kumár College. Kamaluddinkhan, his brother, having been educated at the Ráj Kumár College, has now joined the Cadet Corps in September 1908.

The ruling family has been in possession of the Táluka since about 1733 A. D. When the Chorasi Parganah (which included Mánávadar, Bantwa, Gidad, now called Sardargadh, and other Tálukas) was granted by Sher Khan Bábi to his brothers Dilerkhan and Sher

Zumankhan after their expulsion from Gogha, the grant was held by the two brothers jointly as long as they had to fight for their existence, but when they finally became established they divided it. The elder brother, Dilerkhan, took Mánávadar. The younger, Sher Zumankhan, took Bantwa and Gidad; and to equalise the shares Dilerkhan got also a share in Bantwa, which his descendants enjoy to this day.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay

MOKVI—1ST CLASS.

The Chief is His Highness Thákor Saheb Sir Wághji, G.C.I.E., a Jádeja Rajput. He was educated at the Rájikumár College and is an active ruler.

Morvi claims to be descended direct from the Cutch line and not through Navánagar and it possesses the small Táluka of Adhoi in Cutch. Jádeja Káyáji of Cutch was the founder of Morvi house. He obtained the Zemindári of Morvi about 1720 A. D.

Morvi is in the district called Machhukántha from the river Machhu, which flows through it, and possesses a coast line high up the Gulf of Cutch, with a creek at Wavánia. A British officer was appointed to report upon the best means of effecting a separation of interests between this State and Cutch to put an end to the numerous and long standing disputes between them. Upon this report the Secretary of State has passed final orders restricting Cutch interests to the north side of the Runn of Cutch, Morvi retaining only the Adhoi Mahál on the north side.

This State was raised from 2nd to 1st Class in 1887.

In the same year the present Chief was appointed K.C.I.E. and G.C.I.E. in 1897.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900 and also the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption.

MULI—4TH CLASS.

Thákor Himatsinhji ascended the *gadi* on 22nd August 1902 and died on the 3rd December 1905 at the age of 23, leaving only one son named Harischandrasinhji, aged 9. The State is now under Government management. This is the only Parmár Estate in Kathiawar. The ruling family has been in possession of this State since about A. D. 1470-75. The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively with other 4th Class Chiefs.

NAVANAGAR (NAWANAGAR)—1ST CLASS.

Jám Shri Jasáji, who ascended the *gadi* on 19th March 1903, died on 14th August 1906. His Highness Ranjitsinhji succeeded him and was installed on the *gadi* on the 11th March 1907.

The Jádeja family of Navánagar entered Káthiáwár from Cutch and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwás (Porbandar) then established at Ghumli. It is said that Navánagar was founded in A. D. 1540 by Jám Rával, the founder of the State. The present Jám is a descendant of Jám Rával.

The State has an extended sea coast and the harbours of Jodia and Navánagar, while the natural advantages of Saláya point to its becoming some day the best port in Kathiawar.

There are pearl fisheries on the Navánagar coast.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy as well as by the Governor of Bombay. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

PÁLITANA—2ND CLASS.

The Thákor Saheb Sir Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., died in August 1905 and was succeeded by his son Bahadursinhji, now nearly 11 years old. The State is now under the administration of a British officer. The Chief is a Gobil Rajput and a descendant of Sháhji, son of Sejakji.

The late Chief and his father before him took a great interest in horse-breeding and handsome specimens of the pure-bred Káthi and the cross between the indigenous breed and English and Arab are to be seen in his stables.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

PATDI—4TH CLASS.

The Chief, Desai Shri Surajmalji, is a Kadva Patidar by caste. His ancestors came originally from Champaner in the 15th century and settled themselves at Viramgam, which they raised to wealth and importance. In 1741 then Desai Bhavsinhji was obliged to come to terms with the Moghuls and the Maharathas under which he had to surrender Viramgam and retained Patdi and its dependent villages. Since then Patdi has been the seat of his family. The greater part of this estate was comprised in the Ahmedabad Zillah at the formation of that Zillah in A. D. 1818.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Darbar at Rájkot in November 1900.

PORBANDAR—1ST CLASS.

The State was taken under Government management in A. D. 1886 on account of the maladministration of the late Chief Rána Shri Vikmátji, who died on the 21st April 1900. His heir and grandson Bhávsinhji was placed on the *gadi* on the 15th September 1900 with the powers attaching to the State and died on the 10th December 1908. He was succeeded by his son Natwarsinhji, aged 8, on account of whose minority the State is under administration. The Chief belongs to the tribe of Jethwa Rájputs. They claim descent from Makardhawa, son of Hanumán, the Monkey God, and of a female alligator. They probably came from the north and first established themselves (A.D. 900) near Morvi. The Jethwás are one of the most ancient of all the ruling races in the peninsula.

Porbandar is an open roadstead. It has a sheltered creek where native craft can lie up securely during the rains, but the creek can only be entered at certain states of the tide. Loading facilities have been afforded during the administration by the construction of quays.

The well-known Porbandar limestone underlies this State and is largely quarried in the Barda hills within it and exported to different parts of India.

The late Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar held at Rájkot on 6th November 1900, and also the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy as well as the Governor of Bombay. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

RÁJKOT—2ND CLASS.

The Thákor Saheb Lákháji Ráj is a Jádeja Rajput, and was educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in June 1905, and after going through a training of a two years' course left it in March 1907. He was installed on the *gadi* on 21st October 1907.

The head-quarters of the British Agency is established on a plot of land close to the town of Rájkot, which is leased from the State. Rájkot is an offshoot of the Navánagar house. The Thákor Saheb attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903, with other Kumars of the Province under the supervision of the Principal, Rájkumár College.

The Ruling Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SÁYLA—3RD CLASS.

Thákor Sáheb Vakhatsinhji is a Jhála Rájput. Sesábhái, the second son of Raj Ráisinghi of Dhrángadhra, conquered Sáyla in 1751 from the Karapda Káthis and made it his capital.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900 and is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

VALA—3RD CLASS.

Thákor Vakhatsinhji of Vala is a Gohil Rajput. His capital stands on the site of the ancient Valabhi, the seat of an ancient dynasty. Copper plates, coins, rings, etc., are frequently dug up in its vicinity.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900 and is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

The founder of the State was Gohil Visoji, the son of Bhávsinh, the founder of Bnávnaagar.

VÁNKÁNER—2ND CLASS.

The present Ráj Saheb Amarsinhji was educated at the Rájkumár College, and, after a tour in India and England, was invested with the powers of the State on the 18th March 1899. He is proving himself a good ruler. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption.

The Chief belongs to the tribe of Jhála Rájputs. The State was founded in about 1605 A. D. by Sartánji, son of Prathirájji, the eldest son of Ráj Chandrasinhji of Halvad.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

VIRPUR—4TH CLASS.

Thákor Suráji of Virpur is a Jádeja Rájput. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900, and is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay with other 4th Class Chiefs collectively. This State is an offshoot from Navánagar. The founder of this house was Bhánji, son of Jám Vibháji, who received this Táluka in appanage in 1635 A. D.

WADHWÁN—2ND CLASS.

The Thákor Saheb Shri Jasvatsinhji is a Jhála Rájput. Wadhwan is an inland State. Near to it is the civil station where the headquarters of the Political Agent in charge of the Jhálávád Prant are located.

The late Thakor Saheb Balsinhji died on the 25th May 1910 and Jasvatsinhji was acknowledged as his successor by the orders of the Government of India on the 26th. September 1910.

Wadhwan civil station is a centre of the cotton trade.

The Viramgam-Wadhwan section (metre gauge) of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway,

The Bhávnágar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar Railway (metre gauge),

The Dhrángadhra Railway (metre gauge), and

The Morvi Railway (metre gauge),

converge here.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

STATES BELOW THE 4TH CLASS.

There are 19 5th class, 29 6th class, 6 7th class Tálukdárs.

These Tálukdárs are mostly Bhayáts or Cadets of Jádeja- and Jhála houses, or either Kháchar or Vála Káthis. The non-jurisdictional Tálukdárs, *i.e.*, those whose jurisdiction has been surrendered to, or assumed by, the Agency are grouped under the Thánás according to situation.

NOTE.—A list of Jurisdictional Chiefs from Classes I to VII, as also a list of Tálukás under Thána. Circles, are appended.

As the Tálukas below Class IV are very insignificant they do not require any special mention here.

List of Chiefs of Káthiáwár from Class I to IV.

No.	Name	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS
CLASS I.				
1	His Highness Mohabatkhan	Nawab of Junágadh . .	Junágadh . .	...
2	His Highness Jám Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji.	Jám Saheb of Navánagar .	Navánagar . .	...
3	His Highness Maharaja* Sir Bhávsinhji Takhtsinhji, K C S.I.	Maharaja of Bhávnagar .	Bhávnagar . .	* Personal title. Hereditary title is Thakur Saheb.
4	His Highness Rána Shri Natvarsinhji Bhávsinhji (minor).	Rána Saheb of Porbandar	Porbandar . .	...
5	His Highness Ghanshyam Sinhji.	Ráj Saheb of Dhrángadhra	Dhrángadhra . .	...
6	His Highness Sir Waghji Ravaji, G C I E	Thákor Saheb of Morvi . .	Morvi . .	...
7	His Highness Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G C I E.	Thákor Saheb of Gondal .	Gondal . .	...
8	His Highness Sidi Sir Ahmedkhán Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C I.E. .	Nawab of Janjira and Jáfrábád.	Janjira . .	...
CLASS II.				
9	Raj Saheb Amarsinhji Banesinhji .	Ráj Saheb of Vánkáner .	Vánkáner . .	...
10	Thákor Saheb Bahadursinhji Mansinhji (minor).	Thákor Saheb of Pálitána .	Pálitána . .	...
11	Thákor Saheb Harisinhji Jaisinhji.	Thákor Saheb of Dhrol .	Dhrol . .	...
12	Thákor Saheb Dolatsinhji Jasvatsinhji.	Thákor Saheb of Limbdí .	Limbdí . .	...
13	Thákor Saheb Lákháji Bawaji .	Thákor Saheb of Rájkot .	Rájkot . .	...
14	Thákor Saheb Shri Jasvatsinhji .	Thákor Saheb of Wadhwán	Wadhwán . .	...
CLASS III				
15	Thákor Karansinhji Vajesinhji .	Thákor of Lakhtar . .	Lakhtar . .	...
16	Thákor Saheb Vakhatsinhji Kesrisinhji.	Thákor Saheb of Sáyla .	Sáyla . .	...
17	Thákor Joravarsinhji Madhavsinhji	Thákor of Chuda . .	Chuda . .	...
18	Rával Vakhatsinhji Meghraji .	Thákor of Vala . .	Vala . .	...
19	Kháchar Shri Odha Ala Chela .	Chief of Jasdan . .	Jasdan . .	...
20	Bábi Fatehdinkhan Gajafarkhanji	Chief of Mánávadar . .	Mánávadar . .	...
21	Vála Lakshman Merám . .	Chief of Thána-Devli .	Thána-Devli . .	...
22	Vála Báva Jivna . . .	Chief of Vadia . .	Vadia . .	...
CLASS IV.				
23	Thákor Pratápsinhji Sursinhji (minor).	Thákor of Láthi . .	Láthi . .	...
24	Thákor Harischandrasinhji Himatsinhji (minor)	Chief of Muli . .	Muli . .	...
25	Malek Jivankhan Nasibkhan .	Chief of Bajána . .	Bajána . .	...
26	Thákor Suráji Sartanji . .	Thákor of Virpur . .	Virpur . .	...
27	Thákor Raisinhji Modji . .	Thákor of Mália . .	Mália . .	...
28	Thákor Mulváji Togaji . .	Thákor of Kotdá-Sangáni	Kotdá-Sangáni . .	...
29	Vála Mulu Surag . . .	Shareholder of Jetpur .	Jetpur . .	...
30	Vála Kanthad Naja . . .	Do, Jetpur-Bilkha	Bilkha . .	...
31	Desái Surajmalji Joravarsinhji	Chief of Pátdi . .	Pátdi . .	...

List of States and Tálukás from Class I to VII.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.	
<i>Jurisdictional States and Tálukás.</i>						
1ST CLASS.						
1	Junágadh.	3,283'7	818	395,428		
2	Navánagar	3,791'3	669	336,779		
3	Bhávnapar	2,860	666	412,664		
4	Porbandar	642'25	97	82,090		
5	Dhrángadhra	1,156'5	134	70,880		
6	Morvi	821'68	141	87,496		
7	Gondal	1,023'74	174	161,882		
8	Jáfrábád	42'3	12	12,097		
2ND CLASS						
9	Vánkáner	415	102*	27,383	*Besides this the State has got a village named Khusta in the Ahmedabad District under Talukdari Tenure, the area of which is 8 square miles.	
10	Pálitána	288'8	96	52,856		
11	Dhrol	282'7	68	21,906		
12	Limbdi	343'96	49	31,287		
13	Rájkot	282'14	61†	49,795	†Includes two desolate villages.	
14	Wadhván	236'16	32	34,851		
3RD CLASS.						
15	Thán-Lakhtar	247'43	51	15,114		
16	Sáyla	222'1	39	11,661		
17	Chuda	78'2	14	12,005		
18	Vala	109'3	46	13,285		
19	Jasdan	283	59‡	25,727	‡57 and Patis in Sarvvas under Paliad and Nilvala under Babra and Vadis in Nagadha. §Included in Bántva Táluká. || Included in Jetpur Táluká.	
20	Mánávadar	§	23	14,478		
21	Jetpur (Thana Deoli,) Vála Lakshman Meram.	||	21	11,568		
22	Jetpur (Vadia) Vála Báya Jivna.	||	17	10,330		
4TH CLASS.						
23	Láthi	41'8	10¶	8,816	¶ The State owns 4 villages and a share in 2 villages under Gogha.	
24	Muli	133'2	20	15,136		
25	Bájána	183'12	27	10,279		
26	Virpur	66'9	13	6,152		
27	Mália	103	14	9,075		
28	Kotda-Sángáni	50	21	8,835		
29	Jetpur Vála Mulu Surag .		16	6,728		
30	„ „ Kanthad Nája		20	10,366		
31	Pátdi	39'4	7**	2,190	** Besides these seven villages this State has 15 villages more in zilla limits with area of 125'6 square miles and population of 12,731 souls. †† Included in Lodhika Thána.	
5TH CLASS.						
32	Jália-Deváni	35'9	10	2,444		
33	Kothária	††	6	2,156		
34	Gavridad	27'4	6	1,916		

List of States and Tálukás from I to VII.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
35	Pál	21'2	5	1,359	
36	Gadhka	23'1	5	1,636	
37	Mengni	34'5	8	3,354	
38	Jetpur Vála Godad Punja .	¶¶	6	3,952	¶¶ Included in Jetpur Táluká.
39	„ „ Ála Bhima .	¶¶	9	6,831	
40	„ „ Bhima and Giga Desa.	¶¶	11	4,592	
	„ Táluká Court . . .	¶¶¶ 733'8	18	38,490	¶¶¶ The area of the whole Jetpur Taluka is shown.
41	Vanod	57'37	13	3,911	
42	Vasávad	16'8	4	5,137	
43	Sardárgadh	†	13	8,487	† Included in Bántva Táluká.
44	Bántva Bábi Sherbuland Khánji.	†	12	5,477	
	„ Court presided over by Nyáyádhish.	§§221'8	8	10,410	§§ Whole Táluká of Bántva.
45	Bagasra Vála Vájsur Válera	¶¶	4	1,905	¶¶ Included in Bagasra Majmu.
	BagasraMajmu Nyayadhish Court.	88.5	8	12,369	Bagasra Majmu was formerly under a Thana which has been abolished. Besides these both these Talukdars have two joint villages the population of which is 1,867.
46	Lodhika, Jádeja Harisinhji Abhesinhji.	‡	5	1,111	
47	Lodhika Jáde a Ratansinh Pathábhái.	‡	5	1,576	
48	Jetpur Vála Punja Loma .	¶¶	11	3,956	¶¶ Included in Jetpur Taluka.
49	Vithalgadh	49'7	9	3,453	
50	6TH CLASS. Dasada Malek Zamkhan Zorawarkhan.	**	4	1,239	**Included in the Dasáda Thána. Recently invested with 5th class powers.
51	Dedán	49'5	12	4,394	
52	Shápur	‡	4	1,156	‡ Included in Lodhika Thána.
53	Bhoika . . . . .	||	3	3,013	|| Included in Bhoika Thána.
54	Vadod	§	3	1,264	§ Included in Wadhwan District Thána.
55	Rájpur	§	3	1,718	
56	Bhádwa	‡	4	1,051	
57	Rájpura	‡	9	1,862	
58	Jetpur, Vála Jasa Rukhad.	*	5	3,795	* Included in Jetpur Táluká.
59	Jetpur, Vála Unad, Válera, and Giga Rána.	*	3	675	
60	„ „ Bhima Válera.	*	3	1,735	
61	„ „ Ámra Kála .	*	2	1,293	
62	„ „ Mánasrá and Desa Ná.	*	4	1,138	
63	Bagasra Vála Rám Harsur	¶¶	6	3,065	
64	Kotdā-Pitha Vála Loma Matra.				
65	„ Dewa Rukhad .				
	„ Bhoj Desa . . .	25	12	4,760	
67	„ Lakhman Amra .				
68	„ Harsur Surag .				

List of States and Tálukás from I to VII—contd.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
69	Chotila Kháchar Surag Sádul.	**	5	680	** Included in Chotila Thána.
70	Sanosra „ Amra Sága	**	3	657	
71	Ánandpur „ Jiva Mesur.	**	5	556	
72	„ „ Desa Bhoj .	**	9	1,847	
73	Bhadli „ Chámpraj Mansur, Sukvala.	††	3	243	†† Included in the Babra Thána.
74	Rái-Sánkli . . . .	||	2	427	
75	Vicchávad	3'7	1	414	|| Included in Bhoika Thána.
76	Kuba	2'5	1	396	
77	Itaria Kháchar Rám Dewáit	††	5	721	†† Included in Babra Thána.
78	Khambhála „ Ghela Rukhad (Vánkia).	††	3	772	
79	Bogasra Vala Ram Mulu .	§	2††		§ Included in Bogasra Majmu.
7TH CLASS.					
80	Khirasra	†	13	3,117	†† Two Swaig villages and palis in 3 villages.
81	Vadáli	†	1	409	† Included in Lodhika Thána.
82	Jetpur, Vála Giga Hipa .	*	1	1,600	
83	Kariána Kháchar Luna Deváit (Sitápur).	††	1	235	* Included in Jetpur Táluká.
84	„ „ Mulu Bhoj (Táivadar).	††	2	254	†† Included in the Babra Thána.
85	Jetpur Vála Bhaya Nathu .	§§	2	(4)	Ditto.
					§§ Included in Jetpur Taluka.
					(4) Included in Jetpur vala Giga Hipa.

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
1	Rajkot Civil Station .	1'59	1	8,992	* Area included in the Songadh Thána.
2	Wadhván Civil Station .	'6	1	11,255	
3	Jetalsar Civil Station .	'86	...	463	
4	Songadh Civil Station .	*	...	...
5	Wadhván District Thána .	196'475	...	...
	1 Keraria . . . .	...	1	146	
	2 Vana . . . .	...	3	2,749	
	3 Dhudhrej . . . .	...	2	2,026	
	4 Kheráli . . . .	...	2	1,638	
	5 Munjpur . . . .	...	1	436	
	6 Gundíála . . . .	...	2	1,465	
	7 Devalia . . . .	...	2	494	
	8 Bhalála . . . .	...	1	265	
	9 Talsána . . . .	...	7	1,691	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—contd.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
	Wadhván District Thána —contd.				
	10 Paláli . . .	...	2	320	
	11 Bhathán . . .	...	1	405	
	12 Távi . . .	...	1	509	
	13 Bhadvána . . .	...	2	453	
	14 Jhamar . . .	...	1	289	
	15 Jhámpodad . . .	...	1	451	
	16 Láliád . . .	...	1	755	
6	Chotila Thána . . .	367'9	...	...
	1 Chotila . . .	...	27	5,955	
	2 Bhimora . . .	...	11	1,204	
	3 Chobári . . .	...	3	280	
	4 Anandpur . . .	...	20	2,658	
	5 Bamanbor . . .	...	4	847	
	6 Mevása . . .	...	6	619	
	7 Rámparda . . .	...	1	299	
7	Dasáda Thána . . .	119'76	...	...
	1 Dasáda . . .	...	18	9,702	
8	Bhoika Thána . . .	178 388	...	...
	1 Samla . . .	...	2	916	
	2 Ankevália . . .	...	3	1,497	
	3 Bhalgámda . . .	...	3	1,588	
	4 Untdi . . .	...	1	240	
	5 Jákhán . . .	...	1	441	
	6 Khambhláv . . .	...	2	852	
	7 Gedi . . .	...	2	574	
	8 Károl . . .	...	2	981	
	9 Sáhuka . . .	...	1	801	
	10 Kanthária . . .	...	2	1,573	
	11 Darod . . .	...	1	131	
	12 Kamálpár . . .	...	1	670	
	13 Khándia . . .	...	1	627	
	14 Chachána . . .	...	1	459	
	15 Chhalála . . .	...	1	557	
	16 Karmad . . .	...	1	465	
	17 Vanála . . .	...	1	311	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—contd.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS
9	Páliád Thána . . .	227'3	...	...
	1 Páliád . . .	...	17	6,917	
	2 Mátrá-Timba . .	...	1	352	
	3 Bhárejda . . .	...	1	421	
	4 Sudamdá-Dhándh-alpur.	...	27	5,359	
	5 Sejakpur . . .	...	4	864	
10	Jhinjhuváda Thána . .	164'6	...	...
	1 Jhinjhuváda . . .	...	18	11,732	
11	Lákhápádar Thána . .	137'2	...	...
	1 Kaner . . .	...	1	261	
	2 Káthrota . . .	...	1	138	
	3 Khijadia-Nájáni . .	...	1	156	
	4 Garmali-Moti . . .	...	1	385	
	5 Garmali-Náni . . .	...	1	340	
	6 Gadhia . . .	...	2	528	
	7 Charkha . . .	...	2	1,519	
	8 Dholarva . . .	...	1	460	
	9 Mánáváv . . .	...	1	400	
	10 Lákhápádar . . .	...	1	532	
	11 Monvel . . .	...	3	1,967	
	12 Vekária . . .	...	1	595	
	13 Vaghvadi . . .	...	1	109	
	14 Hálaria . . .	...	4	1,268	
	15 Silána . . .	...	1	774	
	16 Dahida . . .	...	3	915	
	17 Gigásáran . . .	...	1	582	
	18 Dhasa . . .	...	1	1,473	
	19 Sháhpur . . .	...	1	763	
	20 Jhamka (Velani) . .	...	1	601	
12	Dhráfa Thána . . .	207'7	...	...
	1 Dhráfa . . .	...	23	8,456	
	2 Sátudad-Vávdi . .	...	4	2,790	
	3 Mulilá-Deri . . .	...	7	2,350	
	4 Amrápur . . .	...	2	1,240	
13	Lodhika Thána . . .	265'2	...	...
	1 Sisáng-Chandli . .	...	2	1,756	
	2 Virva . . .	...	1	193	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—contd.

No.	Name of State or Taluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of village under each,	Population.	REMARKS.
	Lodhika Thána— <i>contd.</i>				
	3 Kánkasiáli . . .	...	1	224	
	4 Mahuva (Nána) . . .	...	1	247	
	5 Kotdá—Nayáni . . .	...	1	1,000	
	6 Kánpur—Ishwaria . . .	...	2	1,365	
	7 Bhalgam Baldhoi . . .	...	1	617	
14	Bábra Thána . . .	298·7	...	...
	1 Bábra . . .	...	6	7,414	
	2 Jánbái-ni-Derdi . . .	...	1	492	
	3 Rándhia . . .	...	1	632	
	4 Akadia . . .	...	1	102	
	5 Nilvala . . .	...	1	467	
	6 Khijadia . . .	...	1	740	
	7 Bildi . . .	...	1	388	
	8 Kamadhia . . .	...	1	495	
	9 Kotdá-Pithá . . .	...	1	2,163	
	10 Bhadli . . .	...	13	2,242	
	11 Kariána . . .	...	6	1,839	
	12 Noghanvadar . . .	...	1	113	
15	Songadh Thána . . .	82	...	...
	1 Limbda . . .	...	4	2,194	
	2 Vávdi-Dharvála . . .	...	4	2,007	
	3 Bhojávadar . . .	...	1	764	
	4 Samadhiála-Chha-bhádia.	...	2	1,273	
	5 Vángadhra . . .	...	1	582	
	6 Khijadia (Dosáji) . . .	...	1	361	
	7 Gadhula . . .	...	1	366	
	8 Kátodia (Váchhání) . . .	...	1	347	
	9 Songadh (Do. ) . . .	...	1	2,031	Amalgamated under the new Thána Reorganisation Scheme into Songadh Thána.
	10 Pánchavda (Do. ) . . .	...	1	287	
	11 Toda (Do. ) . . .	...	2	380	
	12 Vávdi (Do. ) . . .	...	3	490	
16	Chamárdi Thána . . .	72	...	...
	1 Chamárdi (Váchhání) . . .	...	1	2,168	
	2 Pachhegam (Deváni) . . .	...	3	3,655	

List of Civil Stations and Non-jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—contd.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
	Chamardi Thána— <i>concl'd.</i>				
	3 Chitrávav (Deváni) .	...	1	246	Amalgamated under the new Thána Re-organisation Scheme with Songadh Thána.
	4 Rámanka (Do. ) .	...	1	470	
	5 Vadod (Do. ) .	...	1	814	
	6 Alampar (Do. ) .	...	1	497	
	7 Dhola (Do. ) .	...	1	261	
	8 Gadháli .	...	3	1,537	
	9 Samadhiála .	...	1	195	
	10 Ratanpur Dhámanka	...	2	651	
17	Dátha Thána .	68.9	...	...
	1 Dátha .	...	24	9,452	
18	Chok Thána .	103.9	...	...
	1 Aiyávej .	...	2	947	
	2 Ránigám .	...	1	798	
	3 Chok .	...	2	1,121	
	4 Morchopna .	...	1	375	
	5 Gandhol .	...	1	137	
	6 Jália (Amráji) .	...	1	444	
	7 Rohisála .	...	1	411	
	8 Páh .	...	1	273	
	9 Bodá-no-ness .	...	1	136	
	10 Sevdivadar .	...	1	143	
	11 Sanála .	...	1	416	Amalgamated under the new Thána Re-organisation Scheme into Datha Thána.
	12 Samadhiála .	...	1	617	
	13 Rájpara .	...	1	552	
	14 Chiroda .	...	1	247	
	15 Vejá-no-ness .	...	1	183	
	16 Vadál Bhandaria .	...	1	320	
	17 Dedarda .	...	1	783	
	18 Jália (Mánáji) .	...	1	236	
	19 Kanjharda .	...	1	313	
	20 Bhandária .	...	1	449	
	21 Sātá-no-ness .	...	1	240	
	22 Junápádar .	...	1	143	
	23 Ránparda .	...	1	459	
	24 Háthasni .	...	1	939	

WEST KHÁNDESH AGENCY.

MEWAS ESTATES (UNSURVEYED).

	Revenue.	Population.
	Rs.	
1. Chihali	30,223	} Total 14,639.
2. Kathi	55,385	
3. Raisingpur	25,587	
4. Singpur	14,913	
5. Nála	7,810	
6. Návalpur	1,917	

These small estates are in the west of Taloda Táluká of West Khándesh District. The country is hilly and the population consists chiefly of Bhils and Pawras. The Chieftains' names are given below in the order of their estates above :—

1. Gumansing Sonji Wasawa, Musalman.
2. Surajsing Ratu Padvi, Rájput.
Surupsing Khatia Valvi, Musalman.
4. Virsing Bapu Padvi, Rájput.
5. Surupsing Lashkari Padvi, Rájput.
6. Fulsing Lashkari Padvi, Rájput.

Estates Nos. 2, 4 and 6 are managed with fair efficiency. No. 3 has been suffering from melancholia, and the administration of his estate has been taken over by Government under the Court of Wards Act. No. 5 was put in charge of his estate on the 23rd October 1909. The estate No. 1 has considerably improved since 1901 and no fault with the management has been found since the last report.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Janjira . .	His Highness Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan, Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Abyssinian (Muham-madan).	31st Aug. 1862.	11th June 1879.	The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.	My esteemed friend.—Your sincere friend.

JANJIRA.

There are various accounts of the origin of this Sidi State. It rose into power in the seventeenth century. The present Nawab of Janjira, Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Sidi Ibrahim Khan, in 1879. He was invested with full powers on 11th October 1883. He was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1895 and was promoted to be a Knight Grand Commander of the same Order on 1st January 1906.

The administration of the State has been reported on favourably by successive Political Agents.

The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy (and the present Nawab, as a personal distinction, to receive a return visit), and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chief in Guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
377	97,511	5,54,214	5,34,790	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.	229	...	† 26	11

* These figures are approximate. † Infantry signalling unit.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jamkhandi	Meherban Parashramrav Ramchandrarav <i>alias</i> Bhausaheb Patwardhan, Konkannasth Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	9th May 1883.	13th January 1897.	The Secretary to Government, Bombay Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely .
2	Kolhapur.	His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., L.L.D., Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	25th June 1874.	17th March 1884.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	My esteemed friend.—I subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend.
3	Kurundvad (Senior Br.).	Meherban Bhalchandrav Chintamanrav <i>alias</i> Anna Saheb Patwardhan, Konkannasth Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th May 1873.	16th February 1908.	The Secretary to Government, Bombay Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely .
4	Kurundvad (Junior Br.).	Madhavrav Ganpatrav <i>alias</i> Bhausaheb Patwardhan, Konkannasth Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th December 1875.	29th July 1899	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
		Hariharav Vinayak <i>alias</i> Dajisaheb Patwardhan, Konkannasth Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	2nd January 1852.	5th February 1877.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
5	Miraj (Senior Br.).	Meherban Sir Gangadharav Ganesh <i>alias</i> Bala Saheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Konkannasth Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	9th February 1866.	6th June 1875	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
6	Miraj (Junior Br.).	Meherban Madhavrao Harihar <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Patwardhan, Konkannasth Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th March 1889.	19th December 1899.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
7	Mudhol .	Meherban Malojirao Vyankatray Raje Ghorpade <i>alias</i> Nanasahab, Maratha (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th June 1884.	19th July 1900.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
8	Ramdurg .	Meherban Ramrav Venkatrav Bhav, Konkannasth Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th September 1895.	30th April 1907.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
9	Sangli .	Meherban Chintamanrav Dhundirav <i>alias</i> Appasaheb Patwardhan, Konkannasth Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th March 1889.	15th June 1903.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .

JAMKHANDI.

The present Chief, Parashramrav Bhausaheb, is now in his 27th year. He was adopted by the late Ramchandrarav Appasaheb a short time before his death, which occurred in January 1897. He completed his studies at Kolhapur under a European Tutor and Guardian and was invested with the full powers of State in the month of June 1903. He is a First-Class Sardar.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
524	105,357	8,05,350	4,56,462	20,515	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
3,165	910,011	48,97,906	48,77,908	...	...	156	534	...	His Highness's old militia about 600 and 55 guns of which only 10 are mounted.	...	...	21†
185	42,474	1,59,131	1,66,826	9,618	...	...	...	...		...	...	Nil.
114	34,003	1,69,300	1,74,930	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Nil.
339	81,467	2,92,770	3,47,639	12,558	...	...	...	...		...	...	Nil.
210	35,806	2,57,760	1,89,680	7,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil.
368	63,001	3,14,922	3,89,566	2,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9‡
169	37,848	1,61,810	1,85,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,112	226,128	11,58,051	10,33,595	1,35,000 (in land)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

† Two guns personal.

‡ Personal salute.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

KOLHÁPUR.

Kolhápur claims the first rank among Native States in the Bombay Presidency, and the ruler, descended from the younger branch of Shivaji the Great, the founder of the Maratha

Empire, bears the distinctive and honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaj." The founder of the Kolhápúr dynasty was Shivaji, son of Rajaram I, by his heroic wife Tarabai. On the demise, without an heir, of His Highness the late Shivaji IV, His Highness the present Maharaja, the eldest son of the late Jagirdar of Kágál, and Regent of Kolhápúr, Jaysingrav Ghatge *alias* Abasaheb, was adopted on the 17th March 1884 by Her Highness Anandibai Ranisaheb Maharaj as heir and successor to the *gadi* of Kolhápúr and is named Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj. As he was only then 10 years old the affairs of the State continued to be managed by the Council of Regency appointed in the year 1882, owing to the mental aberration from which his adoptive father suffered. His Highness has one daughter, who is married to His Highness the Raje Saheb of Dewas (Senior Branch) and has lately given birth to a son, and two sons, the elder of whom named Rajaram is thirteen years old. The installation of the Maharaja took place on the 2nd April 1894 at the hand of His Excellency Lord Harris. In 1895 the title of G.C.S.I. was conferred on His Highness by Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen-Empress. In 1900 His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India was pleased to confer upon His Highness the title of "Maharaja" as an hereditary distinction. The degree of LL.D. was conferred by the University of Cambridge upon His Highness during his stay in England when he was there for the Coronation ceremony, while the title of G.C.V.O. was conferred upon him by His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India—and the Insignia of that title were delivered to His Highness the Maharaja by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the time of the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1903. His Highness the Maharaja has been presented also with a Delhi Durbar gold medal. The restraint in article 7 of the Treaty of 1862 requiring reference to the Bombay Government in cases involving sentences of death has been removed and the residuary jurisdiction in criminal cases arising in the dependent Jahagirs in the Kolhápúr State, which was exercised by the Political Agent under the same Treaty, has been relinquished to the Kolhapur Darbar.

The Feudatory Jagirdars of Kolhápúr, who are nine in number, may be said to represent the members of the ministerial cabinet of the State in bygone days to whom grants of lands and villages were given for the maintenance of troops and their position and dignity.

These Jagirdars pay *nazarana* to the parent State on the occasion of a succession and their services have been commuted into money payments. They are all in some degree under the supervision of the Political Agent who acts as far as circumstances permit in co-operation with the Maharaja's Government and when minors are placed under the joint guardianship of the Darbar and the Political Agent. Any new law enacted or introduced by the parent State comes into force in these *jagirs* with the consent of the British Government. All civil cases against the Jagirdars themselves are disposed of by a combined Court consisting of the Political Agent and a representative of His Highness. All criminal cases arising within the Feudatory Estates involving death or imprisonment beyond seven years are forwarded to the Kolhápúr Darbar for disposal by their Criminal Courts, but the powers of the present Jagirdars of Baroda and Kágál (Sr.) have been enhanced. The Jagirdars are not allowed to alienate any portion of their estates beyond their lifetime without the sanction of His Highness. Information about the names of the estates, their present holders, area, revenue, etc., will be found in the accompanying statement.

Silver Delhi Durbar medals were awarded to the Jagirdars of Bávda, Kágál (Senior), Kágál (Junior), and the late Jaghirdar of Kápshi. The Jagirdar of Kágál (Senior) was created a C.I.E. on the 1st January 1905.

The administration of the State has been maintained in a high state of efficiency.

There are 55 guns in all, of which 10 only, which are used for salutes, are mounted.

The Maharajas of Kolhápúr are entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and by the Governor of Bombay.

Particulars regarding the Feudatory Jagirdars of Kolhápúr.

No.	Name of Feudatory Estate.	Name of present holder.	Title or designation.	Caste.	Age.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Gross revenue. Rs.
1	Vishálgad	Abajirav Krishna <i>alias</i> Abasahib.	Pant Pratinidhi	Brahman	41	235	35,258	1,93,249
2	Bávda	Madhavrav Moreshwar <i>alias</i> Babasahib.	Pant Amátya	Do.	51	243	44,400	1,16,022
3	Kágal (Senior)	Pirajirao Bapusaheb Ghatge, C.I.E.	Sarjerav Vajarat- má-áb.	Maratha	33	111.8	49,233	2,14,060
4	Kápshi	Santajirav Baba Saheb Ghorpade.	Senapati	Do.	10	32	13,754	54,819
5	Torgal	Murárrav Sambhaji- rav Sinde. <i>alias</i> Bhausahib.	Senakhaskhel	Do.	39	120	13,058	60,570
6	Ichalkaranji	Narayanrav Govind <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Ghorpade.	Jahagirdar of Ichalkaranji.	Brahman	38	241	68,414	4,55,819
7	Kágal (Junior)	Dattajirav Balasaheb Ghatge.	Sarjerav	Maratha	34	17	6,912	1,26,024
8	Himat Baha- dur.	Udajirav Ranojirav Chawan. <i>alias</i> Abasahib	Himat Bahadur	Do.	34	49	19,441	95,377
9	Sar Lashkar	Hanmantrav Gopal- rav Nimbalkar. <i>alias</i> Apasahib.	Sar Lashkar Baha- dur.	Do.	41	23	7,644	67,807

KURUNDEVAD (SENIOR).

The present ruling Chief, Bhalchandrarav Chintamanrav *alias* Annasaheb Patwardhan, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1908. The administration of the State is smoothly carried on. The Chief has passed the B.A. Examination of the Allahabad University. He is a First Class Sardar. During the disturbances of 1857-58 the loyalty of the family was most distinguished and noteworthy.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

KURUNDEVAD (JUNIOR).

The State is being administered by its Chiefs, Hariharav Vinayak *alias* Dajisaheb and Madhavrav Ganpat *alias* Bhausahib. The civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised by Hariharav Dajisaheb only.

The Chiefs are entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

MIRAJ (SENIOR).

The present Chief is Sir Gangadharav Balasaheb Patwardhan. He is the grandson of the late Balasahib, who won the thanks of Government for his attachment to the British Government in the great Indian Mutiny of 1857. The Chief is a First Class Sardar. He has two sons. The title of K.C.I.E. was conferred upon him at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1903 and he was also presented with a Delhi Durbar gold medal.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

The present Chief, Madhavrav Harihar *alias* Babasaheb Patwardhan, is the second son of Meherban Chintamanrav Raghunath *alias* Balasaheb, late Chief of Kurundvad, Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the Chiefship of Miraj (Junior) State and was adopted in December 1899 by Parwatibaisaheb, the mother of the late Chief, Lakshmanrav Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th February 1899. He was educated at the Rájkmár College at Rájkot and is a First Class Sardar. He was invested with full powers of the State on the 17th March 1909.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

MUDHOL.

The Chief of Mudhol belongs to the Ghorpade family, the most ancient and distinguished among the Marathas. The family is generally believed to be of Rájput origin and to be descended from the Ranas of Udepur. The present Chief is Malojirav Vyankatrav *alias* Nanasaheb. The education of the Chief having been completed he was invested with full powers of the State in the month of January 1904. He is a First Class Sardar.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

RÁMDURG.

The Ruling Chief of the Rámdurg State belongs to the Bhawe family. The family has enjoyed possession of the *jagír* since 1753. The young Chief Ramrav Saheb is now 15 years old. The Chief is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan and is being educated at the Rajkumar College Rakot.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SANGLI.

Sangli State ranks first among the Southern Maratha Country States. The ruling family claims its descent from Harbhat, the common ancestor of all the Patwardhan Chiefs. The late Chief, Dhundirav Chintaman *alias* Tatyasaheb Patwardhan, died without male issue on the 12th December 1901, and Vinayakrav, the eldest son of the late Chintamanrav and great-grandson of Vinayakrav Bhausaheb, who was the adopted grandson of the late Chintamanrav Appasaheb, was selected by Government as successor to the late

Chief, and he was subsequently taken in adoption by the late Chief's widow in June 1903 and has been named *Chintamanrav Appasaheb*. The Chief was invested with full powers of his State on the 2nd June 1910.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. The Chief is a First Class Sardar.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

All the Southern Maratha Country States, with the exception of *Kurundvad (Junior)*, hold adoption sanads.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Amliyara	Thákor Kesrisinhji Jalamsinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	5th Nov. 1887.	17th March 1908.	The Political Agent.	<p>My friend.—Yours sincerely,</p> <p>Generally the jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional Chiefs are addressed by the Political Agent in the vernacular under his official designation and signature and the addresses used by him are in accordance with those sanctioned by Government in their resolution No. 664, dated the 9th February 1882. However if necessary the Political Agent writes to them in English addressing them :—My dear Rao, Ranaji Ravalji, Thakor or Alian as the case may be and concluding : Yours sincerely or truly.</p>
2	Bhalusna	Thákor Mulsinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	1852	8th January 1862.	Ditto	
3	Bolundra	Thákor Bhud Sinhji, Rájput (<i>Hindu</i>).	7th Sept. 1895.	8th May 1900	Ditto	
4	Dabha	Miyan Mota Miyan, Koli (<i>Muhamadan</i>).	25th July 1868.	8th August 1893.	Ditto	
5	Dadhaliya	Thákor Jaswantsinhji, Sisodiya Rájput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th May 1860.	4th September 1881.	Ditto	
6	Danta	Maharana Shri Hamirsinhji Jaswatsinhji, Parmar Rájput (<i>Hindu</i>).	21st Dec. 1869.	16th June 1908	The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.	
7	Dedhrota	Thákor Nathusinhji Punsinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	5th May 1870	28th August 1908.	The Political Agent.	
8	Deloli	Shareholders, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	Ditto
9	Derol	Thákor Ramsinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	13th Feb. 1853.	17th January 1888.	Ditto	
10	Gabat	Thákor Rupsinhji Motisinhji, Koli (<i>Aboriginal</i>).	16th Aug. 1885.	5th December 1904.	Ditto	
11	Ghodasar	Thákor Dadasaheb Surajmalji, Davhi Rájput (<i>Hindu</i>).	13th Nov. 1867.	24th January 1889.	Ditto	
12	Hadol	Thákor Jawansinhji, Thakarda (<i>Hindu</i>).	1st Oct. 1882.	22nd March 1888.	Ditto	
13	Hapa	Thákor Wakhatsinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	17th Mar. 1875.	4th August 1889.	Ditto	
14	Idar	His Highness Maharajadhiraja, Dola Singhji, Rathor Rájput (<i>Hindu</i>).	May 1878.	June 1911	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.	<p>My esteemed friend.—Your sincere friend,</p> <p>Vide for States other than Idar and Danta.</p>
15	Ijpura	Several shareholders, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	The Political Agent.
16	Ihol	Thákor Vajesinhji Mansinh, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	About 1891	29th October 1902.	Ditto	
17	Kadoli	Thákor Bhawansinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	17th Nov. 1855.	6th January 1873.	Ditto	
18	Kasalpura	Shareholders, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	Ditto
19	Katosan	Thákor Takhsinhji Karansinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	9th Dec. 1870.	January 1901	Ditto	
20	Khadal	Miyan Ratan Singhji Rajumiyaji, Koli (<i>Muhamadan</i>).	October 1895	11th July 1908	Ditto	
21	Khedawada	Thakore Bechersingji Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	29th June 1892	12th June 1902	Ditto	
22	Likhi	Thákor Himmatsinh Jalamsinh, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	14th Jan. 1862.	11th March 1899.	Ditto	

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutees of Chiefs in Guns.
				To Government	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
80	7,227	34,983	36,650	...	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	959	1,777	1,753	...	See Sat- lasna.	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.
6	740	1,621	1,472	..	134	...	...	...	...	...	.	Nil.
12	1,307	5,473	5,473	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	.	Nil.
28	2,619	4,743	4,694	...	1,310	...	...	.	...	...	...	Nil.
347	15,262	75,945	97,111	...	3,385	...	..	...	...	...	...	Nil
...	725	3,039	3,029	...	774	...	..	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	800	4,044	4,017	...	256	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10'1	837	1,803	1,803	...	560	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.
10	604	2,935	3,712	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
16	6,219	26,532	26,736	...	3,989	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil.
27	2,665	3,630	3,648	...	154	...	..	...	...	.	...	Nil.
...	838	3,245	3,257	...	1,244	...	..	..	..	...	...	Nil.
1,669	168,557	6,54,631	6,22,486	...	30,340	52	548	...	...	.	...	15
...	342	3,682	3,682	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
19	3,806	15,991	16,961	...	2,307	...	..	..	...	...	..	Nil.
...	831	4,868	5,455	...	606	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil.
...	307	2,581	2,521	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10	5,510	22,504	25,853	...	5,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
8	2,215	21,531	20,493	...	2,001	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	804	3,779	3,405	...	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9	959	3,579	3,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil.

*Are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth	Date of succession	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Magodi . .	Thakor Takhsinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1876 .	20th September 1899.	The Political Agent.	Vide for States other than Idar and Danta.
24	Maguna . .	Nine shareholders, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	Ditto
25	Malpur . .	Ravalji Shri Dipsinhji Sheosinhji, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th Nov. 1862.	24th April 1882.	Ditto .	
26	Manza . .	Ravalji Shri Takhsinhji, Chavra Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	11th Sept. 1877.	18th May 1889	Ditto .	
27	Mehmadpura .	Seven shareholders, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	Ditto .
28	Mohanpur .	Thakor Himatsinhji Umedsinhji, Rehwar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd Oct. 1876.	6th October 1882.	Ditto .	
29	Palaj . .	Thakor Daulatsinh, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	2nd June 1876.	4th November 1881.	Ditto .	
30	Pethapur . .	Thakor Fatehsinhji Gambirsinhji, Waghela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd Oct. 1895.	1896	Ditto .	
31	Pol . .	Rao Shri Bhupatsinhji, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	22nd Nov. 1884.	22nd February 1906.	Ditto .	
32	Prempur . .	Thakor Gulabsinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	10th Aug. 1879.	1902	Ditto .	
33	Punadra . .	Shivsindhji Abhesindhji Makwana Koli (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	25th Aug. 1885.	4th January 1907.	Ditto .	
34	Ramas . .	Miya Udesinhji, Koli (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	18th September 1888.	4th September 1900.	Ditto .	
35	Rampura . .	Sixteen shareholders, Koli (<i>Hindu</i>).	..	...	Ditto .
36	Ranasan . .	Kishorsinhji Jiwatsinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th Sept. 1869.	17th July 1890	Ditto .	
37	Ranipura . .	Shareholders, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	Ditto
38	Rupal . .	Thakor Hamirsinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	7th June 1878.	27th November 1896.	Ditto .	
39	Sathamba . .	Thakor Wajesinhji Ajabsinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	26th Oct. 1862.	26th April 1890.	Ditto	
40	Satlasna . .	Thakor Takhsinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	11th Feb. 1873.	13th February 1903.	Ditto .	
41	Sudasana . .	Thakor Pratahsinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th Aug. 1884.	9th March 1900.	Ditto .	
42	Tajpuri . .	Thakor Kalusinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	12th Dec. 1866.	9th March 1899.	Ditto .	
43	Tejpura (Katosan).	Thakor Pratapsinh, Tejaji Koli (<i>Aboriginal</i>).	30th Mar. 1873.	30th December 1905.	Ditto	
44	Timba . .	Thakor Nathusinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	29th Nov. 1856.	16th October 1877.	Ditto .	

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure •	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
				To Government	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23	1,527	6,334	6,448	...	93	...	.	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	1,572	9,187	8,381	...	892	.	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.
97	8,065	29,925	29,773	430	676	..	...	...	.	...	...	Nil.
25	15,936	15,066	75,460	...	11,754	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
...	449	2,009	2,009	...	175	.	..	...	...	...	...	Nil.
89	10,041	25,378	24,958		6,994	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
...	750	5,874	5,998	...	399	..	.	...	...	..	...	Nil.
11	5,753	18,479	17,150	...	5,910		...	...	...	.	...	Nil.
135	3,959	20,841	21,361	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	Nil.
...	1,694	4,705	4,703	...	234	...	.	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11	2,663	17,537	17,376	.	375	...		...	..	...	...	Nil.
6	865	3,237	2,812	..	158	..	..	..	...	...	...	Nil.
...	353	2,103	1,704	...	99	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
30	3,183	12,312	12,259	3	1,123	...	...	..	...	...	..	Nil.
...	199	2,365	2,126	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
16	3,113	6,573	6,751	...	1,527	...	...	..	...	...	..	Nil.
18	3,022	12,179	12,873	...	1,089	...	...		.	...	..	Nil.
...	2,108	4,991	5,167	...	3,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
32	5,269	14,949	14,482	...	1,398	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil.
...	1,478	2,890	2,894	..	885	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil.
...	556	2,912	2,912	..	308	.	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.
...	1,675	1,865	1,983	...	50	..	...	...	...	...	..	Nil.

are approximate

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45	Umri . .	Thakor Motisinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	19th Dec. 1865.	9th August 1882.	The Political Agent .	Vide for States other than Idar and Danta.
46	Vaktapur .	Thakor Jaswatsinhji Udesinghji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	31st Jan. 1882.	1st November 1900.	Ditto .	
47	Valasna . .	Thakor Harisinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	13th Nov. 1878.	24th March 1887.	Ditto .	
48	Varsoda .	Thakor Surajmalji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	30th Oct. 1873.	4th April 1892.	Ditto .	
49	Vir soda . .	Two shareholders, Koli (<i>Aboriginal</i>).	...	...	Ditto
50	Wadagaon .	Thakor Jivatsinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th Aug. 1891.	...	Ditto .	
51	Wasna .	Thakor Takhtsinh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th Sept. 1873.	9th July 1892.	Ditto .	

• These figures

AMLIYÁRA.

Amliyára is a fourth class Taluka. The family are Khant Kolis by caste and claim descent from Chavan Rajputs of Sambhar or Ajmere.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other fourth class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

DANTA.

Dánta is a second class State in the Mahi Kántha Agency and next in importance though not in rank to Idar. The ruling Chiefs are called Maharanas and are Parmar Rajputs. The Chief of Dánta enjoys special influence from having in his territory the famous shrine of Amba Bhawani, of which he is the hereditary custodian. Pilgrims of all ranks and creeds meet there periodically in large numbers, and their offerings come in the end into the Chief's exchequer.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

GADHAWÁDA (THANA).

This Thána is situated in the north-western corner of the province, and contains about 71 villages. It takes its name Gadhawáda from its position. Gadha means hills, and wáda a fenced place, *i.e.*, a place fenced with hills, and it has no doubt a really strong wall of hills all round.

The Gadhawáda consists of the following non-jurisdictional petty Tálukás :—

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Satlása. | 6. Chandup. |
| 2. Bhalusna. | 7. Mohur. |
| 3. Timba. | 8. Gájipur. |
| 4. Umri. | 9. Hadol. |
| 5. Kothárna. | And other scattered villages. |

The Agency exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction over this Zillah. Near Timba on Taranga Hill there is a Shrawak Temple which is visited by Shrawaks from very distant parts of the country.

These Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	1,021	665	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	1,744	5,108	5,315	...	1,604	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.
21	2,749	8,209	8,777	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11	3,656	29,875	28,449	..	1,583	...	..	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	353	2,351	2,303	...	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
28	2,121	9,926	9,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10	4,494	12,473	13,072	...	3,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

GHODASAR.

Ghodāsar is a 4th Class Táluká. The ruling family is said to have been originally Rájputs, who by marrying Koli women became known as Dabhi Kolis.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

IDAR.

Idar is the only 1st Class State in the Mahi Kántha Agency with full civil and criminal powers, and comprises more than half its area. The ruling family belongs to the same illustrious Rathod family as Jodhpur.

His Highness Sir Pratapsinhji was recognised by the Government of India as successor to the Idar gadi on the death in November 1901 of the infant son of the late Maharaja Kcrrisinhji. His Highness Sir Pratapsinhji's father, Takhtsinji, was the last Raja of Ahmednagar and was adopted to the Jodhpur gadi after the death of Mansingh. His Highness Sir Pratapsinhji enjoys the rank of Honorary Major-General in the British Army. He has served in the Tirah Campaign and the Mohmand Expedition and held the command of the Imperial Service Lancers in China. He is a Knight Commander of the Most Noble Order of the Bath and a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He is also Honorary LL.D. of the University of Cambridge. He was for several years Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and has recently been promoted to the rank of Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. All these distinctions earned by him show the value of the services rendered by him to the Empire. His Highness Major-General Sir Pratapsinhji before his succession to the Idar gadi for a long time carried on the administration of Jodhpur in an admirable manner. In June 1911 Sir Pratapsinhji abdicated the Idar gadi in favour of his adopted son Kumar Daolat Singhji consequent on his appointment as Regent of the Jodhpur State during the minority of Maharaja Sumer Singh. Kumar Daolat Singhji accompanied his father to England in 1911 for His Majesty's Coronation and on his return was installed as Chief of Idar on the 21st July 1911.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by both Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

P'LOL.

P'lol is a 4th Class Táluká. The Thákor is a Makwana Koli, claiming descent from Makwana Rájputs. The Chief Vajesinhji being a minor the Táluká is under Agency management. He is being educated at the Scott College, Sádra.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

KATOSAN.

Katosan is a 4th Class Táluká. The Thákor is a Makwana Koli of the Chandra race and the descendant of Shamtaji, the third son of Keshar the Makwana, who was the son of the Vehias of the Jhála tribe which sprang from the Anhilwád dynasty. The present Thakor received his education at the Rajkumar College at Rájkot, and takes a prominent part in the administration of his Táluka as he used also to do in the lifetime of his father. As a personal distinction the present Thakor has been invested with power to try offences punishable with seven years imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 10,000 and to hear civil suits up to the value of Rs. 2,00,000.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

KATOSAN (THANA).

This Thána is situated in the west of Mahi Kantha and contains about 23 villages. A Thanadar or 2nd Class Magistrate appointed by the Agency exercises criminal as well as civil jurisdiction over the following petty non-jurisdictional Tálukás :—

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Maguna. | 6. Mehmadvura. |
| 2. Tejvura. | 7. Ijvura. |
| 3. Virsoda. | 8. Rámpura. |
| 4. Kasalvura. | 9. Ránipura. |
| 5. Deloli. | 10. Pálaj. |

Of the above Tálukás Nos. 1, 5, 8 and 9 are at present under Agency management on account of debt. The Thanadar is stationed at Santhal, a village at a distance of about three miles from the railway station of Jhotana on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

KHADÁL.

Khadál is a 4th Class Táluká. The family are Makwana Kolis and were converted to Islam by Mahomed Begada (1459—1513). The family claims descent from the Jhála Rájputs of Halvád in Káthiáwár. The present Chief, Ratansing, being a minor, the Táluká is under Agency management. He is being educated at the Scott College, Sadra.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

MALPUR.

Málpur is a 3rd Class State, ranking first in that class. The Chiefs are called Ravals and are Rathor Rájputs, an offshoot from the house of the Raos of Idar.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

MÁNSA.

Mánsa is a 3rd Class State. The Chief is descended from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwád Pátan (746—942). The present Chief, Ravalji Takhtsinhji was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rájkot and manages his Táluká personally. As a personal distinction the present Ravalji has been invested with power to try offences punishable with seven years' imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 10,000 and to hear civil suits up to the value of Rs. 20,000.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

MOHANPUR.

Mohanpur is a 3rd Class State. The Thákor is a Rehwar Rájput of the Indra race descended from the Raos of Chandrawati near Mount Abu. The present Thákor Taranga-hji was educated at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot and was entrusted with parts of the management of the Táluká in May 1894 after an Agency management of twelve years. These during his minority. Owing to indebtedness and mismanagement the State was by the Governor's agency administration in 1905.

He is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

PETHAPUR.

Pethápur is a 4th Class Táluká. The Thákori is a Vaghela Rájput descended from a branch of the Vaghela Chiefs of Anhilwád Pátan. Pethápur is a handsome town on the Sábarmati river, a few miles to the north of Ahmedabad, distinguished by its manufacture of matchlocks. As the Thákori is still a minor the estate is under attachment and managed by a Manager appointed by the Agency.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

POL.

Pol is a 2nd Class State in this Agency on the north-east frontier of Mahi Kantha in close proximity to Mewár. The country is throughout hilly and wild and the population consists mostly of Bhils. The rulers of Pol are called Raos and are descendants of Jaychand, the last Rathor Rájput Chief of Kanouj (1193). Bhupatsinhji, who succeeded his elder brother, the late Rao Prithisinghji, was educated at the Scott College, Sádra.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

PUNADRA.

Punadra is a 4th Class Táluká. The family are Makwana Kolis and were converted to Islam by Mahomed Begada (1459—1513). The family claims descent from the Jhála Rájputs of Halvád in Káthiáwár.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

RANÁSAN.

Ranásan is a 4th Class Táluká in the Mahi Kantha Political Agency. The ruling family are Rehwar Rájputs of the Indra race and descended from the Raos of Chandráwati near Mount Abu.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

SÁBARKÁNTHA (THÁNA).

This Thána is situated in the north-west corner of the Province, and contains about 47 villages. It takes its name from the river Sábarmati. It consists of the following petty jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional Tálukás:—

I.—Jurisdictional.

1. Rupal.
2. Kádoli.

3. Hapa.
4. Bolundra.

II.—Non-jurisdictional.

1. Khedawáda.
2. Dedhrota.
3. Derol.

4. Tájpuri.
5. Likhi.
6. Vaktápur.

7. Prempur.

A Thanadar appointed by the Agency or a 2nd Class Magistrate exercises criminal and civil jurisdiction over the non-jurisdictional Tálukás. The Thanadar's head-quarters are at Vaktápur, a village at a distance of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Idar-Ahmednagar Railway Station of the Ahmedabad-Parántij Railway.

The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

VARSDA.

Varsoda is a 4th Class Táluká. The family are Chavda Rájputs of the same stock as the Thákors of Mánsa, and are descended from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwád Páran (746—942).

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Surgana	Prataprav Shankarrav Kunbi Deshmukh (Hindu).	8th Aug. 1880.	17th June 1899	The Collector and Political Agent, Nasik.	The usual form of address is by memorandum. "The Political Agent presents compliments to the Deshmukh of Surgana" and the contents of the letter are followed merely by the Political Agent's signature and designation.

* These figures

SURGANA.

Surgana is the only State under the control of the Political Agent, Nasik. It is very hilly and difficult of access. The chief sources of income are ábkári, forest and land revenue, the latter being nearly one-fourth of the total income. The rulers are styled "Deshmukhs." The present Deshmukh Prataprav was formally installed on December 4th, 1901. He manages the affairs of the State with the assistance of his Diwan, Mr. H. V. Gole, and exercises unlimited civil jurisdiction and in criminal matters has power to dispose of petty cases.

The land revenue assessment is levied in a primitive fashion, the rate being a uniform one of Rs. 6 per plough. The villagers pay direct into the Treasury at Surgana, in some cases having to travel over a long distance. A dispensary was opened in March 1908, and much progress has been made in vaccination. The Deshmukh has also closed three liquor shops and shifted two others so that there are now no shops within three miles of British territory and he is now trying the experiment of increasing the selling price of liquor in Surgana to prevent smuggling into British territory. Better management of the forests is projected. The relative interests in the administration of the State of the two branches of the Deshmukh's family have been now clearly defined and a reserve fund has been opened for emergencies or administrative improvements. The fund at the end of 1909-10 amounted to Rs. 17,748.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chief in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
360	11,532	22,916	19,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chiefs.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bhabhar .	Sixty-six share-holders, Koli (<i>Hindu</i>).	The Political Agent, Palanpur.	Vide Note below
2	Bhorole* .	Pirdanji Gajsinhji, Chohan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1st June 1884.	6th September 1909.	Ditto .	
3	Deodar .	Waghela Khanji Anand-sinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>). Waghela Chamansinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>). Waghela Vajesinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>). Waghela Samatsinhji .	34 years 4th Nov. 1878. 31st July 1888. 13th Dec. 1862.	8th Sept. 1902 15th Apl. 1903. 29th Mar. 1890	Ditto .	
4	Kalgaria .	Two shareholders .	...	...	Ditto .
5	Kankrej .	Six shareholders, Koli Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .
6	Palanpur .	His Highness Nawab Sir Sher Mahammad Khan Zorawar Khan, G.C.I.E., a Lohani Pathan of Afghan origin (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	2nd Jan. 1852.	19th Sept. 1877	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	
7	Radhanpur .	His Highness Shri Jalaludin Khan Babi, Nawab of Radhanpur, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	2nd Apl. 1889.	27th Nov. 1910	Ditto .	
8	Santalpur .	Ten shareholders, Jadeja Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	The Political Agent, Palanpur.
9	Santalpur (Gadsai).	Jadeja Rawaji Lakhaji (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th Oct. 1879	15th May 1899	Ditto .	
10	Suigam .	Thakor Narsinhji Bhupatsinhji, Chauhan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	Sept. 1860	10th Oct. 1890	Ditto .	
11	Terwada .	Eight share-holders, Baloch (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	...	...	Ditto .
12	Thara .	Waghela Madarsinhji Sardarsinhji. Waghela Godadsinhji Gajsinhji (<i>Hindu</i>).	16th Aug. 1874. 1st May 1853	9th June 1906 15th Apl. 1867	Ditto .	
13	Tharad and Morwara.	Waghela Dolatsinhji Abhesinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th Sept. 1881.	2nd Sep. 1910	Ditto .	
14	Varahi .	Malik Zorawarkhan Umarkhan, Jat (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	14th Sept. 1881.	1st July 1901	Ditto .	
15	Vav (Wao) .	Rana Chandansinh Umedsinh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	13th Dec. 1853.	19th June 1884	Ditto .	
16	Vavdi .	Nine share-holders, Thakors (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	1st Jan. 1906	Ditto .	
17	Varahi .	Four shareholders (<i>Muhammadans</i>).	...	...	Ditto .

* Jurisdiction over Bhorole has been transferred to the Tharad

† These figures

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue †	Average annual expenditure. ‡	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.							
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		Salutes of Chiefs in guns.	
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
72	5,966	6,670	9,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.
33	3,508	10,000	5,894	...	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	6,036	20,000†	20,000	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	Nil.
Not known.	Not known	600	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.
810	39,235	54,738	60,274	...	5,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,750	222,975	5,15,000	5,20,000	...	38,462	...	440	...	..	...	...	13§
1,150	61,548	4,49,443	4,48,751	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	11
303	12,083	10,264	10,264	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Not known.	250	1,200	650	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
220	7,140	24,393	24,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	Nil.
61·78	6,153	} 36,000	32,000	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	Nil.
Not known.	3,960			...	1,058-5·3	Nil.
Do.	...			16,000	13,000	...	1,058-5·2	Nil.
940	49,021	80,000	70,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil.
300	1,908	25,000	20,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
380	8,289	25,991	13,897	...	566-10-8 (Fluctuates)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Not known.	Not known	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	Nil.
330	2,408	4,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.

State under the orders of the Government of India are approximate.

§ Two guns personal.

‡The revenue of the whole Deodar Thana Circle is ₹41,303.

NOTE—To First Class Chiefs—

Your Highness—

I remain—Your Highness's sincere friend.

To Fourth and Fifth Class Chiefs—

My dear Thakor or Rana,

Yours sincerely.

Others are addressed in the form of memos.

DEODAR CIRCLE.

The Deodar Circle consists of three principal Talukas—Deodar, Terwada and Bhabhar, and many others of small dimensions.

BHABHAR.

This Taluka is held by Koli Thakardas; originally it was a part of the Terwada district. At present the Taluka has been divided into many shares and the share-holders are under the jurisdiction of the British Thánadar of Deodar, who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate in criminal matters and civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500. British relations with this Taluka date from 1820, when the Chief signed an agreement in the same way as other Chiefs in the Superintendency.

DEODAR.

The Deodar Taluka is owned by the Waghela Rajputs forming the younger branch of the Tharad Waghelas. The Taluka was shared by Anandsinhji Sardarsinhji and Samatsinhji, but the two former died in 1903 and have been succeeded by their sons. The Talukdars have the powers of a third class Magistrate in criminal matters and hear civil suits up to Rs. 250, the residuary jurisdiction being with the Political Agent. The Talukdars are involved in debt and the estates of Sardarsinhji and Samatsinhji are now temporarily under Government management. This Taluka entered into agreements with the British Government in 1820 and 1826. In this Thana there is a sacred shrine dedicated to a saint named Oghad Mahant, who was held in great respect. The shrine is now supervised by a Bava residing at Dev Darbar, and is supported by landed property and cash contributions from surrounding villages.

TERWADA.

This Taluka is owned by Baloch Mussalmans. The Taluka does not exercise any jurisdiction and is under that of the Deodar Thanadar. The Chiefs of the above Talukas are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

KANKREJ.

This Taluka contains 34 distinct estates held by Koli Thakardas, most of them descended from Rajputs, who intermarried with Kolis. They are Solankis, Waghelas, Chohans, and Parmars. The most important estate is Thara, which is divided into certain shares and the jurisdiction in which is exercised by a Joint Kamdar who is a third class Magistrate. The estate of one of the principal shareholders is under Government management on account of debt and the minority of the second brother of the Talukdar. The other estates are very petty and split up into several shares and many of the holders have been reduced to the position of mere cultivators. The jurisdiction over these estates is exercised by the Government Thanadar, who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate in criminal matters and civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500. There is one religious estate in the Kankrej district, Gangapuri-ni-Thali. This estate-holder is a Bawa and is locally held in high respect. This Bawa does not marry and on a vacancy occurring the *gadi* is given to the chela considered most worthy to hold the office.

The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

PÁLANPUR

Palánpur is a first class State consisting of 508 villages. Of these, 133 are either the property of, or are shared with, Jagirdars. The ruling family is of Afghan origin—Lohani Pathan by descent—and has been in possession of the State since the end of the sixteenth century. The present Chief, His Highness Nawab Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Zorawar Khan, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers on 19th September 1877. The title of Nawab was conferred on the Chief as a hereditary distinction in January 1910. He has two sons aged 27 and 23 respectively. He has a Sanad of adoption granted by Government.

The State assisted the British Government by supplying transport animals during the Afghan wars of 1842 and 1879 as a mark of its loyalty.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

RADHANPUR.

The ruling family belongs to the celebrated Babi house, which since the reign of Humayun (1530—1556) has been prominent in Gujarát history. The late Nawab, Muhammad Sherkhan, succeeded his father in December 1895, and was installed on the *gadi* with full powers on the 13th April 1907. He died on 25th February 1910 and has been succeeded by his brother Jalaluddin Khan, who was installed on the *gadi* under orders from Government on 27th November 1910. From 1895 to 1907 the State was under British administration owing to the minority of the Nawab. Owing to the ill health of His Highness the late Nawab the State was again under British administration with effect from 1st July 1909 to 27th November 1910. The State being much isolated and with no proper communications suffered severely during the famine of 1899-1900, losing practically all the cattle for which it was noted.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

SÁNTALPUR.

The Sántalpur district marches with the Runn of Cutch. It is divided into three parts—Chorad, Charchat, and Morwada. Sántalpur is owned by Jadeja Rajputs, the chief among whom are Thakor Ravaji Lakhaji of Adesar and Jasvatsinh Govindji of Sanwa in Cutch. Both have girás in Cutch in addition to their shares in Sántalpur. The other shareholders are too small to deserve any mention and all are under the jurisdiction of the British Thanadar stationed at Sántalpur. These estates made agreements with the British Government in 1820. Five villages were wrested from the Jadejas by Waghela Khanji of Morwada, who added them to his own domain. At present Morwada belongs to the Chief of Tharád and his Bhayats in equal parts. The estate of the Bhayats is under the jurisdiction of the Sántalpur Thanadar, who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate with civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500. The Thakor of Adesar exercises the jurisdiction of a 3rd Class Magistrate and hears civil suits up to Rs. 250 in the village of Gadsai which solely belongs to him.

The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

THARÁD AND MORWARA.

The jurisdictional powers of the Tharád State are the same as those of a fourth class State in Káthiáwár, viz.:—

Criminal.—Three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

Civil.—To the extent of Rs. 10,000.

The ruling family claims descent from Kanji, one of the supporters of the Babi family. The late Chief died on 2nd September 1910 leaving two sons. The question of the recognition of the elder as Chief of Tharad is before Government. The State is now indebted to Government. For many years the larger half of the State consisting of what are known as the Jamaiya villages, numbering 107, was under British administration. The Government of India affirmed in 1884 the principle that these villages were part of the Tharad State and that the jurisdiction belonged to the Thakor. The exercise of jurisdiction in these villages was handed back to the Thakor in September 1904, on which date the Tharad Thana was abolished. The majority of the holders of these Jamaiya villages are Chavan Rajputs who were in possession before the Mussalmans conquered them.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of his class by the Governor of Bombay.

VÁRÁHI.

The holders of this Taluka are known by the name of Jats, and the Taluka is called Moti Jatwad, the district of Bajána in Káthiáwár being the Náni Játwad. Váráhi has been split into several shares. The chief among them are Zorawarkhan's and Ravaji's estates. He (Zorawarkhan) having attained majority in 1901 has been placed in charge of his estate. He has studied at the Ráj Kumár College, Rajkot, and for his services during the late famine has been awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (silver). He has been given the powers of a second class Magistrate and civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 as a personal distinction and good hopes are entertained of his future career. Ravaji is dead and has left one son, a minor, and the estate is now under management. The minor Talukdar has been associated in the administration to learn the work of his estate.

The whole Taluka, except ten villages which belong exclusively to Zorawarkhan, is under the British Thanadar stationed at Váráhi, who is a second class Magistrate and a Civil Judge with powers to hear civil suits up to Rs. 500.

The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

VÁV (WAO).

Váv is a fifth class State as the term is understood in Kathiawad. The ruling Chief claims descent from Sambhar and Nandol in Márwár and also claims kindred with Prathiraj, the Chuhan King of Delhi. The present Rana Chandansing succeeded to the *gadi* in 1884 by adoption.

Owing to mismanagement and debt the State was put under management of the Agency in 1901. The Ranaji was associated in the management of the State with the Administrator in 1904 and the management was withdrawn in July 1910 when the State was handed over to the Ranaji under certain conditions.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the fourth class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

VÁV (THANA).

The Váv Thana District consists of small estates which are owned by Chavan Rajputs who are Bhayats of the Rana of Váv. These Bhayats are independent of the Talukdar and are under the jurisdiction of the British Thanadar whose head-quarters are at Váv. The Váv family originally came from Marwar and claim kindred with Prathiraj Chavan, King of Delhi, who was killed by Afghan Shabudin Ghorí in 1193. Rana Vajaji

built the town of Váv. The dates on which the Bhayats became possessed of their different holdings cannot be ascertained. They are all more or less involved in debt. There is no river and the country is flat and sandy. The people are dependent for their water on tanks.

2. The Taluka of Suigam is in this district. The Thakors of this place have also sprung from the Váv family. Rajsinhji, one of the Váv Rana's descendants, founded the estate, acquiring by force of arms certain villages from Ajana Chavan and the Játs. The estate has now been split up into several shares. The Thanadar exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate in criminal matters and civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500.

The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bhor.	Shankar Rav Chimnaji, Pant Sachiv of. Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	30th Mar. 1854.	20th July 1874	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely.

BHOR.

In 1697 Rajaram, the son of Shivaji, the founder of the Marátha Empire, appointed Shankaraji Narayan, for services rendered, to the office of "Pant Sachiv" or Minister, one of the eight great hereditary Ministers of the State. The appointment was accompanied by a grant of land, and the State of Bhor was thus founded. The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild and mountainous country. On the lapse of the Sátára State in 1849 the Pant Sachiv became a tributary of the British Government. Until 1887 the State was under the superintendence of the Collector of Sátára as Political Agent, when the Agency was transferred to the Collector of Poona.

The original British grantee of 1820, Chimnaji Shankarrao, was succeeded as follows:—Raghunath Chimnaji (adopted son) died in 1839; Chimnaji Raghunath (adopted son) died in 1871; Shankarrao Chimnaji, the present Chief, was 17 years of age when his father died.

The administration of this small State under the present Chief is entirely satisfactory.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
925	137,268	4,65,433	3,48,642	4,684	...	...	...	34	64	...	...	9†

* These figures are approximate.

† Personal Salute.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commercement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agar . .	Thakor Gambir Khan, Sardar Khan (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	1866	31st Oct. 1883	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	Sir.—I have the honour to be, etc.
2	Alwa . .	Thakur Kushal Bawa, Sardar Khan (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	1855	4th Oct. 1900	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
3	Amrapur . .	Four shareholders, Bariyas (<i>Hindus</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
4	Anghad . .	Six shareholders, Gohil Rajput (<i>Hindus</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
5	Balasinor (Vadasinor).	Nawab Jamiat Khan, Manwar Khan, Babi Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	10th Nov. 1894.	11th Sept. 1899	The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely.
6	Bariya .	Maharawal Sri Ranjitsinghji Mansinghji, Chauhan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th July 1886.	7th May 1908	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
7	Bhadarwa .	Rana Fateh Singh. Sardar Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th Oct. 1846.	26th Jan. 1888	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	Sir.—I have the the honour to be, etc.
8	Bhilodia . .	Two shareholders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
9	Bihora . .	Thakur Hetam Khan, Sardar Khan (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	1882	15th May 1891	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
10	Chhaliar . .	Rawal Chhatrasinghji Raisinghji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1863	7th Aug. 1888	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
11	Chhota Udepur (Mohan).	Maharawal Shri Fatehsinghji Motisinghji, Chauhan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	23rd Oct. 1884.	12th March 1906.	The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.	My ferind.—Yours sincerely.
12	Chorangla .	Rawal Chhatrasinghji Ramsinghji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	9th June 1880.	5th Mar. 1881	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	Sir.—I have the honour to be etc.
13	Chudesar .	Six shareholders (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
14	Devalia (included in Uchad).	...	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
15	Dhamasial alias Vanmala.	Thakor Badhar Khan Kalu Bawa (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	1866	24th Sept. 1896.	Ditto	Ditto . . .
16	Dhari . .	Five shareholders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
17	Dodka . .	Three Matadars, Patidar (<i>Hindu</i>). (Now under permanent attachment.)	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
18	Dudhpur . .	Thakor Anopsinghji Dadabawa (<i>Molesalam</i>).	1879	18th Nov. 1888	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
19	Gad Boriad .	Thakor Chandrasinghji Bharatsinghji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1864	16th Nov. 1884	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
20	Gotardi . .	Four shareholders, Koli (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
21	Gothda . .	Four shareholders, Koli (<i>Hindus</i>). (Now under permanent attachment.)	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
22	Itwad . .	Four shareholders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	1,399	15,167	18,100	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5	805	5,797	6,049	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2	252	483	483	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4'25	2,269	6,916	7,159	...	1,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
189.	32,618	1,36,350	90,723	9,766	3,078	...	...	18	99	...	...	9
813	81,579	4,23,846	3,63,001	...	...	...	...	40	185	...	...	9
27	8,782	32,134	36,695	...	14,674	...	...	4	29	...	...	Nil.
9	1,521	14,016	14,111	...	1,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1'75	159	1,780	1,457	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11	1,983	9,241	9,241	...	2,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
873	64,621	3,16,628	2,40,748	...	7,806	...	...	35	50	...	...	9
16	1,404	5,452	7,587	..	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2'50	359	1,744	1,287	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	...	500	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10'50	743	4,045	4,601	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3'75	821	2,818	2,805	...	731	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3	911	3,395	3,419	...	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1'75	108	701	593	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
128	3,018	11,738	9,990	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3	228	622	622	...	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4	416	1,611	1,684	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6	843	1,545	1,545	...	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Jes r . .	Four shareholders, Pagi (<i>Hindus</i>).	...	...	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	Sir.—I have the honour to be, etc.
24	Jhal Kamsoli .	Two shareholders (<i>Molesalams</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
25	Jumkha . .	Raising Chandrasing Bariya (<i>Hindu</i>).	1880	1st June 1904	Ditto .	Ditto
26	Kadana . .	Rana Shri Chhatrasalji, Puar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	28th Jan. 1879.	12th Apl. 1889	Ditto .	Ditto
27	Kanoda . .	Four shareholders, Bariya (<i>Hindus</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
28	Kasla Paginu Muvadu.	Four shareholders, Pagi (<i>Hindus</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
29	Lunawada .	Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsingji Dalel-singhji, K.C.I.E, Solanki Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	28th Aug. 1861.	31st Oct. 1867	The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely.
30	Mandwa . .	Rana Jitsinghji Khuman-singhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	31st Aug. 1876	13th Sept. 1890	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	Sir.—I have the honour to be, etc.
31	Mevli . .	Four shareholders, Pagi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
32	Moka Paginu Muvadu.	Two shareholders, Pagi (<i>Hindus</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
33	Nahara . .	Two shareholders, Bariya (<i>Hindus</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
34	Nalia . .	Two shareholders (<i>Molesalam</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
35	Nangam . .	Four shareholders (<i>Molesalam</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
36	Narukot . .	Dipsinghji Jagatsingh, Baria (<i>Hindu</i>).	1842	16th Dec. 1869	Ditto .	Ditto
37	Nasvadi . .	Thakor Mansinghji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th Oct. 1881.	11th Jan. 1884	Ditto .	Ditto
38	Palasni . .	Thakor Indrasinghji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	16th Aug. 1885.	30th May 1907	Ditto .	Ditto
39	Pandu . .	Five shareholders, Khan-jada (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
40	Pan Talavdi .	Two shareholders (<i>Molesalam</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
41	Poicha . .	Six shareholders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
42	Raika . .	Two shareholders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
43	Rajpipla . .	His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji, Gambhirsinhji, Gohil Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	18th Dec. 1851.	10th Jan. 1897	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.
44	Rajpur . .	Rawal Himatsingh Sursinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1879	24th Apl. 1889	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	Sir.—I have the honour to be, etc.
45	Rampura . .	Four shareholders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto
46	Regan . .	Two shareholders, (<i>Molesalami</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1'5	313	414	414	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5	672	4,479	4,846	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	145	574	574	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
130	9,550	33,635	28,079	...	...	...	...	7	31	...	...	Nil.
375	892	1,555	1,555	...	1,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	41	108	108	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
388	63,967	2,10,518	1,95,411	9,231	5,001	...	...	49	134	...	...	9
16'50	6,986	35,208	38,886	...	1,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5	900	2,410	2,410	...	1,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	96	384	384	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3	262	101	101	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	56	444	396	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3	367	1,707	1,556	...	995	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
143	5,603	29,485	16,040	...	32	...	...	1	22	...	...	Nil.
19'50	2,482	10,892	12,678	...	1,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
12	855	5,281	4,145	...	1,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9	1,149	5,812	5,774	...	3,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5	499	4,631	3,541	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
375	739	1,998	1,998	...	1,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3	474	3,978	4,304	...	443	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,517'50	117,175	9,94,280	7,98,289	...	50,001	...	...	36	283	...	...	11
1'50	80	371	371	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4'50	1,457	5,155	4,286	...	1,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4	262	1,035	1,106	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47	Sanjeli . .	Thakor Pushpasinghji Pratapsingji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	11th Dec. 1892.	1902	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	Sir.—I have the honour to be, etc.
48	Shanor . .	Rana Khusalsinghji Kashalsinghji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1835	6th Aug. 1864	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
49	Sihora . .	Thaakór Ranmat singhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1902	21st May 1910	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
50	Sindhiapara .	Thakor Hamir Khan Jitabawa (<i>Molesalam</i>).	18th Jan. 1874 .	22nd Oct. 1900	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
51	Sunth . .	Maharana Shri Jorawarsinghji Pratapsinghji, Puar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th Mar. 1881.	31st Aug. 1896	The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely.
52	Uchad . .	Thakur Jitabawa Badharbawa. (<i>Molesalam</i>).	1846	17th Nov. 1860	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	Sir.—I have the honour to be, etc.
53	Umetha . .	Thakur Ganpatsinghji Raisinghji Padhiar, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	9th Nov. 1891.	31st July 1897	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
54	Vajiria . .	Thakur Kesharkhan Kalubawa (<i>Molesalam</i>).	17th Oct. 1876.	3rd Apl. 1881	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
55	Vakhtapur .	Three shareholders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
56	Varnolmal .	Two shareholders, Bariya (<i>Hindus</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
57	Varnoli Moti .	Ratansingh Bhagwanji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1888	6th May 1899	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
58	Varnoli Nani .	Two shareholders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
59	Vasan Sewada .	Thakor Isabkhanji Jorawar Khanji (<i>Molesalam</i>).	10th Dec. 1901.	30th June 1903	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
60	Vasan Virpur .	Three shareholders (<i>Molesalam</i>).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
61	Virampura .	Thakur Nathu Khan Kalubawa Pathan (<i>Molesalam</i>).	1854	20th July 1873	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
62	Vora . .	Thakur Motabawa Fatebawa (<i>Molesalam</i>).	1855	2nd July 1890	Ditto .	Ditto . . .

BÁLÁSINOR (VADASINOR).

Bálásinor is the only considerable Muhammadan State in Rewa Kántha. The Chief belongs to the Babi family, the founder of which was door-keeper (Babi) to the Emperor in the seventeenth century. The late Chief died in 1899, leaving a minor son, Jamiatkhanji. The State is thus under administration. The Nawab was in 1890 granted a *Sanad* guaranteeing succession according to Mahomedan law in the event of the failure of direct heirs.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue †	Average annual expenditure.†	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry. and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
34	2,743	21,947	16,066	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	Nil.
11'25	1,219	11,511	10,832	...	1,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
15'50	2,640	16,671	17,443	...	3,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4	483	2,898	2,378	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
394	39,957	1,40,996	1,44,142	5,385	...	...	...	21	134	...	...	9
8'50	1,489	9,029	7,622	...	679	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
24	8,318	41,107	39,771	...	3,846	...	...	...	13	...	...	Nil.
21	3,929	31,404	32,444	...	3,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1'50	244	934	934	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3'5	426	1,185	1,185	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2	168	549	482	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	74	408	408	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
12'50	765	5,302	4,449	...	885	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
12'50	2,185	18,864	21,107	...	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1	96	548	609	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5	1,060	6,990	8,264	...	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

† These figures are approximate.

BARIYA.

The first ruler of this State was a younger brother of the founder of the Chhota Udepur State (*q.v.*), and the State thus dates from the end of the fifteenth century. The position of the State enabled it to preserve its independence and levy contribution from the surrounding country. The present Chief, Maharawal Shri Ranjitsinhji, succeeded on his father Maharawal Shri Mansinhji's death on 29th February 1908, and was installed on 7th May 1908. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and for some time in a private school in Derbyshire in England.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay,

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

CHHOTA UDEPUR (MOHAN).

Chhota Udepur or Mohan is the first among the 2nd class States in Rewa Kantha. The ruling family are Chavan Rajputs, the first Chief being the grandson of the last Raja of Páwágádh or Chámpáner. The present Chief, Maharawal Shri Fatehsinghji Motisinghji, who succeeded in 1895, was educated at the Rajkumar College, and after a period of association with the Administrator was installed on the gadi and invested with the full power of a 2nd class Chief on 12th March 1906.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

KADANÁ.

This State ranks as of the third class. It was founded by the younger brother of the founder of the Sunth State in the thirteenth century. The State was under administration from 1889 to 1901 during the minority of the present Chief Chhatrasalji. The Chief was educated at the Girasia School, Wadhwan, and was associated in the administration before his investiture. As a personal distinction he was raised from the fourth to the third class among the Chiefs of Rewa Kantha in October 1909. By virtue of his personal status as third class Chief he is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

LUNÁVÁDA.

The Chiefs of this State are Solanki Rajputs, descended from the family ruling in Anhilwád Pátan. The present Chief, Maharana Shri Vakhatsinhji Dalatsinhji, was permitted to be adopted by the widow of the late Chief in 1867. Till he came of age in 1880 the State was under British administration. The Chief was created a K.C.I.E. in 1889, and given a *Sanad* of adoption in 1890. His administration was judicious and able, but of late years a severe attack of paralysis has reduced the share personally taken by him in the management of the State.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

NARUKOT.

This petty State is owned by a Chief of the Bariá Koli clan, and is chiefly inhabited by Naikdas and Kolis, formerly notorious robbers and bandits. The Thakor himself claims to be a Parmar Rajput, descended from a family residing in Dhar in Central India, but is considered to be a Bariá Koli. The present Chief is Dipsinghji. He succeeded to the estate in 1869, but he has never exercised any powers nor managed his estate. The extreme backwardness and excitable character of the people, combined with the want of ruling qualifications in the Chief, still renders direct control necessary.

The present Thakor's son and heir, Gambhirsinghji, has been invested by Government with third class magisterial powers on probation and is being gradually trained in administrative duties.

The British control is exercised through a Thanadar and Police under the orders of the Political Agent. Before 1894 the State was treated as a Táluká subordinate to the Collectorate of the Panch Maháls, but since then it has been transferred to the Rewa Kantha Agency.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of his class by the Governor of Bombay.

PANDU MEWÁS.

As the Sankheda Mewás Estates are situated near the banks of the Narbada, so the Pandu Mewas Estates border on the Mahi River. They are 26 in number and cover a frontage of 58 miles along the river's bank. The Pandu Mewas Estates form four groups, the Chiefs of which are (1) Kolis, (2) Bárias of mixed Koli and Rajput descent, (3) Rajputs and (4) one family of Mahomedans. The assessment of tribute on them payable to Baroda is very heavy and this circumstance, coupled with family subdivisions and the want of cultivating power, has reduced most of the Chiefs and the Estates to a miserable point of poverty. The following is a list of the Pandu Mewas Estates arranged according to the castes of their Chiefs :—

Caste.	State.
(7) Kolis—	1. Mevli (b). 2. Gotardi (b). 3. Kasla Paginu Muvadu (b). 4. Moka Paginu Muvadu (b). 5. Gothda (b). 6. Jesar (b). 7. Anghad (b).
(7) Bárias—	
Padhiar	1. Umetha (a).
Parmar	2. Sihora (a).
Solanki	3. Amrápur (b).
Parmar	4. Kanoda (b).
Do.	5. Varnolmal (b).
Do.	6. Nahara (b).
Do.	7. Jumkha (a).
(10) Rajputs—	
Waghela	1. Bhádarwa (a).
Solanki	2. Dhari (b).
Parmar and Maratha	3. Raika (b).
Solanki	4. Chhaliar (a).
Do.	5. Vakhápur (b).
Do.	6. Rájpur (a).
Rathod	7. Itwad (b).
Do.	8. Varnoli Moti (a).
Do.	9. Varnoli Nani (a).
Waghela	10. Poicha (b).
(2) Muhammadans—	1. Pandu (b). 2. Dodka (a).

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture, while those marked (b) subdivide.

The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of the same class by the Governor of Bombay.

RAJPIPLA.

Rájipla ranks first among the States of the Rewa Kántha Agency. The Chiefs are Gohel Rajput, descended from the family ruling at Perim in the thirteenth century. In 1897 the present Ruler, His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji Gambhirsinghji, was installed and invested with full powers. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, and has up to the present administered his State in an exemplary manner.

The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

SANJELI.

This petty State is ruled by a Chief belonging to the Songada Chavan clan of Rajputs. The State was taken under administration on the death, on the 11th December 1901, of the late Chief Pratabsinghji. The Thakor's eldest son and heir, Kumar Ranjitsinghji, having been declared ineligible, the succession of Kumar Pushpasingji, the second son, a minor now aged 18 years has been sanctioned.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other fourth class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

SANKHEDA MEWÁS.

This is a cluster of petty Estates on the banks of the Narbada River, owned by Chiefs of Rajput extraction; some have retained their Rajput customs and caste, while others have embraced Mahomedanism under Mussalman pressure. These retain many Hindu customs and are called Molesaláms. Some of the Chiefs have been invested with small jurisdictional powers, which they exercise subject to the supervision of the Agency Courts. Vajiria and Mandva are the largest of the States, a list of which arranged according to their sections is as follows :—

Family.	Estate.	Family.	Estate.
Chauhan(7)	1. Mándwa (a) . . .	Chavda (2)	1. Bhilodia (b).
	2. Shanor (a) . . .		2. Rampura (b).
	3. Agar (a) . . .	Gori (3)	1. Jiralkamsoli (b).
	4. Sindhiapara (a) . . .		2. Chudesar (b).
	5. Dhamádía <i>alias</i> Vanmala (a)		3. Nalia (b).
	6. Alwa (a) . . .	Diama (4)	1. Vasan Virpur (b).
	7. Gad Boriad (a) . . .		2. Regan (b).
Rathod (7)	1. Vajiria (a) . . .		3. Virampara (a).
	2. Chorangla (a) . . .		4. Uchad (a).
	3. Nangam (b) . . .	Solanki (1)	1. Nasvādi (a).
	4. Vasan Sevada (a) . . .	Parmar (1)	1. Palasni (a).
	5. Bihora (a) . . .	Padhiar (1)	1. Pan Talavdi (b).
	6. Dudhpur (a) . . .		
	7. Vora (a) . . .		

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture, while those marked (b) subdivide.

The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of the same class by the Governor of Bombay.

SUNTH.

The ruling family of this Second Class State are Povar or Parmar Rajputs of the Mahipavat Branch. The present Raja, Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinghji, was invested with full powers on 10th May 1902. He was educated at the Rajkumar College and conducts the administration of the State satisfactorily.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

The communications addressed to His Excellency are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Aundh . .	Meherban Bhavanrao <i>alias</i> Bala Sahib Pant Pratinidhi of. Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th October 1868.	4th November 1909.	The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely .
2	Phaltan . .	Meherban Mudhojirao Janrao Naik Nimbalkar of. Maratha (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th November 1838.	26th March 1860.	Ditto	Ditto . . .

* These figures

AUNDH.

The ruling family of Aundh claims descent from Shrimant Parasharam Trimbak, who was granted this Jaghir about A. D. 1700 by the Rani of Sâtara (Tarabai, widow of Rajaram Bhonsle) and styled Pant Pratinidhi (Viceroy).

The late Chief Meherban Gopal Krishnarao *alias* Nana Saheb Pant, who succeeded in November 1905, was deposed by Government and his uncle Bhavanrao *alias* Bala Sahib who was selected to succeed to the gadi was installed as Chief on the 4th November 1909.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

PHALTAN.

Phaltan is a Sâtara Jaghir, and the Chief of the State besides being a Jaghirdar and Deshmukh ranks as a First Class Sardar. The ruling family (Nimbalkar) claims descent from one Nimraj, who was granted the Jaghir and Inam with the title of *Naik* by Muhammad Taghalak, Emperor of Delhi, about the year A. D. 1327.

The present Chief, Meherban Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar, Jaghirdar and Deshmukh, succeeded to the Jaghir in 1860, nearly seven years after the death of his adoptive mother Jibaisaheb. The present Chief was Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1878 to 1881.

The Administration of the State has been reported on favourably by successive Political Agents of Sâtara.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
501	63,921	2,72,770	227,729	...	...	Nil	...	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil.
397	45,739	2,05,791	1,71,047	9,600	...	Nil	...	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil.

are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S a v a n t v a d i	Shriram Savant Bhonsle Raje Bahadur. Sar Desai of. Maratha (Hindu).	19th October 1871.	7th June 1900.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	My friend.—Yours sincerely

* These figures

SAVANTVADI.

Savantvadi, one of the ancient Maratha States in Western India, is under the political control of the Government of Bombay. It is situated between the British District of Ratnagiri and the Portuguese territory of Goa, about 200 miles to the south of Bombay. The ruling family traces its descent from one Mang Savant, a feudatory under the Mahomedan dynasty at Bijapur. About the year 1784 the title of Raje Bahadur was conferred on the Chief by the Mogul Emperor of Delhi, and this title was subsequently recognized by the British Government. In 1838 the then ruling Chief Khem Savant III, having proved himself unable to manage the State, the British Government assumed its administration and has continued to administer the State to the present time. The Chief is called the Sar Desai. Sar Desai Shriram Savant Bhonsle succeeded to the *gadi* on the 7th June 1900, the former Sar Desai, Raghunath Savant Bhonsle, having died in December 1899. The Sar Desai has not yet been entrusted with powers, and the administration is carried on by the Political Agent in the name and under the seal of the Sar Desai. But the Sar Desai was put in charge of Darbar, Paga and Dewasthan Departments in 1909.

The Savantvadi Local Corps was amalgamated with the Police in April 1909.

The Sar Desai is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are ordinarily acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chief in guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
925	217,732	4,72,713	4,95,339	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	9

are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Akalkot . .	Meherban Shrimant Fatehsinhrav Shahaji Raje Bhonsle, <i>alias</i> Bapusaheb, Raje Saheb. High caste Maratha (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th Aug. 1894.	8th December 1898.	The Secretary, to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely.

*These figures

AKALKOT.

The Raja of Akalkot is a Maratha of the Bhonsle family and is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan. The ancestor of the family was Ranoji, a son of Sayaji Lokhande, Patel of Pârad in the Shivri Parganah of the Aurangabad District in His Highness the Nizam's dominions, who without being formally adopted by the *Chhatrapati* Shahu Maharaj (grandson of the great Shivaji) of Satara, was taken by him into his family and had the family surname of Bhonsle of the Rajas of Satara conferred upon him.

The present Rajesaheb Shrimant Fatehsinhrav Shahaji III Raje Bhonsle *alias* Bapusaheb being a minor, the management of the State is being carried on by an Administrator under the direct control and supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Sholapur.

The Raje Saheb of Akalkot is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chief in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
498	82,047	4,15,148	3,41,508	14,592	...	...	...	...	†50	...	...	Nil.

are approximate. † 47 Infantry.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Khairpur	His Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan Talpur (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	December 1860	6th March 1909.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	My esteemed friend,—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend.

• These figures

KHAIRPUR.

As regards its early history, Khairpur State is synonymous with Northern Sind. When the connection of the British Government with Sind commenced the country was in the hands of the Kalhoras, who had risen to power. They were overthrown in 1786 by a Baluch Tribe, the Talpurs, one of whom, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur State. His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., attached himself to the British interests. During the Sind War he rendered valuable assistance to the British Government, and in 1845 he aided them materially both with arms and diplomacy to put an end to the Turki Campaign. In 1857, when in England, hearing of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, he sent orders to his eldest son, Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, to render every assistance to the Paramount power. On learning that the Shikarpur jail and treasury were threatened by the rebels, Mir Shah Nawaz marched there with troops and assisted in saving them from falling into the hands of the enemy. On the death of Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan in 1894 his second and only surviving son His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi*. He died on the 5th March 1909 and has been succeeded by his son Imam Baksh Khan Talpur.

The administration of the State has been very favourably reported on by successive Commissioners in Sind.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chief in guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6,050	199,313	17,12,891	15,92,033	...	...	...	214	176	...	43 mounted escorts, 97 camel transport men and 240 camels.	...	15

are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Amala . .	Raja Ratan Singh Hasu-singh. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	25th Janu-ary 1842.	...	The Political Agent, Surat.	Memorandum . . .
2	Avchar . .	Naik Yeshwant Budhya. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	18th Nov-ember 1875.	22nd Novem-ber 1889.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
3	Bansda . .	Maharawal Shri Pratap-singhji Gulabsinghji. Solanki Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	23rd Nov-ember 1864.	29th Febru-ary 1876.	The Secretary to Govern-ment, Bom-bay, Political Department.	My friend,—Yours sincerely .
4	Bilbari . .	Bhavji walad Mahasia Konkna Powar (<i>Animist</i>).	1891 .	27th August 1903.	The Political Agent, Surat.	Memorandum . . .
5	Chinchli Gadad	Naik Gajesingh walad Zimna Bhavan. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	5th August 1874.	20th October 1899.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
6	Derbhavti .	Raja Bhaurao Nathu. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	15th April 1870.	6th August 1881.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
7	Dharampur .	Maharana Shri Mohan-devji Narayandevji. Sisodiya Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	9th Janu-ary 1863.	7th August 1891.	The Secretary to Govern-ment, Bom-bay, Political Department.	My friend,—Yours sincerely .
8	Gadhi . .	Raja Samajsingh Umar-singh. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	25th Janu-ary 1890.	30th March 1890.	The Political Agent, Surat.	Memorandum . . .
9	Jhari Gharkhadi	Naik Mahasha Mohan walad Chambharya. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	15th May 1878	25th March 1902.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
10	Kirli . .	Naik Koya Chhotu. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	1879 .	16th April 1904.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
11	Palasvahir .	Naik Gondu walad Lak-sha. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	12th Octo-ber 1890.	9th February 1896.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
12	Pimpladevi .	Vithia walad Mahasha Pradhan. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	1874 .	7th January 1904.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
13	Pimpri . .	Naik Keshavrao walad Nilu. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	25th Sept-ember 1867.	24th July 1884	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
14	Sachin . .	Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mohamed Yakub Khan. Abyssinian (<i>Sunni Muhammadan</i>).	23rd Dec-ember 1886.	1886 . .	The Secretary to Govern-ment, Bom-bay, Political Department.	My friend,—Yours sincerely .
15	Shivbara .	Naik Rangu walad Suk-ria. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	18th Octo-ber 1884.	17th May 1897	The Political Agent, Surat.	Memorandum . . .
16	Vadhyawan	Naik Gangaram Aukush. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	1869 .	7th April 1903	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
17	Vasarna . .	Raja Pandurao Navsa. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	1875 .	6th May 1905	Ditto .	Ditto . . .

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
172	3,222	4,717	4,717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6	268	267	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
215	40,382	3,66,275	3,20,112	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
2	217	89	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
16	1,291	799	799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
172	3,199	4,799	4,799	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
704	1,00,430	4,52,070	4,52,293	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
305	4,682	6,380	6,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9	168	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
12	386	699	699	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
8	142	140	140	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
4	132	145	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
100	2,284	3,642	3,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
42	20,530	2,08,981	2,52,150†	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	9
12	141	535	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9	129	207	207	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
172	2,373	4,170	4,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

† Includes investments made.

BANSDA.

Bánsda ranks second among the States under the Surat Agency. The Bánsda Chiefs are Solanki Rajputs. The present Chief, Maharaval Shri Pratapsinhji Gulabsinhji, succeeded his father, Gulabsinhji, in 1876 at the age of 12. He was educated at the Rajkumar College in Kathiawar. In 1856, in consideration of the British Government foregoing its share of transit duties, the Chief agreed to pay a tribute of Rs. 154 on account of *chauth* and to limit his customs demands to certain rates approved by Government.

The Chief takes a prominent part in the administration of the State, which has been reported on favourably by successive Agents.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.



DHARAMPUR.

Dharampur ranks first among the States under the Surat Agency. The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs of the Solar race. The present Chief, Maharana Shri Mohandevji Narandevji, succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers in August 1891 on the death of his father, His Highness Maharana Shri Narandevji Ramdevji. The late Chief was given the title of His Highness as a personal distinction when transit and other obnoxious duties were abolished by him.

The administration of the State is carried on by the Chief, and successive Agents have reported favourably upon it.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SACHIN.

Sachin ranks third among the States under the Surat Agency. The ruling family is of African descent. The State was taken under administration by Government in 1873, owing to the death of Nawab Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan and the minority of his son, Nawab Abdul Kadar. The latter resigned his claims to the State in favour of his minor son, Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan in 1886 and died in 1896. The State remained under administration until May 4th, 1907, when Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan was installed on the *gadi* at the age of 20 years. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and the Mayo College, Ajmer, and served in the Imperial Cadet Corps

The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

DANGS.

(Surveyed in 1877/1882 on 1" and 4" scales.)

This tract of country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and one a Kokana. Of the Chiefs 4 are Rajas, 8 are Naiks, 1 is a Pradhan, and 1 a Powar. Formerly the Chiefs, the most important of whom is the Gharvi Raja, harassed the people (their subjects) considerably, but in 1903 law and order were firmly established. The revenue of the Chiefs consists of an annual subsidy of about Rs. 19,000 received from the Bombay Government for their Forest and Abkari rights, land revenue at Rs. 6-8 per plough, a fee of Rs. 16 per 100 on all cattle that enter the Dangs for grazing and various giras allowances from the surrounding States including British territory. Formerly the Chiefs were in debt, but now they are commencing to lend money. The population, which according to the census of 1901 was 18,634, consists mostly of Kokanas.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Jawhar . . .	Krishna-sha, Patangsha Koli (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th November 1879.	27th January 1905.	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely .

JAWHAR.

• These figures

No accurate account of the rise of the Jawhar dynasty is available ; but it is believed that up to the time of the Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan and even a little later the greater part of the Northern Konkan was held by Koli Chiefs or Palegars. Of these, Jayaba Mukni was the most prominent, having his head-quarters at Jawhar. His son, Nemshah, whose territory is estimated to have contained 22 forts and to have yielded a revenue of about nine lakhs of rupees, was recognized as Raja of Jawhar by the Emperor of Delhi in or about A.D. 1343, and the present Chief is believed to be directly descended from him. The late Chief, Raja Patangsha IV, died on 27th January 1905, and his eldest son Krishnashah, the present Chief, was installed on the *gadi* on the 19th May 1905 and being of age was entrusted with full powers.

The administration of the State has been favourably reported on by the Political Agents.

The Raja of Jawhar is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chiefs in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
310	47,538	1,94,409	1,73,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

*1= approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hkāmti Lōng (Kantigyi) or Bhor Kampti.	San Nwe No, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1855	1910 . . .	Deputy Commissioner, Myitkyina.	Not on record . . .
2	Mōng Mit (Momeik).	Maung Kin Maung, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	2nd July 1883	10th April 1906.	Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines, as Superintendent of the State of Mōng Mit.	The usual official form is used, e. g., Sir.—I have the honour, etc.

* These figures

HKĀMTI LŌNG (KANTIGYI).

Hkāmti Lōng consists of a collection of seven small Shan principalities, namely, Lokkun, Lōnkyein, Sekun, Setai, Langtai, Langne, and Mangne, of which Lokkun is the most important.

The Hkāmti valley is situated at the head-waters of the Malikha (Irrawaddy) river, 17 or 18 marches from Myitkyina and about the same distance from Assam. It is surrounded by high mountains inhabited by Kachins, against whom the Shans living in the plains have to be always on guard. The staple crop of the valley is rice, which is grown in fields irrigated from the neighbouring streams. India-rubber is found in the hills, but owing to the lawlessness of the tribes north of Myitkyina very little of it comes to Burma. Money is scarce in Hkāmti and opium is the chief medium of barter. The streams are auriferous.

From all that can be gathered, the several Hkāmti States are independent of each other, but the Lokkun *Sawbwa* appears to be regarded by the other *Sawbwas* as senior to them all.

San Nwe No, the present *Sawbwa*, is said to be between 50 and 55 years old. He succeeded his father, San Nwe Cho, in the year 1910. He has no sons and only one daughter, who is married to the son of one of his *amatgyis*. San Nwe No has three wives who have been taken from his own people.

He was elected *Sawbwa* in preference to his elder brother San Myet, because his mother was the senior wife of the late *Sawbwa*, whereas the latter's mother was a junior wife.

MŌNG MIT (MOMEIK).

The Mōng Mit State was founded in 1231 A. D. (600 B. E.) by Shwe Nan Shin, *Sawbwa* of Kēngtūng.

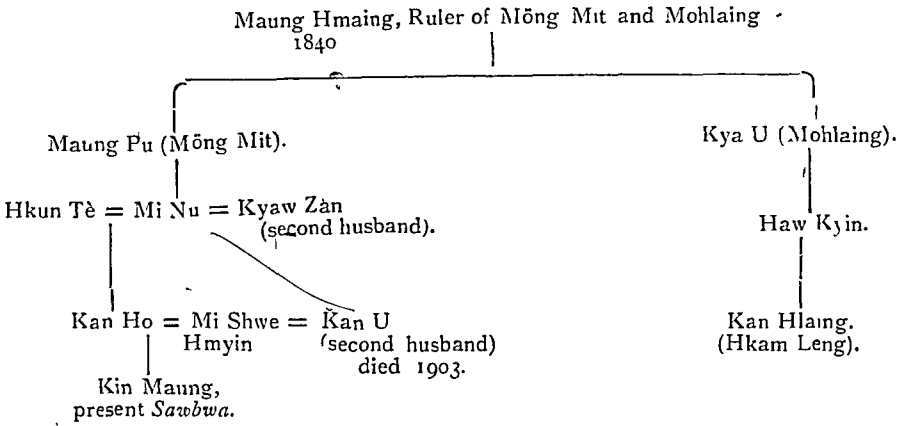
There are said to have been 289 rulers in the interval up to 1837 (1199 B. E.), when Maung E Pu is recorded as being appointed *Sawbwa* of Mōng Mit, by the Burmese King Shwebo Min. This E Pu was grandson of *Sawbwa* Maung Nyun, from whom the present *Sawbwa*, Kin Maung, is directly descended. E Pu was driven out by one of his Generals, Mingala Bo, and up to 1840 the Burmese King sent a succession of *Wuns* to turn out the usurpers. In 1850, according to the local chronicles, Maung E Pu, with the aid of Kachins and Palaungs, returned and, expelling the council of four *amats*, was recognised as *Wun*, but killed the only representative of the hereditary family—Kun Pu—he could find. Kun Te (Hkun Tī), son of the murdered man, obtained an order from the King to depose E Pu, advanced and destroyed Mōng Mit, but was recalled and his brother Haw Kyin appointed to the place. The Kachins rebelled and destroyed Mōng Mit in 1858.

Area of State in square miles. *	Population of State *	Average annual revenue. *	Average annual expenditure. *	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
973	11,000	Not known		...	...	...	...	/ ...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,561.14	44,708	1,27,987	1,31,378	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

Then alternately and confusedly various outsiders, *e.g.*, *Wuns* sent from Mandalay, *Kyaw San*, *Sawbwa* of Möng Long, the *Myadaung Wun*, etc., intervened in the affairs of the State, held brief sway and were ejected till out of the welter in 1236 B. E. (1874) *Kan Ho*, son of *Hkun Ti*, emerged from a judicious retirement and ruled Möng Mit till his death in 1245 B. E. (1883).

The following table explains the lines of Chiefs in the twin States :—



N.B.—*Kan Ho* had another wife, *Ma Tòk†* of Möng Mit, by whom he had a daughter, *Hkin-lè-gyi*, who during the year eloped with a policeman, *Pan Mya*, and is now in the *Thabeikkyin* Sub-division. He also had a third wife, *Ma Thè Su* of *Sawadi* in *Bhamo* District, by whom he had a daughter, *Hkin-lèn ge*, now resident in *Kaung-Ton*, *Bhamo* District, and who in 1908 married a *sin-òk* of the *Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited*.

Unfortunately as *Haw Kyin* (of *Mohlaing*) died at about the same time as *Kan Ho* and the position was complicated by the remarriages of the widows of *Hkun Ti* and *Kan Ho*, whose second husbands both acted for some time as regents, the immediate succession became in abeyance, but apparently at the time of the annexation there was no recognised government of *Mohlaing* (pending consideration of *Kan Hlaing's* claim) while Möng Mit was being administered by three Burmese officials on behalf of the minor *Kin Maung*.

In October 1886 *Kan Hlaing* was induced to come to *Katha*, where for some time he remained pending the consideration of his claims. Towards the end of that year he absconded and has been a bitter rebel ever since. In April 1887 the Chief Commissioner himself visited *Mogòk*, received the Möng Mit officials, and settled the conditions under which Möng Mit was to be administered, and fixed the boundary between that State and Möng Long. *Kan U* (step-father of the young *Sawbwa* *Kin Maung*) was appointed regent of Möng Mit during the minority of *Kin Maung*. Möng Mit and *Mohlaing* were at the

† *MaTòk* died on the 20th January 1908.

same time declared to be separate States while the boundaries of both States and of the adjoining British districts were rearranged and determined.

It was in contemplation at the time to recognize Kan Hlaing as the Chief of Mohlaing, but he persistently declined to obey orders, and made repeated raids and occupied part of Möng Mit territory. At the close of 1887 it was found necessary to drive him from Mohlaing by an expeditionary force sent from Katha, and Mohlaing State was then finally dismembered, the northern portion being attached to Bhamo District and the remainder added to Möng Mit.

Kan U and the Burmese *Amats* proved, however, unable to keep order in that part of Mohlaing which had been transferred to their charge. Kan Hlaing took up his residence in the Kachin Hills east of Möng Long and fomented disturbances in the Upper Sinkan Township, as has been noted above. Towards the end of 1888 he established relationship with Saw Yan Naing, the son of the Hmetkaya Prince, who had established himself at Manpon in a difficult position on the borders of the Tawngpeng and Loi Löng States and Möng Mit. Together they endeavoured to arrange a simultaneous movement on a large scale at various points on the northern frontier.

Although the country was quieted by the breaking down of organised opposition, efforts to secure the surrender or capture of Saw Yan Naing and Kan Hlaing and of their leading adherents were unsuccessful. Saw Yan Naing slipped past Lieutenant Daly into Hsenwi and passed thence across the Chinese frontier where he has since remained at different places in the Shan Chinese States, and was afterwards joined by Kan Hlaing.

It became evident that a stronger form of government than that by the Burmese *Amats* was necessary, and in April 1887, Saw Maung, the *Sawbwa* of Yawnghwe in the Southern Shan States in Burmese times (and since re-appointed to that State) was installed as regent of Möng Mit for five years from April 1889 during the minority of Kin Maung, the hereditary Chief. Saw Maung unfortunately did not succeed in gaining the good-will of the people of Möng Mit or in maintaining proper supervision over his subordinate officials. This is perhaps hardly surprising, for he had no experience of Kachins or Palaungs who form about 80 per cent. of the population.

During 1889 the riverine portion of the Möng Mit State including Twinngè and the five villages of the Daungbon Circle were included in the Ruby Mines District, while a *Myoók* was put in charge of that portion of Mohlaing which had been handed to Möng Mit as a township. In October 1890 Yabon, the chief village of Manpon, was attacked and the *Sawbwa's Amat* driven out by Kachins and Palaungs under the leadership of Sau Saing, Kachin Chief of the Lahkums of Yabon, while in December 1890 the Lakun *Duwa* of Katkon attacked the Mohlaing *Myoók* at Etkyi on the Shweli killing and wounding several of his men and carrying off his property.

The Assistant Commissioner from Möng Mit went out with a strong force. The Yabon affair was settled without much difficulty and the ringleader captured; but the Katkon Kachins offered considerable resistance before their opposition was crushed.

By this time it became clear that Saw Maung was unable to manage the State and Government decided to take over the direct management. On the 2nd February 1892, Saw Maung made over charge of the State to the Assistant Commissioner, and from that date it was administered as a sub-division of the Ruby Mines District up to 31st March 1906.

During 1891-92 the boundary between the State and Bhamo District was laid down and the villages in the Kodaung were visited and brought under control.

Early in 1893 disturbances in North Hsenwi caused anxiety. Since the direct administration of the State was taken over, however, there has been no internal disturbance.

Maung Kan U, the regent, appointed in 1887 (see above), died in 1903.

The young *Sawbwa* Kin Maung left school about 1902, after which time he was kept under training as a *Myoók*.

At the beginning of 1906-1907, Kin Maung was installed as Chief at a Darbar held by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 10th April 1906, and the State is now

administered under the provisions of the *Mōng Mit* Administration Order, 1906. The hill-tracts to the west and north-west of *Mōng Mit*, known as the *Kodaung*, are administered by means of a Civil European officer directly under the Superintendent, who is the Deputy Commissioner of the Ruby Mines District. The law in force is the *Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation*, 1895. The young *Sawbwa* married in 1906 *Ma Ein*, the daughter of *Payataga Hmat*, A.T.M., the chief native ruby merchant, of *Mogók*.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hsawnghsūp (Thaungthut).	Saw Tun, K.S.M. <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1860	1899	Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	(a) From Deputy Commissioner to <i>Sawbwa</i> , (b) Signature.
2	Singkaling Hkamti (Zingalein Kanti).	Saw È, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1856	10th July 1898	"	"

* These figures

HSAWNGHSŪP (THAUNGTHUT).

Thaungthut or Thaungdut is the Burmese form of the Shan name. The State is now usually called Thaungdut.

A history of the State from the time of Buddha is in the possession of the *Sawbwa*. A great deal of it is, of course, legendary, but it is possible to extract from it some facts which are probably true. Gawmonna, which is said to have been the capital of an independent Kingdom up to the time of Anawrata (about A.D. 1010 to 1052) may be the site marked in the quarter-inch map as "Thap or Old Samjok" (Samjok is the Manipuri form of Thaungdut) in latitude $24^{\circ} 31'$, longitude $93^{\circ} 34'$. Anawrata appointed a Burmese Governor with the title of Thokyibwa. In the reign of Tarokpyemin in the thirteenth century, when the Burmese Kingdom lost many of its outposts, the Manipuris conquered Thaungdut and it paid tribute to Manipur until the annexation of that State by Alaungpaya. Saw Kan Ho, the Sawbwa, at first helped the Manipuris to resist the conqueror, but he fled and afterwards surrendered himself. He is said to have accompanied Alaungpaya in his invasion of Siam in 1760, and to have died at Sagaing on his return. His son, apparently on account of a disputed succession, moved to the neighbourhood of Maingkaing on the Uyu, and the State was divided. The history now follows the line of the Maingkaing Sawbwās, and it is not clear who ruled Thaungdut State. But in 1782 the Maingkaing *Sawbwa* was cashiered for running away with his men in Bodawpaya's disastrous expedition against Siam, and Saw Haw Nga, son of Saw Kan Ho, was appointed with the rank of *Myothugyi*. In 1806 this man obtained permission to establish the present head-quarters on the right bank of the Chindwin, and the rank of *Sawbwa* was restored to his house. In 1813 he was killed in an invasion of Manipur, and was succeeded by his son, Saw Leik Khan, who was given the title of Maharaja, and in 1824 directed to move his headquarters to Manipur. He soon withdrew, however, and moved to a village on the east of the Chindwin, where he died in 1827. Saw Aung Pa governed the State to 1834, and was succeeded by Saw Shwe Maung. His son, Sow Ni Kan, became *Sawbwa* in 1880 and was in possession at the time of the annexation. He showed himself friendly to the British Government and received the title of K. S. M. Though related by marriage to the Wuntho *Sawbwa*, he stood firm during the Wuntho rebellion, and refused to allow Bo Lè, who was sent by the Wuntho *Sawbwa* to bring him over, to enter the State. His successors Saw Kin Mun (1893) and Saw Tun (1899) have been equally well disposed and the title of K. S. M. was conferred on the latter in 1908.

SINGKALING HKĀMTI (Zingalein Kanti).

This State is sometimes called Singkaling Hkamti (in Burmese Singalein Kanti) to distinguish it from Hkamti Long or Great Kanti. Singaling is the name of a Naga tribe which occupied the site of the present Kanti before its foundation, and which survives in a few houses at the mouth of the Namaw river in $26^{\circ} 6'$, North, $95^{\circ} 57'$, East.

Area of State in square miles. *	Population of State. *	Average annual revenue. *	Average annual expenditure. *	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES						Salutes of Chiefs to guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To Other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
840	7,493	8,000	4,400	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,000	3,850	4,500	2,500	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

According to the present *Sawbwa* a large number of people left Great Kanti over a hundred years ago in search of a new dwelling-place. They first went into Assam, whence after some years some of them reached Ninbyin in the Hukong Valley, then as now occupied by Kachins. Ninbyin is marked in the map of Upper Burma in latitude $26^{\circ} 36'$ longitude $96^{\circ} 30'$. Some of them are still at Ninbyin, while others have made their way to the Amber Mines, Kindaw, Taro and Kanti. Many are still in Assam. (See Mackenzie's North-East Frontier of Bengal, pages 57 to 60).

Saw Ni Kaung, the first *Sawbwa*, was appointed by King Bodawpaya (1781-1819). After a long term of office, he was succeeded under King Tharawadi (1837-1846) by Saw È. Saw Li became *Sawbwa* about twelve years later, just after the succession of King Mindôn in 1853.

In 1868 the Chindwin as far down as the mouth of the Uyu, with the Uyu itself, or nearly the whole of the present Homalin and Maingkaing townships, was added to the State, which had before covered only its present area.

In 1873 some Nagas were hired by the *Amat* Saw È to murder Saw Li. He was wounded with a spear but escaped down the river and returned in force. Saw È, however, met and defeated him, and he was called to Mandalay by King Mindôn and told to remain there. Saw È was imprisoned, a Myoôk was posted to Hmanbin near Homalin, and the State was included in his charge. In 1876 Saw Li was reinstated as *Sawbwa*, but only over the restricted area controlled by his predecessors. In 1878 Kanti was surprised and burnt by the Tasan Kachins of the Taro valley, a little above the Falls of the Chindwin which form the boundary of the district. Saw Li again fled, but sent his son to represent him. Five years later Kanti was once more destroyed, this time by the hitherto friendly Marip Kachins on account of the treacherous murder of their kinsmen. The State remained almost desolate till the annexation, but at the invitation of the Kachin Chief, Saw Ni Daung, a distant cousin, of Saw Li, re-established Kanti, and in 1891 he was recognized as *Sawbwa* by the British Government.

Saw Ni Daung died the next year and his son Saw Hon, aged five, was declared *Sawbwa* with Saw Ni Daung's minister Saw È as regent. Saw Hon died in 1894, and another infant *Sawbwa* was appointed in his sister Saw Kin. She also died in 1898, and the regent was then proclaimed *Sawbwa*, and still holds the title. Though ruling nominally a large and undefined area, in which Naga villages predominate with a Kachin settlement here and there, he has no direct control of any villages out of sight of the Chindwin except in the detached portion of his State, interlarded between two parts of Homalin township to the south. Even the Kachin village of Neinpaw, which lies on the Chindwin some way before the Falls, does not pay revenue to him; though in other parts some runaway slaves of the Taro Kachins, who are called Kachins themselves but are probably Nagas, whose parents have adopted Kachin customs, live under his protection. Some Nagas also have escaped from their Kachin masters and come to live under the *Sawbwa*. In March 1909 Lasunkam, the overlord of the Taro valley, made a midnight descent on one of those settlements, the Naga village of Lasa, within sight of Kanti, and carried off about

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hsipaw (Thibaw).	Saw Hkè, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1872	1906	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	Not addressed in English
2	Manglūn (Manglūn).	Tōn Hsang, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1831	1855	Ditto	Ditto
3	North Hsenwi (Theinni).	Hkun Hsang Tōn Hūng, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1852	1888	Ditto	Ditto
4	South Hsenwi (Theinni).	Sao Naw Mong, K.S.M., <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1855	1888	Ditto	Ditto
5	Tawngpeng (Taungbaing).	Hkun Hsang Awn, K.S.M., <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1870	1896	Ditto	Ditto

* These figures

a hundred people, some of whom escaped on the way. In November of the same year the Deputy Commissioner met Lasunkam at Labaingaik, the sharp bend of the river below the Falls, and induced him to promise the return of the captives. Nearly all have since been returned.

HSIPAW (THIBAW).

The State lies to the north-east of the Mandalay District, and is roughly divided into two equal parts by the Lashio branch of the Burma Railways. It consists of Hsipaw proper and the sub-States of Mōng Long, Hsumhsai, and Mōng Tung. Hsipaw proper is controlled directly from the capital while the administration of the sub-States is conducted through subordinate officers, over whose appointment and removal Government exercises a right of veto. *Sawbwa* Kya Htun who had enjoyed the favour of Mindōn Min, and under whose care the State had reached a high degree of prosperity, died in 1866 and was succeeded by his son, Hkun Saing, who had previously received the title of *Kyemmōng* or heir-apparent. For the first twelve years of Hkun Saing's administration all went well, but trouble arose after the accession of King Thebaw, which resulted in Hkun Saing being obliged to flee from the State. He went first to Siam and then to Rangoon where he traded as a jewel merchant. Later, owing to misunderstandings on Hkun Saing's part as to the powers he exercised over his followers, he was ordered to leave British territory and made his way to Karenni where he found protection with Sawlapaw, *Myosa* of Kantarawadi. On the fall of Mandalay and the annexation of Upper Burma, Hkun Saing returned to Hsipaw. The State had suffered from great disorder since his flight, and was in a condition of anarchy. He speedily collected a following and entered the capital without opposition (1886). Early in 1887 he submitted to the British Government. The sub-States of Mōng Long, Hsumhsai, and Mōng Tung were incorporated in Hsipaw, and Hkun Saing was recognised as *Sawbwa*. In Mōng Long there was some opposition to his authority, but it was gradually overcome. Since that time the State has enjoyed peace, and has advanced greatly in population and resources. In 1893 a British officer was lent to the State as Adviser to the *Sawbwa*. The Advisership was abolished in December 1903, when the charge of Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw and Tawngpeng, was created. All branches of the administration have been reformed, and Hsipaw is now probably the best governed of the British Shan States. *Sawbwa* Hkun Saing was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1895 and a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in 1899. He died in May 1902. His eldest son, Saw Hkè, who had been educated partly in England, and for the last five years of his father's life had taken a large share in the administration of the State was appointed acting *Sawbwa*.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	Tribute		MILITARY FORCES						Salutes of Chiefs to guns.
				To Government.	To Other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Imperial Service Troops.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4,605	104,700	4,75,091	4,60,695	90,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
3,000	40,000	15,000	15,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6,330	135,000	1,46,289	1,44,331	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,400	67,836	95,080	92,781	22,000	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
800	22,681	2,39,614	2,30,189	27,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

The control of the State treasury was, however, taken over by Government. Saw Hkè was confirmed as *Sawbwa* in 1906, but his treasury remains in Government hands. The stricter supervision of the State finances has been attended by a notable expansion of revenue. The *Sawbwa's* son, Sao On Kya, has been nominated as his successor, and the nomination has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. Sao On Kya is now being educated in England at Rugby School.

MANGLÜN (MAINGULN).

Manglün lies on both sides of the Salween, but by far the larger part of the State is on the east of that river. It is divided into East and West Manglün, Mot-hai, Mang Hseng, and Maw Hpa. Over the two first divisions the *Sawbwa's* control is fairly complete. Mot-hai, Mang Hseng, and Maw Hpa have subordinate rulers and are regarded rather as feudatories than integral parts of Manglün. The *Sawbwa* also exercises overlordship in Ngekting. He has little real control there, but tribute is paid regularly. The limits towards the east and north-east, both of the *Sawbwa's* actual authority and of his pretensions, vary with circumstances and are never very strictly defined. West of the Salween the population is mostly Shan, but east of the river Was are in an overwhelming majority. Most of the latter profess Buddhism. They have given up head-hunting, but they have made little further progress in civilization.

Up till comparatively recent years the Was of Manglün were no doubt in much the same condition as their brethren of the so-called Wild Wa States are to-day, that is ideas of Government did not extend beyond the village, or group of villages. Alliances, more or less permanent, probably existed and the people were ready at all times to combine against outsiders. There is no coherent account of the growth and consolidation of the State, nor is it possible to say from what period it has had a recognized chief. The present *Sawbwa* is descended from one Ta Awng, a Wa of the Hta-Mö clan who obtained the chiefship early in the last century. Ta Awng was a usurper, who supplanted Sao Maung Sau the representative of the hereditary line of *Sawbwawas*.

Upa Yaza, great grandson of Pa Awng, and elder brother of the present Chief, succeeded as *Sawbwa* in 1852. Next year the younger brother, Sao Naw Hpa rebelled against him and drove him to Mot-hai, where he died. Naw Hpa obtained possession of West Manglün and the southern portion of East Manglün. The rest of the State came under Tôn Hsang, the present *Sawbwa*. During these troubles several of the petty States which had formerly belonged to Manglün severed their connection and have since been independent. On Naw Hpa's death in 1859-60 Tôn Hsang obtained possession of the State. He appointed his three younger brothers, Hseng Kyaw, Sao Maha, and Ratana, to the

charge of West Manglūn. Ratara died shortly afterwards. Hseng Kyaw rebelled and was driven out, and the whole of West Manglūn was united under Sao Maha. The relations between the *Sawbwa* and his brother remained satisfactory until the annexation of Upper Burma.

Sao Maha then mixed himself up in various intrigues, evaded submission to the British Government, and finally adopted an attitude of open hostility to his brother, Tōn Hsang, to whom he was nominally subordinate. In 1892, Sao Maha fled before the approach of a British party and Tōn Hsang was recognized as *Sawbwa* of the whole State of Manglūn. A few months later Sao Maha made an attempt to recover his former charge, with a following collected in the Wa States. He ravaged West Manglūn and gained some successes east of the Salween, but was forced to retire to Nge k Lek, where he lived till 1903. Early in 1904 he was permitted to return to South Hsenwi, where he still lives as a pensioner of his brother.

Since the consolidation of the State under Tōn Hsang there have been certain petty border disputes, but peace has generally been maintained. The country is a mass of hills, the people are poor, and administrative methods are primitive. Manglūn is nominally in the charge of the Assistant Superintendent at Tangyan in South Hsenwi, but there has been very little interference in its internal affairs. The *Sawbwa* has proved able to maintain his authority: he has obeyed orders loyally, and he has paid punctually the nominal tribute which has been demanded. Such development of the State and reforms in its government as may be possible must await an extension of our administration over the Wa States.

The *Sawbwa* has nominated his eldest son, Sao Som, as his successor, and the nomination has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

Sao Som married a daughter of the North Hsenwi *Sawbwa*, named I Ye, in January 1907.

NORTH HSENWI (*Thetnni*.)

As a separate State, North Hsenwi dates only from the time of the British occupation of the country. It comprises the northern and eastern divisions of the old State of Hsenwi, once the largest and most important of the Burmese Shan States. About the year 1867, an official named Sang Hai rebelled against the Chief, and, though often defeated, succeeded in maintaining himself both against the latter and against a succession of Burmese officials who were sent up to restore order. When King Thebaw ascended the throne of Burma the Chief of Hsenwi, Hseng Naw Hpa, had been re-appointed for the third time, and was endeavouring to establish his authority. The State had then lost its southern division, which had been split up and created separate charges, but it still included areas now known as North and South Hsenwi. Up till this time, too, the *Sawbwa*, Hseng Naw Hpa, whether nominally in charge of the State or in disgrace in Mandalay, had been recognized as Chief by the Burmese Government. On his succession, however, King Thebaw imprisoned Hseng Naw Hpa's daughter, who had been a queen of King Mindōn's, and killed her son. Naw Mōng, Hseng Naw Hpa's son, was at the same time thrown into prison at Mandalay. These brutalities proved that Hseng Naw Hpa need look for no aid from the Burmese Court, and he retired to Mōng Si, a Kachin circle north-east of Hsenwi town. Sang Hai's adherents thus obtained undisputed possession of the capital.

Sang Hai himself had already fled to the Wa country, where he died in 1876. But he had left as his lieutenant and guardian of his young son one Hkun Hsang Tōn Hūng, the son of a village official in West Manglūn, who had risen rapidly in his service and married his daughter. Hkun Hsang Tōn Hūng now headed the party opposed to the hereditary chief and to the Burmese, and became the *de facto* ruler of the part of the State which had been reduced by the Sang Hai faction. But the fall of Mandalay was followed by the release of King Thebaw's prisoners, and Naw Mōng at once came up to the Shan country to support the cause of his father, the aged *Sawbwa* Hseng Naw Hpa. In the fighting which ensued Hkun Hsang Tōn Hūng was victorious, and Naw Mōng was unable

to do more than maintain a precarious position in the south of the State, where Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng's influence had not extended. The contending parties both submitted to the British Government when a column marched up to the Shan States. A conference was held at Möng Yai (March 1888) which resulted in the division of Hsenwi into the Northern and Southern States. Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng received the Northern and Naw Möng the Southern State.

During the long period of disorder from which Hsenwi had suffered, the Kachins had pressed down steadily from the north. Their assistance had been called in, from time to time, by both sides, and they had settled in many tracts from which the more timid Shans had fled. Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng himself had made free use of Kachin auxiliaries, and indeed owed his success in no small measure to these hillmen. But though a Kachin is a useful fighting man, he is not the sort of subject which a Shan Chief desires, or is competent to control, in the time of peace. Spasmodic attempts at repression on the part of the *Sawbwa* led to open defiance on the part of the Kachins. It became evident that Government interference was necessary, and in 1893, a British officer was posted to the State in general charge of the Kachin tribes. His duty is to assess and collect the revenue, deal with civil and criminal matters, and to administer generally the areas which fall within his jurisdiction. The revenue (after deduction of collection expenses) is paid over to the Chief and goes to the State Treasury.

As regards the Kachins, the powers of the *Sawbwa* are exercised by a Government officer, but otherwise his position and functions are the same as those of any other Shan Chief. The State has increased greatly in population and resources since the British occupation, though it is still far short of its ancient prosperity. A good deal of money has been spent in opening up the State by roads. Administrative methods are still very primitive and reforms are adopted but slowly. This is due in some measure to the rugged nature of the country and the mixture of races which make up the population. Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng divorced his wife, Sang Hai's daughter, in 1888, and Sang Hai's son, Hkun E, was killed in the same year. No heir to the *Sawbwa* has at present been recognized. In January 1907 the *Sawbwa's* daughter, I Ye, was married to Sao Som Kyemmöng of Manglün.

SOUTH HSENNWI (THEINNI).

The State of South Hsenwi was formerly known to the Burmese as Theinni Alè Let and to the Shans as Hsenwi Kwan Kang, that is the "Central Division" of the old State of Hsenwi. Its existence as a separate State dates from March 1888. Its history previous to that date forms part of the history of the old united State of Hsenwi.

Sao Naw Möng, the present *Sawbwa* (born 1855), is a son of Hseng Naw Hpa, the last of the hereditary Chiefs of the old Hsenwi State. Hseng Naw Hpa succeeded to the *Sawbwa*-ship in 1846, when the State was in a very disturbed condition. He proved unable to restore order, and he was recalled to Ava in 1849. A succession of Burmese officials followed, and from time to time Hseng Naw Hpa was re-appointed, but all attempts to suppress disorders and to establish a stable government failed. About 1868 an official named Sang Hai rebelled. He was joined by one Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng (the present *Sawbwa* of North Hsenwi), who married his daughter and succeeded him as leader of the faction opposed to the hereditary Chief and to the Burmese. Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng's party obtained possession of most of the northern part of the State, and successfully resisted the efforts which were made to oust him. Hseng Naw Hpa, however, was personally on good terms with the Burmese Court. One of his daughters was a queen of King Mindôn's and another had married the Hmetkaya *Minttha* (Mindôn's son). His son, Naw Möng (the present *Sawbwa*), was educated at Mandalay, and passed his noviciate in one of the royal monasteries under the special patronage of the King. These were all at Mandalay when King Mindôn died. They were arrested along with the members of the royal family who were regarded with suspicion by Thebaw, and who

perished in the Palace massacres of February 1879. The young son of the Theinni queen (Hseng Naw Hpa's daughter) was torn from his mother's arms and cut to pieces, and the mother herself was thrown into prison. Naw Mōng also was placed under custody. These brutalities proved to Hseng Naw Hpa that he need no longer look to the Burmese Government for assistance. He retired to the Kachin circle of Mōrg Si, north-east of Hsenwi town, and Hkun Hsang Tōn Hūng's party obtained undisputed possession of the capital. Meantime a man named Sang Aw, known as the Pa-ôk-chok, had established a sort of supremacy in the Central division (the present State of South Hsenwi) and tried to maintain order. A Burmese official with a small force was at Lashio. He was utterly unable to enforce his authority, and though there was no fighting on a large scale between the contending factions the State was devastated by robber bands.

The fall of Mandalay in 1885 was followed by the final withdrawal of the Burmese. It likewise led to the liberation of Naw Mōng who at once set out to recover his father's State. By the beginning of 1887 he had collected a following and occupied Lashio. Here, however, he was defeated by Hkun Hsang Tōn Hūng. The latter then crushed an attack by the Mōng Si supporters of Hseng Naw Hpa and marching south occupied Mōng Yai (August 1887) driving both Naw Mōng and the Pa-ôk-chok before him. After a time, however, he returned to Hsenwi town and in the following year both leaders made their submission to the British Government. A conference was held at Mōng Yai in March 1888 which resulted in the division of Hsenwi. Hkun Hsang Tōn Hūng received the Northern and Naw Mōng the Southern State. The Pa-ôk-chok died shortly afterwards, and the aged *Sawbwa* Hseng Naw Hpa, who had resigned his claims in favour of his son, died in 1891.

Since 1888 the State has enjoyed peace and has increased in population, while the revenue has been more than trebled. The title of *Kyet thaye saung shwe Salwe ya Min* was conferred on the *Sawbwa* in 1896, and he was one of the Shan Chiefs who attended the Delhi Darbar in 1903. An Assistant Political Officer, with headquarters at Tangyan, has been in charge of the State since 1899.

The *Sawbwa* has nominated his eldest son, Sao Som, as his successor, and the nomination has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

Sao Som married in 1910 Nang Htun Hka, adopted daughter of the *Sawbwa* of Lai Hka.

TAWNGPENG (TAUNGBAING).

The capital of Tawngpeng State, Namhsan, lies about 40 miles due north of Hsipaw. The State is a mass of hills ranging from 3,000 feet to 6,000 feet in height. There are no cart-roads, and all transport is carried on by pack animals. Tawngpeng is a Palaung State and the majority of the people belong to that race. The staple industry is the production of tea which is exported to Burma and the Shan States.

The Palaungs are divided into numerous clans, each of which formerly had local self-government. Gradually, however, they were forced to unite for mutual protection. The first Chief to establish his authority over the whole State was *Sawbwa* Hkam Kung Mōng. He is said to have been recognised by the Burmese Government in 1846. On his death in 1858 the *Sawbwa*-ship was seized by one Hkun Hsa. The son of Hkam Kung Mōng, Hkun Gyaw, thereupon formed an alliance with two other leaders, Hkun Aung Hla and Hkam Kwan, and for three years fighting took place between the rival factions. Hkun Hsa was killed in 1861. Hkun Gyaw died in the same year, and in 1865 Hkun Aung Hla also died. Hkam Kwan obtained the chief power in the State and restored order. He paid homage to the Burmese Court and was recognised as *Sawbwa*. He died in 1880 and was succeeded by his elder brother, Hkam Mōng. This Chief declined to meet the British Political Officer when a column marched up to Namhsan in 1887. His son Hkam Tan Mōng (or Hkun Kyan) was, however, put forward by the people, and was

subsequently recognised by Government as *Sawbwa*. Hkam Möng retired to a monastery, where he died in 1900. Hkun Kyan held the Chiefship till 1895 when he resigned on account of ill-health. He died the following year. His cousin, Hkun Hsang Awn, was then recognised as administrator on behalf of Hkun Kyan, and on the latter's death was appointed *Sawbwa*. He is the present Chief. In September 1904 a Government officer was posted to the State to assist in reforming the administration and in dealing with the *Sawbwa's* creditors. Considerable progress has been made in both directions. Improved administration has led to a notable increase of revenue and the *Sawbwa's* debts have been extinguished. The title of K.S.M. was conferred upon him in January 1910. Hkun Pan Hseng, the *Sawbwa's* eldest son, has been nominated as his successor and the nomination has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bawlakè .	Paban, K. S. M., <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Spirit-worshipper</i>).	1857	1872	Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States.	Not addressed in English
2	Hopōng (Hopōn)	Hkun Law, <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1895	1900 (minor)	Ditto .	Ditto .
		Nang Keng Hkam, Administratrix of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1875	1904	Ditto .	Ditto .
3	Hsahtūng (Thatōn).	Hkun Hseng, T.D.M., <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1879	15th Sept. 1905	Ditto .	Ditto .
4	Hsa Mōng Hkām (Thamakan)	Maung Po, A. T. M., <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	30th Oct. 1854	1886	Ditto .	Ditto .
	Kantarawadi or Eastern Karenni	Hkun Li, <i>Sawbwa</i> of —, (<i>Spirit-worshipper</i>).	1891	22nd April 1910.	Ditto .	Ditto .
6	Kehsi Mānsām (Kyithi Bansan).	Hkun Hseng, T. D. M., <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1844	1880	Ditto .	Ditto .
7	Kēnghkam (Kyaingkan).	Hkun Hawng Hkam, <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1891	1905 (minor)	Ditto .	Ditto .
		Sao Nang Tep Htila Administratrix of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).				
8	Kēnglūn (Kyainglun).	Hkun Mawng, <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1844	1887	Ditto .	Ditto .
9	Kēnetūng (Kyaingtōn).	Sao Kawn Kiao Intaleng, K. S. M., <i>Sawbwa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1874	9th Feb. 1897	Ditto .	Ditto .
10	Kyawkku (Kyaukku).	Maung Thaing, <i>Ngwegunhmu</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	16th June 1848	1881	Ditto .	Ditto .
11	Kyèbogyi	Hkun Saw, <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Spirit-worshipper</i>).	1857	January 1908	Ditto .	Ditto .
12	Kyōng (Kyôn).	Maung Po, <i>Ngwegunhmu</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1841	1867	Ditto .	Ditto .
13	Lai Hka (Lègya).	Hkun Lai, C. I. E., K. S. M., <i>Sawbwa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1858	1882	Ditto .	Ditto .
14	Lawksawk (Yatsauk).	Hkun Hsōk, K. S. M., <i>Sawbwa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1863	1900	Ditto .	Ditto .
15	Loi Ai (Lwe Ê)	Maung Po Kin, <i>Ngwegunhmu</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1876	October 1903	Ditto .	Ditto .
16	Loi Lōng (Lwelōn).	Hkun Hkam Chōk, K.S.M., <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1874	1883	Ditto .	Ditto .
17	Loimaw (Lwè-maw).	Hkun Kyaw, <i>Ngwegunhmu</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1861	1902	Ditto .	Ditto .
18	Maw (Baw)	Maung Nyo Hlaing, A. T. M., <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1857	1874	Ditto .	Ditto .
19	Mawmai (Maukmè).	Hkun Leng, <i>Sawbwa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1888	1907	Ditto .	Ditto .
20	Mawnāng (Bawnin).	Hkun Ti, <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1887	April 1907	Ditto .	Ditto .
21	Mawsōn (Bawzning).	Maung Kya Ywet, A. T. M., <i>Ngwegunhmu</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1851	1878	Ditto .	Ditto .

Area of State in square miles.*	Population of State.*	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
300	5,000	18,200	...	100	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
212	11,140	15,900	17,239	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
471	10,584	18,900	21,061	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
293	12,561	15,203	14,868	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,500	24,000	1,25,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
558	21,362	17,794	19,061	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
196	5,456	4,862	5,437	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
54	4,259	4,737	5,218	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
12,000	190,608	1,27,784	1,22,053	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
76	4,771	3,788	3,819	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
950	7,000	7,820	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
24	2,340	2,328	2,200	750	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.
1,560	23,810	29,303	34,332	8,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,362	24,839	31,000	34,409	10,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
155	5,442	5,653	5,453	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
970	30,731	18,616	19,210	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
49	4,576	4,785	4,945	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
740	7,743	11,884	10,524	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,200	29,454	43,285	45,666	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
39	3,755	3,717	3,955	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
43	3,557	3,256	3,200	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State	Name, title, and religion of Chief. Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Mōng Hsu (Maingshu).	Hkun Kyaw, <i>Myosa</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1845	1903	Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States.
23	Mōng Kūng (Maingkaing).	Hkun Mong, K.S.M., <i>Myosa</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1873	1883	Ditto
24	Mōng Nai (Monè).	Hkun Kyi, C.I.E., K.S.M., <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1847	1875	Ditto
25	Mōng Nawng (Maingnaung).	Hkun Lōng, <i>Myosa</i> of—, (Buddhist).	20th Nov. 1876	1906	Ditto
26	Mōng Pai (Mobyè).	Hkun Ping Nya, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1881	1908	Ditto
27	Mōng Pan (Maingpan).	Hkun Num, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1869	1894	Ditto
28	Mōng Pawn (Maingpun).	Hkun Hti, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1849	1860	Ditto
29	Mōng Sit (Maingseik).	Hkun Pwin, K.S.M., <i>Myosa</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1861	1882	Ditto
30	Nam Hkai (Nankè).	Hkun Kyè, <i>Ngwegunhmu</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1862	January 1891	Ditto
31	Nam Hkōk (Nankōk).	Hkun Myat, <i>Myosa</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1889	1900 minor)	Ditto
		Hkun Htun Uk, Administrator of—, (Buddhist).	1882	1906	Ditto
32	Nammèkôn	Pra To, <i>Myosa</i> of—, (Spirit-worshipper).	1863	1903	Ditto
33	Namtōk (Nantōk).	Hkun Maung, <i>Ngwegunhmu</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1866	1892	Ditto
34	Nawng Palai (Naungpalè).	Hkun Che, <i>Myosa</i> of—, (Spirit-worshipper).	1857	8th July 1897	Ditto
35	Nawng Wawn (Naungmun).	Hkun Htun Uk, <i>Myosa</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1882	1894	Ditto
36	Pangmi (Pinhmi)	Maung Nyun, <i>Ngwegunhmu</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1871	1901	Ditto
37	Pāngtara (Pindaya).	Maung Sun Nyo, <i>Ngwegunhmu</i> of—, (Buddhist).	15th January 1890.	1897 (minor)	Ditto
		U. Ōn, T.D.M., Administrator of—, (Buddhist).	1823	1897	Ditto
38	Pwèla (Pwehla).	Saw Nyun, A.T.M., <i>Myosa</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1858	1886	Ditto
39	Sakoi (Sagwe).	Hkun Htun, <i>Myosa</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1848	1878	Ditto
40	Samkā (Saga).	Hkun Kyi, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1892	1909 (minor)	Ditto
		Atwinwun U Ngè, <i>Myoók</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1855	1909	Ditto
41	Wānyin (Banyin)	<i>Myosaship</i> vacant	...	...	Ditto
		Hkun Ung, Administrator of—, (Buddhist).	1870	1904	Ditto
42	Yawnghwe (Nyaungwe).	Sao Mawng, C.I.E., K.S.M., <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1848	1897	Ditto
43	Ye Ngan (Ywangan).	Maung Thu Daw, A.T.M., <i>Ngwegunhmu</i> of—, (Buddhist).	7th February 1878.	1886	Ditto

Area of State in square miles.*	Population of State.*	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
466	17,480	14,029	14,834	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,593	30,482	38,923	43,589	12,500	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,904	44,252	54,089	52,553	16,500	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	9
1,594	39,802	32,777	38,894	10,000	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
730	19,358	11,000	12,253	3,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,988	16,629	16,212	18,359	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
366	13,143	14,270	15,242	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.
357	9,013	11,213	10,418	2,500	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
86	6,780	6,097	6,340	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
108	6,687	9,200	9,670	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...
50	1,400	480	939	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
14	778	1,134	1,194	350	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.
30	1,100	480	7,452	50	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
29	4,805	6,800	6,888	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
30	3,456	4,047	4,232	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
86	15,014	17,710	17,840	6,500	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
...
102	7,866	9,382	9,404	3,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
82	1,387	2,800	3,324	750	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.
314	17,643	20,300	23,895	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...
219	11,297	20,100	22,844	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,300	95,339	2,57,976	245,287	75,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
360	9,956	9,799	9,240	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

BAWLAKÈ.

A Western Karenni State, lying to the south-west of Sawlôn, the capital of the Kantarawadi State. It is the principal Western State, of which there are four, the others being Kyè-bo-gyi, Nawng Palai, and Nammèkôn.

The independence of the Western Karenni States had been guaranteed by the British Government in the terms of a treaty made in 1875 with King Mindôn and they were therefore left to themselves on the British occupation of the Shan States in 1887. In 1892 the Chiefs were formally recognised as feudatories by the Government of India and presented with *sanads* at Bawlakè, appointing them *Myosas* with powers in all criminal cases over their own subjects only except in sentences of capital punishment, which require the sanction of the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States. In civil cases the Western Karenni Chiefs have unrestricted powers. Each State pays an annual *kadaw* or *nuzzur*, in the case of Bawlakè, Rs. 100.

Detached from the main State is the Padaung province, lying north of Kyèbogyi and west of the Nawng Palai State, inhabited by the Padaungs. The women are remarkable for the curious brass collars which they wear.

Not being in British India, the forests of Bawlakè are in the entire possession of the Chief and little teak of any girth is now left. Tin of very good quality occurs in the State, but it is only worked spasmodically, owing to the absence of streams where it is mined.

HOPŌNG (HOPŌN).

Hopōng, with its dependency Hailong, was originally included in the Nawng Wawn State. It was separated and became a distinct State in 1783 A.D.

In the disturbances at the time of the Limbin Confederacy, it suffered very severely; the town was burnt on four separate occasions, and at the beginning of 1887 there was not a single house standing in the dependency of Hailong.

The then Administrator fled, and one Hkun Wara, who had been a district official, was nominated by the Limbin Prince and given the title of Myoók. Hkun Wara early made his submission to the British Government and was confirmed in charge of the State which he managed very well and rapidly restored to comparative prosperity. The present *Myosa* is Hkun Wara's grandson. He is a minor and the State is administered by his mother assisted by certain officials.

HSAHTŪNG (THATŌN).

The main State of Hsahtūng is inhabited mainly by Taungthus and the Chief is of that race. It has two dependencies Tamhpak and Lakmōng where the people are Shan. The *Myosa* Hkun O died in 1896 and was succeeded by Hkun Law, his son, whose claims were preferred to those of Hkun Mung, a brother of Hkun O. For some years the latter succeeded in keeping all real power in his hands, and when, in 1905, the *Myosa* began to assert himself, Hkun Mung and his party conspired to have him removed. Hkun Law was shot dead in his house. The murderers were brought to justice, Hkun Mung and three others being hanged and four sentenced to transportation for life. Hkun Hseng, the present *Myosa*, is a younger brother of Hkun Law, and the State has been peaceful since his appointment.

HSA MŌNG HKĀM (THAMAKAN).

Hsa Mōng Hkām is the most important of the small Myelat States. At the time of the annexation of Upper Burma it was a *N'wegunkmuship*, but in 1899 the present Chief, Maung Po, was created a *Myosa*. He has first class magisterial powers.

KANTARAWADI OR EASTERN KARENNI.

Kantarawadi is the most important State in Karenni: it bestrides the Salween between the 19th and 20th parallels of north latitude and has a considerable area further south on the west bank of that river. Kantarawadi is an offshoot from Bawlakè, the latter State at one time comprising the whole of the Karenni country.

When the British Government took over the Shan States in 1887 an attempt was made to open friendly relations with Sawlapaw, the Chief of Kantarawadi. He took no

notice of these overtures, and shortly after he invaded the Shan State of Mawmai. His men were driven out by British troops, and a second raid was repulsed with loss. Sawlapaw was still defiant, however, and negotiations having failed a column was despatched against him in December 1888. Little opposition was encountered after the first engagement. Sawlapaw fled to the jungles and refused to come in and at a meeting of the leading men of the State, Sawlawi, the heir-apparent, was elected Chief, and was subsequently confirmed in the appointment by the British Government. Siamese troops had meanwhile occupied trans-Salween Karenni on the plea of co-operating against Sawlapaw. They failed to retire on the downfall of Sawlapaw and subsequently claimed the territory as Siamese soil. A boundary commission was appointed to examine the facts, and finding that the territory belonged to Karenni, the Siamese troops were ultimately withdrawn. Sawlawi was a man of marked ability and conspicuous loyalty. He was raised to the rank of *Sawbwa* on the 1st January 1903 and died in 1907. His stepson, Hkun Nan, succeeded to the State and died in 1909. The present Chief Hkun Li is a son of Sawlawi. As he is a minor, the State is administered by a Council under the guidance of the Assistant Political Officer.

The teak forests are the source of wealth in the State; they lie on both sides of the Salween, but are being greatly impoverished by the wanton felling of undersized trees. Lead is found near Loikaw and copper is said to have been found at Ngwedaung. About half of the magnificent plain in which Loikaw is situated belongs to Kantarawadi; otherwise the State is a mass of rugged hills, mostly timber clad.

KEHSI MĀNSĀM KYITHI (BANSAN).

Kehsi Mānsām State consists chiefly of open, rolling country. There is some irrigated cultivation in the wet bottoms, and upland fields are worked everywhere, but a large area is given up to pasturage. The State is a cattle breeding and trading rather than an agricultural one. It is dependent on its neighbours for its rice supply. Kehsi Mānsām is one of the States that refused to join the Limbin confederacy, and in consequence, it was ravaged by the league. Its subsequent history has been uneventful, and its condition is fairly prosperous.

KENGHKAM (KYAINGKAN).

The present State of Kēnghkam is said to have been taken from Mōng Nai and created a separate State in 1811 A.D. From 1870 to 1882 it was much disturbed owing to the claims of the ruling family being set aside by the Court at Mandalay, and various officials being appointed to administer it. In the latter year the Mōng Nai *Sawbwa* rebelled against the Burmese Government, and when the Royal troops came he fled through Kēnghkam where fighting took place. There were then but few people left in the State but with the restoration of peace, settlers began to come in, and the population gradually increased. In 1886 the *Myosa* made his submission to the British Government and he remained in charge of the State till his death in 1905. His son has been given a *Sanad*, but as he is a minor the State is administered by his mother Sao Nang Tip Hti La (a sister of the Kēngtūng *Sawbwa*).

KĒNGLŪN KYAINGLŪN.

A small State entirely surrounded by Kehsi Mānsām. In 1885 the then *Myosa*, Hkun Tawng, joined the Limbin confederacy, but the people of the State were opposed to the policy. Hkun Tawng's brother, Hkun Mōng, headed a party against him and with assistance from Kehsi Mānsām, drove him out. The State was then overrun by the Limbin confederacy and many villages burnt. Peace was restored on the arrival of British troops in the Shan States. Hkun Mōng was confirmed as Chief and still governs the State.

KĒNGTŪNG (KYAINGTŌN).

Kēngtūng is the most easterly of the British Shan States. It is bounded on the North by Chinese territory, on the East by the French possessions, and on the South by Siam. Attempts to subdue it were made both by China and Siam, and it was possibly due to a desire to secure herself against these powerful neighbours that

Kēngtūng sought assistance from Burma. From the seventeenth century the *Sawbwas* have applied for confirmation and recognition by the Court of Ava. The Burmese, however, never maintained a large force at Kēngtūng nor was a tribute imposed. Homage offerings of gold and silver flowers were despatched yearly and return presents, frequently of greater value, were sent back. This mild suzerainty came to an end in 1882 amid the general anarchy of King Thebaw's reign, when the *Sawbwa* of Mōng Nai and other Chiefs, who had rebelled against the Burmese, fled to Kēngtūng where they received shelter and assistance. In the years 1885 and 1886 the Limbin confederacy was formed at Kēngtūng, the aim of which was to supersede Thebaw and place the Limbin Prince on the throne. Meanwhile, however, the British annexation of Upper Burma had been accomplished and when troops came to the Shan States in 1887, the confederacy collapsed. During the two following years there was occasional correspondence with the Chief and in 1890 Mr. J. G. Scott visited Kēngtūng with a small escort. After some delicate negotiations the *Sawbwa* made his submission to the British Government. In 1891 the districts of Hsen Yawt, Hsen Mawng, Mōng Hsat and Mōng Pu were incorporated in the State. In 1893 the Southern boundary was definitely fixed by the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission. In 1896 the Mekong was declared to be the boundary between the British and French possessions and Kēngtūng received an accession of all cis-Mekong Kēngcheng. In 1898-1899 the boundary with China was delimited. The Shan population comprises the Hkun, Lu and Tai divisions of that family. The Hkun inhabit the central valley, furnish the Chief and give their character to the State. The mountain ranges are peopled by a variety of curious hill-tribes.

In 1894 an Assistant Superintendent was stationed permanently at Kēngtūng, and a small garrison is maintained there. Domestic slavery has been abolished since 1901, and considerable improvements in the administration have been effected. The people generally are amenable to authority and law-abiding. Kēngtūng town is a good entrepot for the distribution of merchandise, and trade with Burma, Yunnan, and Siam flourishes.

KYAWKKU (KYAUKKU).

A small Myelat State, with which Namhkōn, formerly a separate State, is now incorporated.

KYÈBOGYI.

A State in Western Karenni which marches with the Toungoo district of Lower Burma. It was formerly part of the State of Bawlakè, from which it broke away about 1845, when Bawlakè was fighting with the Burmese troops.

The Chief holds a *sanad* conferring on him the same powers as are held by Bawlakè. The portion of the State on the Toungoo border is inhabited mostly by Brès, a tribe very low in the social scale and until late years addicted to raiding their neighbours both in Toungoo and in Karenni: of late the Brès have given very little trouble.

In the drainage of the Tu stream in the Brè tract, there existed at one time forests of great value, but they are being rapidly exterminated.

KYŌNG (KYON).

The State has no extant history and probably very seldom existed as any thing but a dependency of one of its neighbours.

It consists entirely of grassy downs and is very dry.

LAI HKA (LĒGYA).

The State was a prosperous one till the year 1886, when the Limbin confederacy attacked and ravaged it from end to end. The *Sawbwa* was driven out of the State and the population was reduced to a few hundred souls. Hkun Lai (the *Sawbwa*) however refused to join the confederacy and sent representations to the British, who had then reached Mandalay. He next collected his iren and recruited in Mōng Kung and Keshi Mansam, and marched against Mōng Pawn to punish that State for taking part in ruining Lai Hka. The arrival of British troops prevented much damage being done and Hkun Lai withdrew to his State. He was successful in restoring it and Lai Hka is now distinctly prosperous.

LAWKSAWK (YATSAUK).

Lawksawḵ was formerly a part of the State of Yawngḥwe, but in 1788, and possibly earlier, it was a separate State under a *Myosa*. Between 1847 and 1866 there were many changes of rulers owing to the failure of the old line of *Myosas*. In the latter year Hkun Weng, grand-nephew of the Yawngḥwe *Sawbwa*, obtained a Royal Order and took over the Chieftainship with the title of *Sawbwa*. When the Burmese forces came up to attack Mōng Nai in 1882 Hkun Weng fled with the *Sawbwa* of that State to Kēng-tūng. Lawksawḵ was then administered by Yawngḥwe and later by a district official of the State, who succeeded in turning out the Yawngḥwe men and establishing himself as *Myoōk*. He maintained his position until 1886, when he was overthrown by *Sawbwa* Hkun Weng who returned along with the Mōng Nai *Sawbwa* in the train of the Limbiin Prince. About six months after his return Hkun Weng, as a member of the Limbiin confederacy, attacked Yawngḥwe. He established a body of men in a strong position and attempted to reduce the Yawngḥwe capital. He refused to submit to British authority. His forces were driven out by British troops in February 1887 and later, on the advance of a column on his capital, he fled to Kengtūng and subsequently to Keng Hung, where he remained an exile and a bitter enemy of British authority until his death in 1896. One Hkun Nu, hereditary *Myosa* of Tamhpak who had rendered signal services to Government, was appointed *Sawbwa* of Lawksawḵ in October 1887. On Hkun Nu's death in 1900 he was succeeded by his son the present Chief. Of late years the State has been opened up by roads, and is fairly prosperous. It has valuable teak forests which are being worked by an European firm, the Chief reserving a share of the profits.

LOI AI (LWÈ E).

A small Myelat State. The western portion is very hilly: the eastern part is of the regular Myelat character, open, rolling downs, cleared of all jungle.

LOI LŌNG (LWÈLON).

The State is very hilly and in the early days each of the twelve ranges had its own community under its own Chief. There is still a great mixture of races. Taungthu and Karen predominating. The villages are mostly small, and the people almost wholly agricultural.

LOIMA (LWÈMAW).

A small Myelat State. The eastern portion is very arid, but there is a considerable stretch of irrigated land near the chief village.

MAW (BAW).

A small Myelat State. There is irrigated land along the Zawgyi river, but the southern portion of the State, which is on the Myelat plateau, is rocky and has little water.

MAWKMAI (MAUKMÈ).

An important Shan State part of which extends east of the Salween river. Besides the usual rice cultivation, very good tobacco is grown and the oranges of Kanthu-Long are famous. The forests are extensive and still valuable, though they have suffered from over-work in the past. The present *Sawbwa* was educated at the School for the sons of Shan Chiefs and was installed in 1909.

MAWNĀNG (BAWNIN).

Though under a Chief with the rank of *Myosa*, the State is very small. At one time it was much more important than it is now.

MA WSÓN (BAWZAING).

A small Myelat State. The only noteworthy fact about it is that it has lead mines. They are worked in a primitive fashion, but a certain quantity of lead is exported to Burma.

MÖNG HSU (MAINGSHU).

Möng Hsu and Möng Sang were ravaged by the Burmese troops in 1882. Later the Chiefs joined the Limbin confederacy, but took no active part in it. Möng Sang is now incorporated in Möng Hsu. The State is almost wholly agricultural, and little but rice is produced.

MÖNG KÜNG (MAINGKAING).

Möng Küng was one of the States that refused to join the Limbin confederacy in 1886, and it was pillaged by the league. Since the British occupation of the country the State has prospered. The growing and export of rice are the chief industries, a good road connects the State with the railway.

MÖNG NAI (MONÈ).

The State of Möng Nai suffered more than any other from the misgovernment and oppression of the Burmese. In 1882 the exactions of King Thebaw drove the *Sawbwa* into revolt. He fled to Kēngtūng and one Twet Nga Lu, an uncowed monk, received the State. On the fall of Mandalay the *Sawbwa* returned and drove Twet Nga Lu out. He then combined with other Chiefs to place the Limbin Prince on the throne of Burma, but the league submitted to the British Government in 1887, when a party of troops visited Möng Nai. In 1888 Twet Nga Lu made an attempt to regain the State and actually captured the capital, but he was driven out by a small party of troops a week later. Since then peace has been undisturbed, but the progress made in rehabilitating the State has been slow. There is a considerable area of fertile land, and the agriculture is more varied than usual. The population, however, is scanty and does not seem to be increasing. At one time the teak forests were valuable, but they have suffered from reckless exploitation.

MÖNG NAWNG (MAING NAUNG).

Möng Nawng is almost wholly an agricultural State. It suffered severely in the years preceding the annexation of Upper Burma. As the *Sawbwa* of Möng Nai had married a sister of the Möng Nawng, *Myosa* the latter threw in his lot with his kinsman and fled with him to Kēngtūng when Möng Nai rebelled against the Burmese in 1882. Burmese troops pillaged the State from end to end. In 1886, after the fall of Mandalay, the *Myosa* succeeded in re-establishing himself and was recognized as Chief by the British Government. Many districts of the State were then almost uninhabited, but there has been a steady increase in population and prosperity since.

MÖNG PAI (MOBYE).

A State lying along the borders of Karenni, with which country it had constant boundary disputes and other troubles till the frontier was delimited in 1889. There are a great many hill-tribes, Padaung, Karen, and Brè, as well as the more civilized Shans and Taungthus. The State is poor and produces little except paddy.

MÖNG PAN (MAINGPAN).

This State was one of the greatest sufferers during the anarchy that succeeded the fall of Mandalay and the withdrawal of the Burmese troops from the Shan States. At the time of the British occupation of the country most of the inhabitants had fled across the Salween and those that remained were miserably poor. During the years of peace that have followed, the rehabilitation of the State has been rapid. There is a considerable area of fertile, irrigable, land which produces large quantities of paddy, but by far the greater portion of the State consists of rugged hills. The teak forests of Möng Pan and of its trans-Salween sub-States are valuable. At present they are worked by an European firm.

MÖNG PAWN (MAINGPUN).

Mōng Pawn is a small State without any great natural resources, but owing to the personal character of its Chief it has taken a prominent part in Shan affairs since 1880. The *Sawbwa* was one of the principal members of the Limbin confederacy. He, however, promptly submitted to British authority in 1887, and rendered great assistance in helping to settle the country. The State is well administered, though in a somewhat primitive fashion.

MÖNG SIT (MAINGSEIK).

The State is small, hilly and land-locked. Paddy, sugar-cane, and leaves for cigar wrappers are the chief productions. The low-lying ground is very liable to floods.

NAM HKAI (NANKÈ).

A small Myelat State. It was frequently at war with its neighbours, and suffered accordingly. In 1888 the Chief was convicted of waging war in British territory and was sentenced to imprisonment. He was succeeded by a cousin who had previously held charge of the State.

NAM HKÖK (NANKOK).

A small State in the valley of the Nam Tam-hpak. It produces paddy, leaves for cigar wrappers, indigo, and various garden crops.

NAMMEKON.

A petty Karenni State, lying south of the Shan State of Mōng Pai. It consists of a flat well-watered plain, and produces good rice crops.

NAMTOK (NANTOK).

A petty Myelat State, consisting for the most part of flat paddy land on the banks of the Nam Hpilu.

NAWNG PALAI (NAUNGPALE).

A petty Karenni State. It consists of flat, open country, and rice is the only crop of importance.

NAWNG WAWN (NAUNGMMUN).

Nawng Wawn is the smallest of the States of the Nam Tam-hpak valley, though at one time it included them all and was of considerable importance. The bulk of the land is under wet paddy cultivation, but ground-nuts and garden crops are also found.

PANGMI (PINHMI).

A small Myelat State. It is rather hilly, and the people are altogether agricultural.

PĀNGTARA (PINDAYA).

A Myelat State. It consists of open rolling downs with a high hill range to the west. It is exceptionally well-watered and near the capital there is a good deal of wet cultivation. The sanctity of the lake, the cave temple, and a magnificent avenue of pipul trees at the main village attract people from all parts of the Shan States and even from Burma. The annual festival which is held in March, is one of the great events of the Myelat, and is attended by over fifty thousand people.

PWĒLA (PWEHLA).

A Myelat State, formerly a *Ngwegunhmuship*, but in 1903 the Chief was promoted to the rank of *Myosa*. The State consists of open rolling downs. There are no perennial streams and water is obtained from tanks and wells.

SAKOI (SAGWE).

A small State lying in the valley of the Nam Hpilu river. It has a considerable area of wet cultivation, and paddy is practically the only crop.

SAMKA (SAGA).

The State is in the valley of the Nam Hpilu. It has a fertile paddy plain, and exports a good deal of grain. Ground-nuts, sugar-cane, and various garden crops are also raised. The late *Myosa* was promoted to the rank of *Sawbwa* in 1907. He died in 1909, and the State is administered by an official known as the *Atwin-Myoók* during the minority of his son, who has been recognized as successor.

WĀNYIN (BANYIN).

Wanyin was formed out of the old State of Nawng Wawn. The western portion is in the plain of the Nam Tam-hpak, rolling downs occupied the central, and a high range of hills the eastern. Rice is the main product.

YĀWNGHWE (NYAUNGYWE).

The present boundaries of the State of Yawngghwe are those which existed at the time of the annexation of Upper Burma. They were formerly much more extensive. The most prominent physical feature of the State is the Inle Lake, a fine sheet of water estimated to cover an area of seventy square miles. The country is well-watered by streams which feed the lake. Of these the Nam Hpilu and the Nam Mōng Hsao, or Ta-yaw *Chaung*, are the most important, and together with the lake itself supply many miles of water communication. The eastern portion of the State is separated from the lake valley by a high range of hills whence the ground falls away gradually to the Nam Tam-hpak. Rice is the staple product of the State, but sugar-cane, betel-vines, earth-nuts, onions, garlic, wheat, and many varieties of garden crops are also cultivated. There are several important bazaars and a considerable trade is carried on with Burma and the Shan States.

Sao Mawng, the present *Sawbwa*, was appointed by the King of Burma in 1864. He was then seventeen years of age. Yawngghwe appears to have been free from trouble till 1885, when one Sao Chit Su, a cousin of the *Sawbwa's*, collected men and attacked the State. In an engagement east of the capital the *Sawbwa* was wounded in both legs. Having summoned his elder brother, Sao On, to restore order and manage affairs generally, he withdrew to Burma to recover from his wounds. Sao On ousted Sao Chit Su without difficulty, and took charge of the State. This happened immediately after the occupation of Mandalay by the British and Sao On found himself opposed to the whole strength of the Limbin confederacy whose supporter Sao Chit Su had been. He overlooked his promise to restore the State to Sao Mawng on the latter being cured of his wounds; assumed the *Sawbwaship* himself; and appealed to the British for protection. A force reached Yawngghwe in February 1887, Sao On being in actual possession of the State was recognized as Chief by the British Government and Sao Mawng received a pension. Sao On ruled till his death in May 1897. Sao Mawng was then appointed *Sawbwa*, and returned to his own. Under his enlightened rule Yawngghwe is one of the best administered of the Shan States.

YE NGAN (YWANGAN).

A State in the Myelat. The eastern portion consists of dry, undulating downs. The western is hilly and well-watered by the Panlong and its affluents. Standing as it does on the border of Burma the State was seldom free from war and violence in the old days. The Chief was murdered in 1886, leaving a son of eight years. Struggles for the post of Administrator followed, and it was not until the country was taken over by the British Government that order was restored.

STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH
CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.	Area of State in square miles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bastar	Raja Rudra Pratap Deo, Kshatri Somvanshi Chandel.	5th March 1885.	29th July 1891.	Local Administration.	My esteemed friend. Your sincere friend	13,002
2	Changbhakhar	Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo, Kshatri, Agnicula Chauhan	15th Apl. 1879.	30th Sept. 1896.	do.	do.	906
3	Chhuikhadan	Mahant Bhudhar Kishor Das, Bairagi.	April 1891	30th Sept. 1903.	do.	do.	154
4	Jashpur	Raja Bishnu Prasad Singh Deo, Kshatri Suriavanshi Hara.	16th Dec. 1864.	April 1900	do.	do.	1,963
5	Kanker	Maharajadhiraja Komal Deo, Kshatri Chandravanshi.	1873	9th May 1903...	do.	do.	1,429
6	Kawardha	Thakur Jadunath Singh <i>alias</i> Kritpal Singh, Raj-Gond.	21st July 1886.	1st Dec. 1891	do.	do.	798
7	Khairagarh	Raja Lal Bahadur Singh, Kshatri Nagbansi.	11th June 1889.	7th Oct. 1908...	do.	do.	931
8	Korea	Raja Ramanuj Pratab Singh Deo, Kshatri, Agnicula Chauhan.	8th Dec. 1899.	25th May 1899.	do.	do.	1,631
9	Makrai	Raja Lachu Sha <i>alias</i> Bharat Sha. Hathiya Rai, Gond.	1846	1866	do.	do.	155
10	Nandgaon	Mahant Rajendra Das, Bairagi.	1895	25th Aug. 1897.	do.	do.	871
11	Raigarh	Raja Bhup Deo Singh, Raj-Gond.	1868	31st Jany. 1890.	do.	do.	1,486
12	Sakti	Raja Rup Narayan Singh, Raj-Gond.	1856	26th July 1892.	do.	do.	138
13	Sarangarh	Raja Jawahir Singh, Raj-Gond.	3rd Dec. 1888.	5th Aug. 1890.	do.	do.	540
14	Sirguja	Maharaja Bahadur [*] Raghunath Saran Singh Deo, Kshatri Chandravanshi Raksel.	1862	March 1879	do.	do.	6,055
15	Udaipur	Raja Chandra Shekhar Prasad Singh Deo, Kshatri Chandravanshi Raksel.	1889	December 1900	do.	do.	1,055

* Personal title. The title

† These figures

‡ The use of the title Hathiya Rai was

§ Including the estates

BASTAR.

This large State forms the southernmost portion of the Central Provinces, occupying a portion of the northern watershed of the Godavari. It is chiefly a plateau 2,000 feet above sea-level with occasional ranges rising to 4,000 and some low-lying stretches below 1,000 feet. It is mostly covered with jungle, including sal and teak. The population is sparse and mostly aboriginal—Murrias, Marias, and Parjas. The 'begar' and 'bisaha' systems prevail.

The ruling family are Somvanshi Rajputs who were driven by the Muhammadans from Warangal in the Deccan early in the fourteenth century A. D. and founded the kingdom of Bastar. Their patron goddess is Danteshri Mai to whose worship the large Dantewara estate is devoted. At the close of the eighteenth century the State was a dependency of

Population of State.	Average annual revenue.†	Average annual expenditure.†	Tribute.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
			To Government.	To other States.	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Imperial Service Troops.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
433,263	3,60,000	3,67,000	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
24,428	11,000	11,000	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
31,151	72,000	75,000	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
174,523	1,05,000	1,03,000	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
127,020	2,00,000	2,08,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
77,694	1,29,000	1,21,000	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
155,460	3,12,000	3,11,000	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
62,119	35,000	35,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
15,022	66,673	63,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
167,258	3,95,000	3,94,000	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
218,860	1,76,000	1,84,000	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
34,548	50,000	49,000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
102,079	1,21,000	1,28,000	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
429,116	1,87,000	1,63,000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
64,865	₹ 1,08,000	₹ 1,43,000	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

of "Raja" is hereditary.
are approximate.
sanctioned on the 15th June 1899.
held in Sarguja.

the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur, with which it passed to the British Government in 1863. In 1876 there was a disturbance at the capital, Jagdalpur, due to the oppression of the then Diwan. In 1883, Lal Kalindra Singh, a cousin of the Raja, was appointed Diwan but the arrangement failed owing to his incompetence, and in 1886 an Extra-Assistant Commissioner selected by the Chief Commissioner, was appointed Diwan by the Raja. From 1896 to 1903 the State was administered during the minority of the present Chief by two European officers, Colonel Fagan and Mr. G. W. Gayer. The latter was succeeded in 1903 by an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Rai Bahadur Panda Baijnath.

The present Chief, Raja Rudra Pratap Deo, was born in 1885 and succeeded his father Raja Bhairam Deo in 1891. He was educated at the Rajkumar College. He married in

1901 a daughter of the late Feudatory Chief of Bamra by whom he has a daughter. He was installed in January 1908.

Early in 1910 there was a rising of some of the aboriginal tribes—*Murrias, Marias, Parjas* and *Bhatras*—attributable partly to the introduction of Forest conservation and to oppression by petty local officials, partly to ill-feeling against stranger merchants and partly to palace intrigues. It was accompanied by several murders, arsons and robberies. The rebellion was promptly suppressed and the chief offenders punished, Lal Kalindra Singh being deported to the Raipur Jail and thence to Ellichpur where he now resides under surveillance. Two European officers, Mr. May, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, and Lieut. Moss-Blundell, I. A., have been appointed Diwan and Assistant Diwan respectively.

The expenses of suppression of the rebellion have crippled the finances of the State.

The chief Zamindaris of the State are Bhopalpatnam, Sukma, Kotapal, Phutkel, Kutru, Chintalnar and Paralkote.

CHANGBHAKHAR.

This diminutive State lies between Korea and Rewah. It first came under the authority of the British Government in 1819, when it was a feudal dependency of the Korea State. In 1849 a separate settlement was made. The ruling family is said to have been descended from a branch of the Korea family. They are Kshattris of the Chanhhan class of Agniculas.

The present Chief, Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo, was born in 1879. He succeeded to the State while he was a minor on the death of his uncle, Bhaiya Balbhadar Singh, in September 1896. During his minority Lal Bajrang Singh, a member of the family, was in charge of the State. The present Chief took charge of the State in July 1900 soon after attaining his majority.

The State is in a very backward condition; and owing to its remoteness, its hilly and jungly character, and small revenue, much improvement can hardly be expected. Lal Jagdishwar Prasad Singh Deo, son of the Chief, is the heir-apparent.

The Chief is assisted by a Government servant, Pandit Sheoram Anand, as his Peshkar.

CHHUIKHADAN.

This small State was conferred on Mahant Rup Dass, the founder of the ruling family, by Madhoji Bhonsla about the middle of the eighteenth century in satisfaction of a debt. His successor Tulsidass was recognised as Zamindar by the Bhonsla Raja about 1780 and the status of Feudatory Chief was conferred on Mahant Lachman Dass in 1855. In 1897, after the death of Mahant Sham Kishori Dass, the administration of the State was placed in the hands of his eldest son Mahant Radha Ballabh Dass, assisted by an approved Tahsildar as Dewan under the supervision of the Political Agent. In October 1898, there was a conspiracy by the younger branch of the family to supplant the elder. An attempt to poison the Chief (Mahant Radha Ballabh Dass) and his entire family with arsenic resulted in the death of the Chief and of his second son. Proceedings were instituted before a specially appointed Magistrate and Sessions Judge. Tirbeni Dass, a brother-in-law of the deceased Chief, and a cook, were hanged, and the younger branch of the family now reside at Raipur on an allowance and are forbidden to enter the State.

The present Chief, Mahant Bhudhar Kishore Dass (born in April 1891) is the third son of Mahant Radha Ballabh Dass (the eldest son having died). He was educated at the Rajkumar College until 1910 when he married the daughter of a respectable Bairagi Malguzar in the Drug district. He has been provided with a tutor and is learning the work of administration. His brother Tikam Dass (the present heir-presumptive) is still at the Rajkumar College. The raj originally descended from *guru* to *chela* but the customs of marriage and descent by inheritance from father to son have now been definitely adopted.

The State lies at the western edge of the Chhattisgarh plain and is intersected by the Nandgaon and Khairagarh Feudatory States and the Gandai and Barbaspur Zamindaris of the Drug district. It consists of undulating open country and the ryots are chiefly Lodhis, Telis, Gonds and Chamars. The principal crops are tur, kodon, and late kudki, with some rice and wheat. The State is under administration at present owing to the minority of the Chief. The Superintendent is Pandit Kaluram Pachory, a Tahsildar of the Central Provinces Service. There are no subordinate Zemindars.

JASHPUR.

This State lies between Raigarh, Udaipur and Sirguja, and marches with the Bengal Presidency on the east. It was ceded to the British Government by the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818. It was originally treated as a feudal dependency of Sirguja, but has been long dealt with as a separate State except for the fact that it still pays tribute through Sirguja. The ruling family belong to the Hara class of the Suriavanshi division of Kshatris.

The late Chief of the State, Raja Pratab Narain Singh Deo, Bahadur, C. I. E., who had administered the affairs of his State with marked ability for over 50 years, succumbed to an attack of small-pox in April 1900; and the succession of his eldest son, under the name and title of Raja Bishnu Prasad Singh Deo, the present Chief, who was born in 1864, was recognized by the Government of India in September 1900, subject to his retaining for a period of two years a Diwan to be selected by Government. In accordance with this condition, Mr. G. R. K. Meares, the late District Superintendent of Police, Ranchi, was appointed Diwan. Since January 1903, the State has been placed under the direct management of the Chief himself, whose management of the affairs of the State generally is satisfactory. The State is in a financially strong position. The Chief has a son, named Deo Saran Singh Deo, who is the heir-apparent. There are some roads in the State and trade is fairly brisk. The begar system prevails. The State is partly hilly and partly open country. The population is largely aboriginal. There are three Zamindaris—Arrah, Bandarchua and Khuria.

The Korwas, a wild hill tribe, gave considerable trouble some years ago in this State; but the revolt was ably suppressed by the late Raja, and the estate of the Korwa leader was confiscated and now forms part of the Chief's *Khalsa* property.

KANKER.

This State was held from the Marathas on the condition of furnishing 500 men for the service of the Government, free of expense, whenever required to do so. In 1809 the then Chief was deprived of Kanker, but it was in 1818 restored to him under the authority of the British Resident at Nagpur on payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 500. This was remitted in 1823, and the Chief now pays no tribute.

Maharajadhiraj Narhar Deo was born in 1850 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1853. In 1889 his mind became unhinged and a Diwan was, in 1890, appointed to administer the State. In 1892 the State was taken under management, but in 1894, with the sanction of the Government of India, it was restored, subject to the condition that the Chief should consult the Political Agent as to his budget. The Chief died on the 9th May 1903, leaving no issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, Lal Komal Deo, with the hereditary title of Maharajadhiraj. He was born in 1873. He has a daughter who was born to him on 4th June 1909. The State is managed by its own Chief. The administration of the State is efficiently performed and its financial position is sound. The Diwan is Pandit Durga Persad Tiwari.

The State lies between the Raipur District and the Bastar Feudatory State. With the exception of the Eastern portion, which is open, it is chiefly forest. The population is sparse and more than half of them are Gonds. There are no zamindaris.

KAWARDHA.

Kawardha is held by a branch of the Pandaria Zamindari family, and was conferred for military services by Raghoji Bhonsla. In 1863, Bahadur Singh was recognized as Chief of Kawardha, but died shortly afterwards, when he was succeeded by his nephew Rajpal Singh, who was born in 1849.

In consequence of the mal-administration of Rajpal Singh, the Government of India in 1884 sanctioned his removal from power for a period of five years, the arrangements being subject to reconsideration at the expiration of that time. In November 1889 the Government of India sanctioned the continuance of the same arrangements for a further period of five years, the State being administered by an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, who was called Superintendent, assisted by a Tahsildar.

The present Chief, Thakur Jadunath Singh *alias* Kritpal Singh, was born in 1886 and succeeded to the *gadi* on 1st December 1891 on the death of his uncle and adoptive father Rajpal Singh. The State was formerly in financial difficulties which were accentuated by the effects of the two famines of 1897 and 1900, but its position is now assured. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. In 1905 he was married to a daughter of Thakur Bhanu Pratap Singh, brother of the Zamindar of Phuljhar. A son was born to him at Pandaria on the 9th May 1906 but died suddenly on the 29th July 1906 at Raipur. A second son was born to him in August 1910 at Pandaria. The Chief was installed on the 30th November 1908. The Diwan is Munshi Abdul Haq who was formerly Superintendent. He is an Extra-Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces Service.

The tribute originally fixed at Rs. 2,000 was subsequently more than quadrupled by the Bhonsla family; it now stands at Rs. 30,000. The State lies in the north-west corner of the Chhattisgarh plain and the adjacent hills. About one-sixth of the area is forest and the rest fairly open country. The principal castes are Telis, Gonds, Lodhis and Chamars, and the chief crops kodon, rice and wheat. There are 3 zamindaris—Rengakhar, Bhonda and Boria.

KHAIRAGARH.

The family are Nagvanshi Kshatris who appear to have migrated originally from Chhutia Nagpur. The territories of the State were acquired partly from the Gond Rajas of Mandla, partly in satisfaction of a debt from the Kawardha State, and partly from the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur.

From 1873 to 1883 the State was under administration, at first on account of mal-administration and afterwards by reason of indebtedness. The late Chief Kamal Narayan Singh succeeded in 1892. The title of "Raja" was conferred upon him as a personal distinction in 1896 and subsequently was made hereditary in 1898. The late Chief was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in January 1903 and subsequently received the gold Delhi Durbar Medal. He died in 1908 and was succeeded by his son Lal Bahadur Singh. He was educated at the Raj-Kumar College, Raipur. In 1905, he married the daughter of Rana Padma Jang Bahadur of Nepal, of the Sesodia clan, by whom he has a daughter. The late Dewan, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Hossain, who had served the State with distinction for a long period, died in 1908, shortly after the death of the late Chief.

The State is at present under administration by reason of the minority of the Chief, and the Superintendent is Rai Sahib Sunder Lall, Extra-Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces Service.

The State lies at the western edge of the Chhattisgarh plain and is intersected by the Feudatory States of Nandgaon and Chhuikhadan and by the Zamindaris of Gandai and Silheti, both in the Drug district. About one-eighth of the State is hilly forest and the rest open country. The chief crops are tur, kodon, rice and wheat. The population consist chiefly of Lodhis, Telis, Gonds and Chamars. The finances of the State are somewhat hampered by debt and by the maintenance allowances of the numerous Raj family which absorb a large portion of the income. There are no Zamindaris.

KOREA.

This State lies between Changbhakar and Sirguja. The ruling family trace back their descent to Dhanrel Singh, a Chief of the Chauhan clan, who conquered Korea several centuries ago. The State was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818. In early times there had been some indefinite feudal relations with the State of Sirguja, but these were ignored from the first by the British Government.

The late Chief, Raja Pran Singh Deo, and his two sons died of small-pox in July 1897, and the State was reported to have become an escheat to Government. Pending the decision of the question, the State was temporarily placed under the management of a leading zamindar for nearly two years. The question was finally decided in favour of one Sheo Mangal Singh Deo, whose claim to be a distant cousin of the late Chief was eventually admitted by Government. He was born in 1874. A Government officer was appointed Diwan in the year 1907. The Raja died in November 1909 leaving a son Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo, aged 9 years, and 2 younger sons, and the State has been accordingly taken under direct management, the Diwan, Pandit Gore Lall Pathak, being appointed Superintendent. There are two large zamindaris, Khargawan and Patna, the last of which is under management for minority. The State is very hilly, inaccessible and backward. The population consists of Gonds, Kanwars and Rajwars.

MAKRAI.

This petty Chiefship struggled with varied fortune against the Peshwa, Sindhia and the Pindaris, and was eventually taken under British protection. In 1858 the Chief was placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad (in which district the State lies) as Political Agent.

The present Chief, Raja Lachu Sha, *alias* Bharat Sha, is an adopted son. He was born in 1846 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1866 on the death of his father. His son Shriman Rajkumar Chhatarlal Sha, who was born on the 4th March 1876, is the heir-apparent.

The State is managed by its own Chief aided by a Diwan lent by Government, Munshi Sukh Deo Sahai. The administration of the State is now satisfactory and its financial position is sound.

The State is partly hilly and partly open country. There are no zamindaris.

NANDGAON.

The country comprised in the Nandgaon Chiefship was first conferred in 1723 by Raghoji Bhonsla on a religious devotee named Ram Das, who was the family priest of the ruler. Celibacy being one of the observances of the sect to which Ram Das belonged, the succession was at first to the *chela* or spiritual disciple. The late Chief, Ghasi Das, however married and following the Hindu custom married his son at an early age. On a representation made by him in 1879, the Government of India assured him that marriage would not be allowed to invalidate the succession.

Ghasi Das died in November 1883 and was succeeded by his son, Balram Das, who was born in 1866. The administration of the State, until Balram Das attained the age of 21, was entrusted to his mother aided by a Diwan. In 1887 the Chief received the title of Raja as a personal distinction. In 1888, owing to the lax supervision of the Diwan and the general remissness of the State Police in dealing with crime, an Extra-Assistant Commissioner was appointed as Diwan to conduct the administration of the State in the name of the young Chief, Raja Balram Das, till he should prove himself capable of managing its affairs. Raja Balram Das died in 1897.

The present Chief, Mahant Rajendra Das, was born in 1895 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 25th August 1897, on the death of his adoptive father, Raja Balram Das. He is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The State is under the management of Government. The Superintendent, Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-din, has greatly improved the position of the State financially and otherwise.

The State is open and fertile and there is a large cotton mill at the capital which is located on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line. There are also good roads. There are no Zamindaris.

RAIGARH.

This State lies on both sides of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Sarangarh and Udaipur. The family claim descent from the old Gond Rajas of Chanda. They originally held from Sambalpur but on the annexation of the latter by the Marathas concluded a treaty with the East India Company about the year 1800.

The Zamindari of Bargah was in 1833 conferred on the Chief of Raigarh, Deonath Singh, its former holder having been convicted of rebellion. Deonath Singh rendered good service in 1857, died in 1862, and was succeeded by his son, Ghansham Singh. Owing to mal-administration, the State was in 1885 taken under Government management. Ghansham Singh died on the 31st January 1890 and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief, Raja Bhup Deo Singh, who was born in 1869.

The State is at present managed by its own Chief. The Diwan is Rai Sahib Kirpa Ram Misar. The administration of the State is efficiently maintained and the financial position is sound. The Raja is an intelligent man and takes interest in the administration. His son, Lal Nathbar Singh, who was born on the 14th March 1891, is the heir-apparent. The Raja was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in January 1903 and subsequently received the gold Delhi Durbar medal.

The northern portion of the State is hilly and the southern open. There are many aboriginal tribes in the population, the most numerous being Kawars. The chief crop is rice. There is one zamindari, Tarapur.

SAKTI.

This small State lies on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between the Raigarh State and the Champa and Chandrapur zamindaris. It was formerly held as a tributary to the Maharaja of Sambalpur. The late Chief, Raja Ranjit Singh, was born in 1836. He was deprived of power in 1875 on grounds of misconduct and the management of the State was assumed by the British Government. In February 1892, the Government of India sanctioned the installation of the present Chief Rup Narayan Singh, his elder son, born in 1855, and the appointment of a Tahsildar as Diwan of the State, by whose advice the Chief was to be guided. Later this restriction was withdrawn but owing to the famine of 1900 and to mismanagement the affairs of the State fell once more into disorder, and in 1902, as an alternative to Government management, a Diwan, selected by the Chief Commissioner, was again appointed and was entrusted with a large share of the administration. There has since been a marked improvement in the several branches of the administration of the State, and the financial position, owing to better supervision, is now established on a sound basis. The present Diwan is Babu Ishwar Shekhrum, a Naib Tahsildar of the Central Provinces service.

Lal Liladhar Singh, nephew of the Feudatory Chief, is the heir-apparent. He is being educated at the Rajkumar College at Raipur and is making good progress.

The State is mostly open country and the chief crop is rice. The population are chiefly Gonds and Kanwars. There are no zamindaris.

SARANGARH.

This State lies south of the Mahanadi. At the time of its cession by the Marathas to the British Government, it formed one of the Sambalpur group of the Garhjat States.

In 1878 mismanagement was found to exist in the State, and the young Chief, Raja Bhawani Pratab Singh, had been allowed to grow up without education. Temporary management of the State during his minority was accordingly assumed by the British Government. Raja Bhawani Pratab Singh died in September 1889 and was succeeded by Lal Raghubar Singh, his cousin, and father of the present Chief.

The present Chief, Raja Jawahir Singh, was born in 1888 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Lal Raghubar Singh, on 5th August 1890. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, which he left in September 1906. On the 4th March 1907 he married a daughter of the Zamindar of Khargawan in the Korea State. He married a second time on the 8th January 1908 and a son was born to him by the second Rani on 21st November 1908. Raja Jawahir Singh was installed on the 3rd November 1909. The former Superintendent, Munshi Akbar Khan, now serves the Chief ably as his Diwan. He is a Tahsildar of the Central Provinces Service. The State suffered severely from the effects of famine in 1897 and 1900, but it has now recovered and is in a prosperous condition. The financial condition is sound. The Chief is very intelligent and takes a keen personal interest in the administration. The State is mostly open rice-growing country and the ryots are excellent cultivators, belonging to a number of various castes. There are two zamindaris, Dongarpali and Karanpali.

SIRGUJA.

This is the largest of the five Chhota-Nagpur States and lies in the middle of them. The ruling family are descended from the Raksel Rajas of Palamau. In 1818 the State was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla, and Captain H. Sincock was appointed Superintendent of the affairs of Sirguja. When order was restored, Lal Amar Singh, grandfather of the present Chief, was declared Raja, and in March 1826 was invested with the title of Maharaja. The present Chief, Maharaja Bahadur Raghunath Saran Singh Deo, was born in 1862 and succeeded to the *gadi*, while still a minor, on the death of his father, Maharaja Indrajit Singh Deo, in March 1879. Maharaja Indrajit Singh was insane, and his younger brother, Raja Bindeswari Prasad Singh Deo, Bahadur, C.S.I., father of the late Raja of Udaipur, was appointed by Government as Sarbarahkar or Manager of the State during Maharaja Indrajit Singh's lifetime, and this arrangement continued during the minority of the present Chief, up to March 1876, when Raja Bindeswari Prasad died. The present Chief attained his majority in June 1882 and took over charge of his State. He received the title of Maharaja Bahadur in the year 1895-96. The practice of 'begar' prevails, the cash demand being light and much of the revenue being paid in the form of labour. The State is backward and inaccessible and needs improved means of communication. Much of it is difficult hill and jungle country and a large proportion of the area is in the hands of estate holders of whom the chief are the Udaipur family (who hold the tappas of Partabpur, Paharulla, Chalgali and Binjpur) Jhilmili, Lakhanpur-Mahari, Lundra and Kotsari-Barhi. These used until lately to control their own excise and police, but these have now been taken over by the State. They hold on antiquated terms of service and inadequate takolis which hamper the financial condition of the State, and the improvement of the administration.

The Chief has been badly served by many of his officials but is endeavouring to improve his administration by securing honest and efficient outsiders. He has a Government servant, Pandit Gopal Rao, deputed to assist him as a Magistrate, and a capable Private Secretary, Pandit Ganesh Persad Dube. The Chief is a man of strong character and does his own work of administration. The title of Maharaja Bahadur is a personal distinction. He has a son named Jubraj Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, who is the heir-apparent. He is being educated at home, and a son has lately been born to him. The name of the capital of the State has been changed from Bistrampur to Ambikapur.

In this State, the wild Korwa tribe are a standing cause of trouble. An armed expedition had to be sent against them in the year 1883, and a band of them committed several murders and robberies in 1910. The Chief has set himself to the task of reclaiming and settling them.

The State is mostly hilly, but contains much good land. The principal crop is rice. The population is mainly aboriginal, consisting chiefly of Gonds, Goalas, Pans, Kanwars and Oraons.

UDAIPUR.

This State lies to the south of Sirguja and was formerly held by a distant younger branch of the Sirguja family. It was ceded to the British Government by Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818. In 1852, the Chief and his two brothers were convicted of man-slaughter and Udaipur escheated to Government. Subsequently, in 1860, the State was conferred on Lal Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo (grand-father of the present Chief of Udaipur and uncle of the present Chief of Sirguja) who for his good services obtained the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction and was made a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His grandson, the present Chief, Raja Chandra Shekhar Prasad Singh Deo, was born in 1889 and educated at the Raj Kumar College. He is now being trained in the administrative work of his State under the supervision of the Superintendent, Pandit Balkrishna Ramchandra Bakhle, who is an Extra-Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces Service, and of a private guardian, Babu Ram Saran Singh, who occupies this position in accordance with the wish of the Chief's deceased father. He is interested in learning the work of administration. He was married in 1908 to the daughter of the Raja of Chainpur in the Palamau District of Chota-Nagpur. His uncle, Lal Dharampal Singh Deo, is heir-presumptive.

Besides the Udaipur Feudatory State, the Chief holds the two valuable tappas of Partabpur and Paharulla (besides two others, Chalgali and Binjpur, which are in the hands of Sub Khorposhdars) in maintenance (Khorposhdari) grant in the Sirguja State. These were granted to his grand-father Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo, who was at that time a person of much importance in the Sirguja State, of which he was at one time Manager. These estates are, during the minority of the Chief, managed by Lallu Bansdhari Singh, a relative of the Chief, who works under the control of the Superintendent of the Udaipur Feudatory State. They bring in a revenue about equal to that of the Udaipur Feudatory State.

The Udaipur State territory is chiefly undulating ground, covered with sal forest, and is unhealthy. The main crop is rice. The principal caste is that of the Kanwars. A road is in course of construction from the capital (Dharamjaigarh) to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Khursia. A land revenue settlement (the first in the Chota-Nagpur States) is in progress, and the practice of 'begar' is being curtailed and regulated. There are two Zamindaris, Chal and Bagbahar.

**STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH:
THE GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.**

Serial No.	Names of States.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of the English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hill Tippera .	His Highness Raja Bisendra Kishore Deb Barman Manikya, Kshetriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd November 1883.	12th March 1909.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain Highness's sincere
2	Manipur .	His Highness Raja Chura Chand Singh, Kshetriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	15th April 1885	18th September 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto
3	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.					
	Bhawal .	U. Ram Singh Siem (<i>Khasi</i>).	1865	25th September 1889.	...	...
	Cherra .	U. Roba Singh Siem (<i>Khasi</i>).	1st April 1871	22nd April 1902.	...	...
	Khyrim .	U. Dakhor Singh Siem (<i>Khasi</i>).	1874	28th March 1904.	...	...
	Langrin .	Vacant . . . .	...	...	...	...
	Maharam .	U. Kison Singh Siem (<i>Khasi</i>).	1860	15th December 1877.	...	...
	Malaisohmat .	U. Hiba Singh . .	1879	6th August 1909.	...	...
	Maoiang .	U. Moi Singh Siem (<i>Khasi</i>).	1861	22nd February 1899.	Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.	...
	Maosanran .	U. Babon Singh Siem (<i>Khasi</i>).	1855	13th April 1905.	...	...
	Mariaw .	U. Burom Siem (<i>Khasi</i>) .	1864	5th May 1888.	...	...
	Mylliem (or Malliem).	U. Ron Singh Siem (<i>Khasi</i>).	1862	25th May 1897.	...	...
	Nobo Sophoh .	U. Duan Siem (<i>Khasi</i>) .	1865	12th December 1890.	...	...
	Nongkhlaio .	Raja † U. Kine Singh Siem (<i>Christian</i>).	1844	16th March 1876.	...	...
	Nongspung .	U. Parba Siem (<i>Christian</i>)	1861	11th November 1885.	...	...
	Nongstoin .	U. Suna Siem (<i>Khasi</i>) .	1841	17th May 1901.	...	...
	Rambrai .	U. Harison Siem (<i>Khasi</i>)	1881	28th February 1908.	...	...

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue. *	Average annual expenditure. *	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						1Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4,086	173,325	16,76,707½	15,81,570½	...	...	...	237	...	...	...	...	13
* 8,000	284,465	4,42,201	4,30,847	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Not known. Approximate 3,900.	865	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	8,155	9,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	31,327	19,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	1,138	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	8,464	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	491	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	1,856	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	1,414	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	2,289	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	17,863	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	1,555	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	9,715	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	1,859	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	9,606	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	2,697	400	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.
title.
in British territory.

HILL TIPPERA.

The State of which the chief town is Agartala is of great antiquity, and used to comprise a varying area won by conquest in the plains as well as in the hill tract, and at times its armies enlarged its dominions from the Sundarbans in the west to Burma in the east and south and Kamrup in the north.

The military prestige of its Rajas was at its height during the 16th century, but at the beginning of the 17th century the Moguls obtained a footing in the country. In the 18th it was reduced by the Na'wab of Murshidabad, and remained thereafter under Muhammadan control.

The Muhammadans, though dominating the whole, actually occupied the plains only, which were parcelled out among the Musalman nobles and placed on the rent-roll under the name of Roshnabad. The British, on assuming charge in 1765, took settlement of these, leaving the hills independent. The two tracts have since been declared to be what is legally known as an "Impartible Raj," and the Raja for the time being is both British zamindar and a Ruling Chief. The position has had an anomalous effect on succession to the State, which has from time to time been allowed by the British Government to follow the establishment of a title to the zamindari in the British Courts,

The latest decision* is, however, that the latter have no further jurisdiction than to declare that the ruler selected by the Government for the State is the rightful proprietor of the zamindari.

The Raj family of Tippera, like that of Manipur, belongs to the Indo-Chinese stock, with an admixture of Aryan blood. The Rajas have, however, taken the status of the Kshetriya caste and claim descent from the Lunar race. Their present title *Barman* means "armour"—a term applicable to all Kshetriyas, and their family name was "Pha" up to 1279 A.D., when Tugral, then Governor of Bengal, conferred on them the appellation to Manikya (Manik), a jewel. The traditions and history of the family are contained in the *Rajmala*, or State record, an epic in Bengali, said to be the oldest composition in that language in existence. The family has recently intermarried freely with the stock in Manipur. The family lost its hold on the State on the death of Bejoy Manik, who was sent prisoner to Delhi for failing to pay the revenues due to the Mogul, and Shamsheer Jang, a Musalman, was appointed Governor of Tippera. After the State came under British rule with the *Dewani* of Bengal, Krishna Manik was made Raja by the aid of the English in succession to Shamsheer Jang.

In 1862, when Ishan Chandra Manikya died, the succession was disputed, but it was eventually decided in 1870 in favour of his brother, Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya, who rendered assistance to Government in the last Lushai Expedition. Raja Radha Kishore Manikya, 140th of his line, was confirmed in succession to his father, Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya in 1897.

The Bara Thakur of Hill Tippera submitted a memorial against the order of the Raja appointing his eldest son as Jubaraj, but it was rejected by the Government of India. He afterwards brought a civil suit for declaration of his title to the zamindari in succession to the present Raja, but it was rejected on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

Raja Radha Kishore Manikya died on the 12th March 1909 at Benares and his son Birendra Kishore Manikya, who was born in 1883, was installed as Raja by the Lieutenant-Governor on 25th November 1909. He was married on 30th November 1907 to a daughter of the late Rana Padam Jung Bahadur, by whom he has one son, Bikram Kishore Deb Barman, born on the 19th August 1908 and appointed Jubraj on 25th November 1909.

Raj Kumar Navadwip Chandra Deva Varma was appointed Minister in November 1909 in place of Babu Annada Charan Gupta, a Deputy Magistrate, whose services had been lent to the State.

The zamindari is managed by Babu Prassanna Kumar Das Gupta, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who took over charge of the Chakla office at Comilla on the 24th May 1907. A survey and settlement of the Zamindari under the Bengal Tenancy Act was completed in 1899.

In 1871 a Political Agent was appointed to reside at Agartala, the Raja's capital, with the object of protecting British interests on the frontier, which were in special danger

from Lushai raids. In 1878 the Political Agency, as a separate post, was abolished, but it was revived again in 1910. In the interval the Magistrate of Tippera was *ex-officio* Political Agent.

The British Government has no treaty with Tippera, nor does it receive any tribute. A *sanad* dated the 21st June 1904 was granted to the Raja by the Viceroy settling the question of succession to the State and its appurtenances. *Nazarana* is taken on succession, the position of the Raja having been declared by the Government of India in 1870 to be that of a feudatory. He has his own laws and regulations to administer in Hill Tippera, while he is a zamindar as regards his possessions within the British territories. His position is therefore unique among the Native States.

The present Raja attended the Imperial Darbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903 with his father, the late Raja Radha Kishore Manikya. A Gold Delhi Darbar Medal was awarded to the late Raja, and silver medals to the present Raja, then the Jubaraj and to two of the sardars who accompanied them. At the invitation of Government the Raja and the late Raja were present at Calcutta at the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in January 1906.

Sir Andrew Fraser visited Agartala in July 1904. This was the first occasion on which a Lieutenant-Governor of the Province paid a visit to Hill Tippera. At a Darbar held in the palace at Agartala, His Honour presented to His Highness the Raja the *sanad* mentioned above.

The Raja's younger brother, Raj Kumar Brajendra Kishore Deb Barman, was admitted into the Imperial Cadet Corps in August 1903, but retired in 1904 from the corps owing to ill-health.

He was married on 8th March 1908 to a sister (by a different mother) of the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur at Dholpur.

A loan of ten lakhs of rupees was raised for paying off the balance due to the contractors for building the Palace at Agartala and some other debts of the late Raja. The zamindaries in the Tippera District are mortgaged as security for the loan, which is to be repaid in a period of ten years.

The Raja is entitled to visit the Viceroy, but not to have his visit returned.

MANIPUR.

Area 8,000 square miles (approximately), of which 7,350 square miles are mountainous and the remainder level land at an elevation of about 2,600 feet above the sea. The total population at the last census was 284,465. The only town is Imphal, which contained at the last census 67,093 persons. The town is really only an over-grown village, as each house stands in its own compound, which is surrounded by a bamboo hedge.

There is little doubt that the population of the valley, who have now embraced the Hindu religion, are descended from off-shoots of the various tribes which inhabit the hills round the valley. The earliest reliable information we have of the country, is from a Shan account, quoted by Captain Pemberton, dated 777 A.D., describing the visit of Samlong, a brother of the Pong King, who found the people in a miserable state. For the next 700 years little is known of what went on, but the Meithei Chief consolidated his power and conquered all the other tribes in the valley. In 1475 A.D., Manipur combined with Pong and defeated the Khumbat Chief and absorbed his dominions. In 1714 Pamheiba, afterwards known as Gharib Nawaz, who is stated to have been a Naga boy, accidentally shot his adopted father, Raja Churai Romba, and succeeded him. Hinduism began to be introduced shortly before this King's reign, but it made little progress. Gharib Nawaz made several inroads into Burma, but was finally forced to retire. He was murdered by one of his sons, who in turn was expelled by a younger brother. In the last portion of the 18th and the first portion of the 19th century the country was constantly overrun by the Burmese who carried off many captives and drove the rest of the inhabitants into Cachar and the hills adjoining the Manipur valley. In 1823, when the first Burmese War broke out and the Burmese invaded Cachar, the East India Company made an alliance with Gumbhir Singh, and a Manipuri contingent, which afterwards reached 2,000 men, was taken

into British pay and, under command of Captain Grant, drove the Burmese not only out of Manipur, but also out of the Kubo valley as far as Kalle. Subsequent negotiations with the King of Burma ended, however, in the return of the Kubo valley to Burmese hands, an annual payment of Rs. 6,270 being made to Manipur as compensation. This payment is still continued. By the Treaty of Yandaboo, Gumbhir Singh was declared independent ruler of the country gained with the assistance of the British Government. On Gumbhir Singh's death in 1834 his cousin, Nar Singh, placed Gumbhir Singh's son, Chandra Kirthi Singh, on the *gadi* and declared himself regent during his nephew's minority. Gumbhir Singh's widow, however, in 1844, having failed in a plot to murder Nar Singh, fled to Cachar with the youthful Raja, and Nar Singh then took the throne and held it till his death in 1850 when he was succeeded by Chandra Kirthi Singh. This prince twice gave proof of his loyalty to the British power, firstly, by sending troops with Sir J. Johnstone, the Political Agent, to the rescue of the beleaguered garrison of Kohima, and secondly, by sending a force with the same officer in 1885-1886 to rescue the Europeans in the Kubo valley, at the outbreak of the last Burmese War. For these services he was rewarded with the title of K.C.S.I.

His successor, Sura Chandra, was more occupied with religious observances than with the governing of his country. On the 23rd September 1890, there was a revolution and Sura Chandra took refuge in the Residency and subsequently abdicated and set out for Brindaban, but on reaching Calcutta he applied to be reinstated, saying that he had been misunderstood as regards the abdication. The matter was under consideration till the following spring, when the Chief Commissioner of Assam visited Manipur with an escort of 400 rifles to announce and enforce the Government of India's order recognising Kula Chandradhaja Singh as Raja, but deporting Tikendrajit Singh, his brother, who had been the moving spirit in the revolution. Tikendrajit Singh refused to surrender and an attempt to capture him by force failed, the troops having to retire. The Chief Commissioner accompanied by Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson, and Mr. Cossins, the Assistant Secretary, entered the fortified enclosure to discuss matters but were murdered, and the escort made its way back to Cachar. For this outrage, those immediately responsible were executed or transported, and the family of Gumbhir Singh was debarred from the throne, and the State was declared forfeited, but as an act of mercy was regranted to the present Raja, His Highness Chura Chand Singh, a descendant of Nar Singh. Chura Chand was declared the ruler of Manipur with the title of Raja and a salute of 11 guns. The Political Agent administered the State as Superintendent during the minority of the young Chief. In the meantime His Highness was educated at the Mayo College from 1895-1901, and later joined the Imperial Cadet Corps. Just before the close of the year 1905-1906 he married Ngangbum Ibemacha *alias* Dhana Manjuri, by whom he has a daughter, born 21st February 1909. In March 1908, His Highness married a second wife, Chingnakham Shyama Sakhi. By this Rani he has a son, born 26th July 1908. In June 1908 His Highness married a third wife Ngangbum Priya Sakhi. Two very important changes were made during the Superintendency. One of these was the abolition of *lalup*, a system of enforced labour, by which the whole Meithei population was divided into four *pannahs*, which worked for 10 days in rotation, so that every male over sixteen years came on duty for 10 days in every 40. The people of other clans, known as *Loi*, had to pay tribute and perform all sorts of menial duties for the Raja. This system has been done away with, and no labour is demanded now except for the maintenance of the roads. The other change was the substitution of a regular cash assessment throughout the valley for the old system of revenue payment in kind. Re-survey of the cultivated land in the valley is now being made. Education has made great progress of late, and constant demands for schools are received not only from the Manipuris in the plains, but also from the hill people. On the 15th May 1907, the Superintendency came to an end, and the administration of the State was made over to the Raja and the Darbar. The Raja was formally installed on the *gadi* by Sir Lancelot Hare, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, on the 4th February 1908. The administration of the State is now conducted by the Raja assisted by a Darbar, consisting of a Vice-President, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service and whose services

are lent to the State by the Local Government, three ordinary and three additional members, who are all Manipuris. The various departments are in charge of the Raja, the Vice-President, and the three ordinary members, the Vice-President having the management of the Hill Tribes living within the State entirely in his own hands and being responsible for all matters of revenue and finance. During 1909-1910, the rules for the Government of the State were under discussion and some amendments were sanctioned tending to throw more responsibility on the Raja while maintaining the Darbar's position as an advisory board.

The administration of justice is in the hands of the Darbar assisted by the subordinate Courts of the *Chirap* and the *Panchayat*.

The Darbar is the highest Court in the State. It tries all criminal cases which are beyond the powers of the *Chirap*, and hears appeals, both criminal and civil, from the orders of that Court. The Darbar may pass sentences of death or imprisonment for life, but sentences of over five years' rigorous imprisonment must be confirmed by the Raja.

His Highness is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Banganapalle	Nawab Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur (<i>Shiah Muhammadan</i>).	17th November 1874.	22nd June 1905.	The Governor of Madras.	"My friend—With best wishes, I remain, your sincere friend."
2	Cochin	His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	27th December 1852.	23rd October 1895.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	"My esteemed friend—I remain, with much consideration, your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold.
3	Pudukkottai	His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Kallar (<i>Hindu</i>).	27th November 1875.	15th April 1886.	The Governor of Madras.	"Your Highness—I remain, your Highness's sincere friend."
4	Sandur	Raja Srimant Venkata Rao, Rao Sahib, Hindu Rao Ghorapade Mamlukattumar, Senapati, Maratha (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th July 1892.	3rd December 1892.	Collector of Bellary.	Commencement— "Salams, Many salams— "I am in the enjoyment of sound health, and I request you will satisfy me by communicating your welfare." Conclusion— "Nothing more to be written."
5	Travancore	His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanji Sir Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kriti-pata, Mani Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	25th September 1857.	19th August 1885.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkh-wab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (gold and silk thread).

* These figures are

† Used for saluting.

‡ Including two

BANGANAPALLE.

Banganapalle is a small State, originally a *jagir*, surrounded—except at one point where it touches Cuddapah—by the district of Karnul. Its physical features are of the common Deccan type.

2. The chiefs of the State are Musalmans of the Saiyid tribe.

3. The *jagir* is said to have been granted to an ancestor of the present Chief by a King of Bijapur at the end of the 17th century. It formed part of the territory ceded to the British by the Nizam under the treaty of Hyderabad in 1800. On the occurrence of disorders in 1831 the Government of Madras interposed and it was resumed in October 1835, but as there had been a sort of understanding with the Nizam that the family in possession should not be ousted it was restored to the nearest heir in 1848.

4. In 1849 a *sanad* was granted to the Nawab of the day, confirming the *jagir* to him free of any demand, with authority, subject to certain conditions, to manage the revenue and the police and to administer civil justice.

5. In 1862 another *sanad*, under the hand of Earl Canning, conveyed the promise that the Government would permit and confirm any succession to the State which might be legitimate according to Muhammadan law.

6. In 1876 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales, the title of Nawab was bestowed on the Chief as an hereditary distinction.

7. On the 1st February 1905 the administration of the State was temporarily assumed by the Government of Madras on the ground that the then Nawab, Saiyid Fateh Ali, C.S.I.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chief in guns.
						REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
255	32,279	2,56,000	2,37,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
1,361	812,025	37 $\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs.	35 lakhs.	2 lakhs.	...	12	230 Infantry and 22 gunners with 4 cannon.†	...	...	...	...	19
1,178	380,440	14 lakhs.	12 $\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs.	...	...	19	110	.	...	...	...	11
164	11,200	87,000	47,000	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	Nil.
7,129	2,952,157	113 lakhs.	110 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.	8 lakhs.	...	60	1,442 Infantry and 29 Artillery men with 6 guns.†	...		...	...	21‡

approximate.
purposes.
guns personal.

had involved himself deeply in debt, impoverished the administration, disregarded the advice of the Government of Madras and obstructed reforms. Saiyid Fateh Ali died on the 21st April 1905. The Administration was conducted by the Government of Madras till the 19th December 1908, when it was handed over to the present Nawab, Saiyid Ghulam Ali.

8. The Nawab has no salute and no English style. He is entitled by position to be received by the Viceroy.

9. The Nawab was granted a private audience by the then Prince of Wales when His Royal Highness visited Madras in January 1906.

COCHIN.

Cochin lies between the district of Malabar on the north and Travancore on the south with the Indian Ocean as its western boundary.

2. A long series of backwaters, into which the streams descending from the hills in the interior discharge, runs parallel with the coast, and the soil is remarkable for fertility.

3. One of the chief events of the present Raja's régime has been the construction of the Cochin portion of the railway running from Shoranur in the Malabar district of the Madras Presidency to its terminus at Ernakulam in the Cochin State.

4. The cost (over 80 lakhs) of this enterprise and of a steam tramway for the conveyance of timber from the forests in the eastern portion of the State to the railway for a

time absorbed the hoarded surpluses of past years, and compelled the Darbar to borrow from the Government of India and in the open market. The debts thus incurred are being rapidly wiped off.

5. The duties of the small military force maintained by the State are of a ceremonial character, but since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903, the Darbar has organised a special body of police, 83 strong, to serve as military police.

6. The family of the Raja claims to be the rightful successor under the *marumakkatayam* scheme of inheritance, of Cheraman Perumal, a mythical personage supposed to have lived in the 9th century A.D. Haidar Ali and afterwards Tippu Sultan overran the territories of Cochin in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and this brought about an alliance with the English in 1791 when the Raja agreed to become their tributary "for those districts . . . which were in the possession of Tippu Sultan and for which the said Raja paid him tribute and with which the Honourable Dutch Company have no concern." In 1809 a second treaty was concluded under which an annual tribute of two lakhs and three-quarters (afterwards reduced to two lakhs) of rupees became payable to the Company.

7. The family follows the ancient *marumakkatayam* or female law of inheritance. The heir-apparent bears the courtesy title of "Elaya Raja."

8. The present Raja was born in 1852; he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India in 1897 and Knight Grand Commander of the same Order on New Year's day, 1903.

9. Lord Curzon received the Raja in 1900 and paid a return visit.

10. The Raja was present in Madras in January 1906 during the visit of His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness received a visit from the Raja and paid a return visit.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Pudukkottai is a small State, surrounded by the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Rámnád and Madura; and is mostly plain interspersed here and there with hills surmounted by old forts.

2. The Chiefs of the State claim to be Sudras and are of the Kallan tribe—the Colleries of writers of the eighteenth century—a clan which formerly levied blackmail in the country which lay between Trichinopoly and Cape Comorin.

3. The family name of the Chief is Tondiman. The original home of the family was Tondaimandalam, a small village near Tirupati in the North Arcot district, whence the family migrated in the 17th century to Karambakudi which lies close to the eastern border of the State. One of the Tondimans married into the Pallavarayar family, which then ruled the State. In this way the Tondiman family became the predominant power. The capital of the State and seat of the Chief is Pudukkottai, which is the only large town in the State with a population of 27,032 as per census of 1901.

4. The Chief rendered useful service in the 18th century to the British during fighting with the French round Trichinopoly, and in the wars with Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. As a reward, the Chief solicited the confirmation of the grant made to him about the middle of the 18th century by Pratap Singh, Raja of Tanjore, of the fort and district of Keelanilai situated in the southern part of Tanjore. On the recommendation of Lord Clive, the Governor of Madras recognised the grant, and this was confirmed in 1806 by the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

5. The Chief was bound to pay a yearly tribute to the British of one elephat, but as a matter of fact this was never demanded nor paid, and was formally waived in the year 1896.

6. The present Raja, Martanda Bhairava Tondiman, who was born in 1875, was entrusted with powers of administration in November 1894. He visited England in 1898, and was received by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. He paid a second visit (private) to England in 1900 and again visited Europe in 1903 for the benefit of his health. He paid his fourth visit to Europe in 1906 and returned early in 1908 after an absence of 21 months. He again visited Europe for his health in March 1908 and returned to India in December of the same year. He left for Europe for the sixth time in

March 1909 on the advice of his medical attendants. As it was considered necessary on account of his health that the Raja should, for some years to come, spend the greater part of each year in Europe, the Raja arranged in March 1909, in consultation with and with the advice of the Government, that the administration of the State should be carried on by an officer of the Indian Civil Service assisted by a Council of two Members.

7. The right of the Rajas of Pudukkottai to adopt for purposes of succession was recognized by a *sanad* under the hand of Earl Canning.

8. Lord Curzon received a visit from the present Raja at Trichinopoly in 1900.

9. The Raja was received by His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales in Madras at the beginning of 1906.

SANDUR.

Sandur lies within the district of Bellary. A cordon of hills surrounds it and much of the State consists of rock and jungle.

2. The family of the Raja counts back to a Maratha officer in the army of Bijapur—a collateral in descent, according to tradition, with the Bhonslas of Satara. The grandson of this officer seized the country from a palaiyagar of the Bedar or hunter tribe, a holder nominally subject to Bijapur, and was subsequently confirmed in it by a grant from Sambhaji who conferred on him the title of Senapati.

3. In 1817 Sir Thomas Munro reduced the fort and valley on behalf of the Peshwa, but in the following year they were restored to Siva Rao, and in 1826 they were granted to him and his heirs in perpetuity.

4. In 1876 the title of "Raja" was conferred on the Chief as an hereditary distinction.

5. The present Chief of the State was born in 1892. He is at present studying at the Court of Wards Institution, Newington, in Madras. He was married on the 7th June 1908 to Tara Raje, sister of the Chief of Akalkot in the Dombay Presidency. The administration is at present conducted by a Diwan specially appointed for the purpose and closely controlled by the Collector of Bellary in his capacity as *ex-officio* Political Agent. Manganese mining operations on a large scale are now being conducted in the State.

6. The Raja is entitled by position to be received by the Viceroy. His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales granted the Raja a private audience in January 1906.

TRAVANCORE.

Travancore, the largest Native State under the political control of the Madras Government, is bounded on the east by the districts of Madura and Tinnevely, on the north by the Native State of Cochin and the Coimbatore district, and on the west and south by the Indian Ocean. It is one of the most picturesque portions of Southern India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of backwaters and vast forests.

2. A line of railway, an extension of the South Indian Railway, connecting Tinnevely with Quilon was completed in 1904. The Darbar has underwritten the Secretary of State's guarantee of interest on the debentures for the portion of the line lying in Travancore territory. Another line to connect Trivandrum with Quilon will shortly be constructed.

3. The Srimulam Popular Assembly was inaugurated in 1904 and met for the first time in October of that year. Its object is to allow duly elected representatives to bring before the Darbar the needs and requirements of the country. The Assembly meets once a year in Trivandrum. The present strength is 70 members, of whom 60 are elected and 10 nominated by the Darbar. There is also a Legislative Council of 8 nominated members, of whom two must be non-officials.

4. The duties of the military force maintained by the State were formerly of a merely ceremonial character, but since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903, a scheme for the conversion of 500 of the number into an efficient military force has been operative.

5. The Chief of the State belongs to a Kshatriya family which claims to date from the abdication of a mythical Emperor of Malabar, Cheraman Perumal, about whose life there is a cluster of irreconcilable legends. His rule is supposed to have followed a partial disruption of the ancient Chera kingdom, and at some period one of his vassals is supposed to have received the southern part of his possessions, embracing what is now Travancore. The old principal town of Tiruvankodu, which gave its name to the country, is now but a small village. Passing on to the time of Tippu Sultan, the Travancore prince was the ally of the British during the wars with the house of Mysore, and in 1795 entered into subsidiary alliance with them, receiving a guarantee of protection. His successor contracted closer relations with the Paramount Power in 1805.

6. The family follows the ancient *marumakkatayam* or female law of inheritance. A special *sanad* of 1862 under the hand of Earl Canning authorises the right of adoption to perpetuate the dynasty. The Darbar availed itself of the right in 1900 when two girls, the present Senior and Junior Ranis, were adopted. The Senior Rani was married in May 1906 to Rama Varma, a nephew of Kerala Varma Valiya Koil Tamburan, C.S.I., and the Junior Rani was married to Ravi Varma, a member of the Kilimanur family in April 1907. The heir-apparent bears the courtesy title of "Elaya Raja." At this date (1910) there is no heir-male.

7. The present Maharaja, Rama Varma, was born in 1857 and in 1885 succeeded his uncle. He was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in 1888 and a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire on New Year's day, 1903.

8. Lord Curzon was the guest of the present Chief at his capital in 1900.

9. The Maharaja was invited to Madras on the occasion of His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales' visit in January 1906, but was unable to be present owing to illness.

**STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.**

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7
1	Dujana .	Jalal-ud-Daula, Nawab Muhammad Khurshaid Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustakil-i-Jang, Afghan (<i>Muhammadian</i>).	3rd November 1883.	21st June 1908.*	Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.	"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."
2	Kalsia .	Sardar Ravisher Singh, Jat. (<i>Hindu</i>).	30th October 1902.	25th July 1908	Ditto .	Ditto ditto .
3	Loharu .	Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E.,† Afghan (<i>Muhammadian</i>).	26th January 1860.	31st October 1884.	Ditto .	Ditto ditto .
4	Pataudi .	Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan Bahadur, Afghan (<i>Muhammadian</i>).	14th March 1863.	8th December 1898.	Ditto .	Ditto ditto .
5	Sirmur (Nahan).	His Highness Raja Amar Parkash Bahadur, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1888.	1911.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold.

* These figures are approximate.

†The local authorities have been authorised to address the Chief as *Fakhr-ud-Daula*, Nawab, etc.

DUJANA.

The founder of the Dujana State was Abdus Samad Khan, a small Jagirdar under the Delhi Emperor. He received a high command in the Maratha Army which assisted Lord Lake against Sindhia, and he eventually took service under the General. As a reward for his services he received a large tract of territory, and the title of Nawab Bahadur was conferred upon him. The territory made over to Abdus Samad Khan proved more than he could manage, and he was eventually obliged to resign it, receiving in lieu thereof the smaller tracts of Mehrana and Dujana. The Chiefs hold the State on the conditions that they will be faithful to the British Government and will render military service to the extent of 200 horse when required. Dujana ranks nineteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab. Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded to the Chiefship in 1879 and died in 1908.

The present Chief, Nawab Muhammad Khurshaid Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded on the death of Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, who died childless in 1908.

The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Nawab was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

KALSIA.

The founder of the Kalsia family was Sirdar Gurbakhsh Singh, a prominent member of the Krora Singhia confederacy and a companion of the celebrated Sardar Bhagel Singh of Chalaundhi. His son, Jodh Singh, succeeded Bhagel Singh as head of the confederacy and by his great abilities and personal daring he managed to secure the lands adjacent to the Ambala District which form the present State of Kalsia, besides many other tracts which were afterwards lost. Jodh Singh considered himself the equal of the Phulkian Chiefs, and Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala was glad to give his daughter in marriage to his second son and thus secure the alliance of a most troublesome neighbour. Kalsia gave ready assistance to the British Government in both the Sikh Wars, and did good service in the Mutiny. It was one of the nine Cis-Sutlej States which was allowed to maintain its independence when the others were reduced after the 1st Sikh War to the status of jagirs. Sardar Lahna Singh was granted a *sanad* in 1862, securing to him and his successors the privilege of adoption in the event of failure of natural heirs. The Kalsia ruler has full administrative powers, with the exception that capital punishments must be referred for sanction to the Commissioner of Delhi. The late Chief Sardar Ranjit Singh

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
100	24,174	1,30,509	1,24,934	...	...	55	142	...	...	...	...	Nil.
168	67,181	1,99,725	1,77,903	...	...	37	84	...	...	...	...	Nil.
222	15,229	74,651	72,866	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	9‡
52	21,933	94,760	93,600	...	...	...	...	6	17	...	...	Nil.
1,198	135,687	8,59,896	8,20,724	...	...	31	235	...	...	...	203§	11

† Personal salute.

§ Sappers.

was born on the 20th October 1882 and succeeded his elder brother in 1886. Ruling powers were conferred on him in 1906. Kalsia ranks sixteenth among Native States in the Punjab

The present Chief, Sardar Ravisher Singh, succeeded on the death of his father in 1908. During the Sardar's minority the State is managed by a Council consisting of a Sikh President and two members, one a Hindu and the other a Muhammadan. The Council is subject to the supervision of the Commissioner of Delhi.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Chief was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

LOHARU.

Loharu is a small semi-independent State under the political control of the Commissioner of Delhi. The Nawabs exercise full criminal and civil jurisdiction over their subjects, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Commissioner of Delhi. The Chief's family is descended from a Bokhara Moghal who took service with the Emperor Ahmad Shah and married the daughter of the Governor of Attock. His son, Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, entered the service of the Raja of Alwar, who employed him as agent to Lord Lake. In recognition of his services Lord Lake granted him a *sanad* conferring on him a perpetual jagir in the Gurgaon district yielding three lakhs of revenue per annum. This grant, which was subject to the supply of 200 horsemen on demand and an exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment to the British Government, was confirmed by the Government of India. Ahmad Bakhsh Khan's son and successor was executed for complicity in the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the Resident at Delhi, and part of the Loharu territory was confiscated. Loharu proper was continued to his two brothers; but owing to dissensions the younger was eventually compelled to leave the State. The branch of the family descended from him receives allowances of ₹12,000 per annum from the Nawab of Loharu. The title of Nawab was revived in favour of Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the father of the present Chief, by Earl Northbrook in 1874. Nawab Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan was a gentleman of high literary attainments and much liked by all who knew him. A short time before his death he voluntarily agreed to reside at Delhi, leaving the management of the State to his son as his financial affairs had fallen into confusion. Loharu ranks eighteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was born on the 26th January 1860, and succeeded to the Chiefship in 1884. He was appointed an Additional Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council in 1895, and was made a K.C.I.E. in 1897. He was from October 1899 to October 1901 a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council. The Nawab was appointed Superintendent of the Maler Kotla State in 1893, and administered its affairs with ability till December 1902, when he handed over charge to Ahmad Ali Khan, the heir-apparent of the Maler Kotla State, to whom, however, he continued to act as adviser until February 1905.

During his absence in Maler Kotla the management of the Loharu State was entrusted by the Nawab to his younger brother, who carried it on successfully. The Nawab is much embarrassed by debt. It was thought politic to aid him to re-establish the financial stability of his State, and a loan of Rs. 3,11,000 was obtained for him by Government from the Mandot estate. At the same time the control of the State's income was placed in the hands of the heir-apparent, who administers it under the direction of the Commissioner of Delhi. The settlement of the State has been completed.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns, granted as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1903, and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He was amongst the Chiefs of the Punjab States who were invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905, but was prevented by illness from attending. He was present at the Chapter of the Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

PATAUDI.

Pataudi is a small semi-independent State under the political control of the Commissioner of Delhi. The original ancestor of the Pataudi Nawab was an Afghan named Sheikh Pir Mat, who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar. A descendant of his, Faiz Talab, took service with the Maratha, but afterwards transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi, and was employed by Lord Lake against Holkar. He distinguished himself as a brave and loyal soldier, and was granted the Pataudi Ilaka in perpetual jagir by Lord Lake in 1806. The title of Nawab is said to have been conferred on him in the same year. His son, Nawab Muhammad Akbar Ali, behaved loyally during the Mutiny. Pataudi ranks seventeenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded in 1898, when Nawab Mumtaz Hussain Khan died without issue. During Mumtaz Hussain's life time it was found necessary to deprive him of control over the income and expenditure of the State. The State remains under Government control until the finances have been put upon a proper footing. Certain powers were in 1903 conferred on the Nawab whose conduct, which had hitherto proved unsatisfactory, then showed signs of improvement. It was, however, found necessary to withdraw these in 1906, as he had proved himself incompetent to exercise them. Munshi Sahibdad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was appointed Nazim in place of Khan Bahadur Qasim Ali Khan, who died in December 1905. Munshi Sahibdad Khan was succeeded in December 1906 by Mr. P. L. Chandu Lal. Settlement operations have reached completion and the final assessment has been announced.

The Nawabzada of Pataudi, Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, who left the Aitchison College, Lahore, some time ago and was admitted to the Imperial Cadet Corps in July 1906, is now living at Pataudi. He has been entrusted with certain civil and criminal powers in the State.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

SIRMUR (NAHAN).

Sirmur or Nahan ranks first among the Simla Hill States, and sixth among Native States in the Punjab, the rulers of Mandi and Sirmur being regarded as of equal rank. The ruling family claims descent from the Jaisalmer house in Rajputana, and has been

in possession of the State since A. D. 1095. The country was conquered by the Gurkhas, but, on their expulsion by the British, the State was granted to Fateh Prakash, the eldest son of the Ruling Chief, who was set aside on account of his profligacy and imbecility.

The late Chief, His Highness Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Prakash, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers in October 1898 on the death of his father, His Highness Raja Shamsher Prakash, Bahadur, G.C.S.I. The latter rendered loyal services during the Mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which he received a dress of honour together with a salute of 7 guns, which was raised to 11 in 1867, and again to 13 in 1886 on the last occasion as a personal distinction. The late Chief was appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the 9th November 1901 and was a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. His Highness was also invested with unrestricted power to pass sentence of death upon his subjects in December 1906, as a personal mark of distinction. His Highness died at Mussorie on the 4th July 1911, and has been succeeded by his son, Tika Amar Singh, under the title of "Raja Amar Parkash" as it is the Custom for the affix "Singh" to become "Parkash" in the case of the Ruling Chief of the family. His succession has been recognised by the Government of India subject to the condition that sentences of death passed by him shall be confirmed by the Commissioner of the Delhi Division.

The political control of the State was transferred from the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, to the Commissioner of Delhi in 1896 on the application of the Raja.

The State furnished a contingent for service in Afghanistan and offered aid in Egypt.

Lord Dufferin paid a visit to Raja Shamsher Parkash at his capital in the autumn of 1885. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness the late Raja was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905. He was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto in October 1906.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Faridkot .	His Highness Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Barar Bans Raja Brij Indar Singh Bahadur,† Barar Jat (<i>Sikh</i>).	26th October 1896.	11th February 1906.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold.
2	Kapurthala .	His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Jagatjit Singh,‡ Bahadur, K.C.S.I. Ahluwalia, (<i>Sikh</i>).	24th November 1872.	5th September 1877.	Ditto .	"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
3	Maler Kotla .	His Highness Nawab Ahmud Ali Khan, Bahadur, Sherwani Pathan (<i>Muhammadian</i>).	10th September 1881.	23rd August 1908.	Ditto .	"My friend.—I remain, Your sincere friend." The crest used is gold.
4	Mandi .	His Highness Raja Bhawani Sen Bahadur, Chandrabansi, Rajput. (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th April 1883.	10th December 1902.	Ditto .	"My friend.—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold.
5	Suket .	His Highness Raja Bhim Sen, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th November 1885.	27th May 1908.	Ditto .	"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold.

† Title of "Raja" conferred on 15th April 1846; of "Barar Bans Bahadur" on 12th July 1858; and of "Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind" on 1st January 1879.

‡ The title of "Raja" was conferred in 1849 and that of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" in 1858, the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 6th March 1863. The use of the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan," in reference to the Chief's position in Oudh, was sanctioned on 12th March 1861.

FARIDKOT.

The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Berar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot house in the middle of the sixteenth century. Sardar Hamir Singh, grandson of Kapura, became independent a century later, having added considerably to the family possessions. Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of the State in 1809, but was forced to relinquish it with his other Cis-Sutlej possessions by the British Government. For services rendered during the First Sikh War the Faridkot Chief, Sardar Pahar Singh, obtained the title of Raja and a grant of territory. His son rendered good service during the Mutiny. Faridkot ranks thirteenth in order of precedence amongst the Native States of the Punjab.

Raja Balbir Singh, Bahadur, was born on the 30th August 1869, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1898 on the death of his father, Raja Bikram Singh. As a condition of his succession he agreed to submit to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur for five years in certain matters, such as appointments to the chief offices of the State. This step was necessary as his previous conduct had not been such as to inspire any confidence in his personal capacity to conduct the administration without such assistance. His administration was not at first satisfactory. Some improvement, however, in the administration of the State was reported in 1900, and this has since been maintained. The credit for this was largely due to the Wazir, Rai Baroda Kanth Lahiri, as the Raja's intemperate habits had undermined his constitution. In November 1904, however, the Wazir resigned, and the Chief, who a few months before had, by a great effort of self-control, given up both drink and opium, took the management of affairs into his own hands. After repeated attacks of illness, however, Raja Balbir Singh died on the 11th February 1906, and was succeeded by his nephew, Brij Indar Singh, who had been adopted by him as heir. Brij Indar Singh was formally installed as Raja by the Commissioner of Jullundur on the 15th March 1906.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
642	124,912	11,11,000	8,25,000	...	...	48	157	45	...	...	163	11
630	314,351	25,00,000	24,67,000	1,31,000	...	353		...	...	...	600	11
167	77,506	5,58,000	3,95,000	...	...	67	303	...	...	...	186§	9||
1,200	174,045	5,82,000	5,71,000	1,00,000	...	20	152	...	...	...	...	11
420	54,676	1,89,000	1,17,000	11,000	...	13	55	...	...	...	...	11

* These figures are approximate.

§ Sappers and Miners.

|| The present Nawab enjoys a salute of 11 guns, two being personal.

The young Raja being a minor, the administration of the State is being conducted during his minority by a Council consisting of a President and two members.

The young Chief and his younger brother Kanwar Shiv Inder Singh have been pupils of the Aitchison College since November 1906.

A revised revenue settlement of the State is being undertaken.

The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The late Raja was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905, but was prevented by illness from attending.

KAPURTHALA.

The Kapurthala Chiefs belong to the Ahluwalia family, the original ancestor of which was Sadhu Singh, an enterprising zamindar, who about three hundred years ago founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore. The real founder of the family was Sardar Jassa Singh, a contemporary of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah, who by his intelligence and bravery made himself the leading Sikh of his day. He did more than any contemporary Sikh to consolidate the power of the Khalsa. The conduct of Sirdar Nihal Singh, the Kapurthala Chief, during the First Sikh War resulted in the escheat to the British Government of all his estate south of the Sutlej, and he was only allowed to retain possession of his other territories on payment of an annual *nazarana* of Rs. 1,38,000. During the Second Sikh War Sardar Nihal Singh rendered valuable service and was created a Raja. During the Mutiny Raja Randhir Singh, his son, took an active part in assisting the British Government. He was rewarded with a grant on *istimrari* tenure of the two confiscated estates of Baundi and Bithauli in Oudh, yielding a rental of Rs. 4,35,000; the amount of his tribute was reduced, and he was granted an adoption *sanad* and was made a K.C.S.I. Kapurthala is under the political control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. It ranks fifth in order of precedence among the Native States of the Punjab.

The present Chief is Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I. He was invested with full powers in 1890, the State having been administered in the interim by

an officer of the Punjab Commission. The administration is now conducted, under the general supervision of the Raja by a Council appointed in the latter part of 1901.

The State furnished a contingent of 700 men, which did good service during the last Afghan War, and its Imperial Service Troops took part with credit in the operations in Tirah in 1897.

The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

MALER KOTLA.

The Maler Kotla family are Sherwani Afghans, and came from Kabul in 1467 as officials of the Delhi Emperors. Their ancestor, Sheikh Sadr-ud-din, received a gift of 68 villages near Ludhiana when he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodi. The title of Nawab was conferred in 1657 upon Bazid Khan by Shah Alamgir. The family subsequently suffered many vicissitudes, being at one time stripped by the Sikhs of all their possessions except a few villages in the vicinity of Maler Kotla. The State assisted the British Government during the Gurkha War in the Simla Hills, and furnished a contingent of seven hundred foot in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846. Maler Kotla ranks tenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The late Chief, Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur, was born on the 13th October 1857, and succeeded by adoption to the *gadi* on the death of his distant cousin, Nawab Sakandar Ali, in 1871. He was insane for many years, and the affairs of the State were until early in 1905 administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Commissioner of Jullundur, to whose political control the State is subject. The Nawab of Loharu managed the State with ability as Superintendent up to the end of the year 1902, when, though still retained by the State as an adviser, he made over charge to the Nawab's eldest son, Ahmad Ali Khan, who had received a training in the transaction of State business and had shown an interest in his work and was therefore considered by Government fit to be entrusted with the management of the State. The Nawabzada's administration having proved satisfactory, the services of the adviser were dispensed with early in 1905, and Ahmad Ali Khan, with the title of Regent, exercised the powers entrusted to him subject only to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan died on the 23rd August 1908 and was succeeded by Ahmad Ali Khan, who was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 5th of January 1909.

The State contributed 8 lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakkhal Railway, which was opened for traffic in 1901.

The Maler Kotla Sappers rendered good service during the Tirah Campaign of 1897, and their Work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on.

The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The present Nawab, when Regent, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He was granted an interview with Lord Minto at Simla in 1906, and in the same year His Excellency paid a visit to his State.

MANDI.

The Mandi Rajas are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chāndar-Bans tribe. The families of the Mandi and Suket Chiefs are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the present Mandi Chief separated from Suket early in the thirteenth century. The existing capital of Mandi was founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen, who may be regarded as the first Raja of Mandi. From 1810 onwards Mandi was made to pay tribute to the Lahore Durbar, which in 1840 was fixed at Rs. 1,35,000. During the First Sikh War the sympathies of the Mandi Chief were with the British, and in 1846 Raja Balbir Sen of Mandi tendered his formal submission to the British Government and was granted a *sanad* recognizing his Chiefship and defining his rights and obligations. His tribute was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum; he was prohibited from levying duties on goods passing in and out of his State, and death sentences were made subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Jullundur. Mandi is under the political control of the Commissioner of Jullundur and ranks sixth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab, the Chiefs of Mandi and Nahan being considered of equal rank.

The late Chief, Raja Bijē Sen, died on the 10th December 1902. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1851 when only four years old, and was invested with full powers in 1866. Shortly after his investiture, however, the administration of Mandi fell into the greatest confusion, and a serious warning was conveyed to the Raja from the Viceroy. In 1872

it was considered necessary to appoint an English officer as Councillor to the Raja, and this arrangement continued for a short period. In 1889 the Raja asked for the assistance of a British official and a member of the Civil Service was temporarily deputed to Mandi. The Raja was of an amiable disposition and liked by his subjects, but he was not a man of strong character, and his health was poor. In the latter years of Bije Sen's life the State finances were in a most unsatisfactory condition, and in 1899 the Commissioner of Jullundur made an enquiry into them at the Raja's own request.

Kanwar Bhawani Singh, the illegitimate son of the late Raja, who was born in 1883 and was recognised in 1897 as successor to his father, provided the latter died without legitimate male issue, has succeeded to the Chiefship of the State with the title of Raja Bhawani Sen, and was formally installed by the Lieutenant-Governor on October 31st, 1903. It was decided for the first two years of his rule to appoint a British officer to conduct the administration of the State. For 18 months the young Raja underwent a course of instruction in the duties of government from the officer appointed to superintend the administration of the State, and showed himself to be possessed of considerable aptitude for business. On the 7th October 1905 His Highness was formally invested with full powers. Intrigues within the State culminated in a serious disturbance in May 1909 which necessitated the despatch of military troops from Simla to Mandi. Order was quickly restored by this show of force. Subsequently Tikka Rajendra Pal, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab, was appointed adviser to the Raja and a Tahsildar was deputed to act as Wazir.

The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

SUKET.

The families of the Mandi and Suket Chiefs are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the Mandi Chief separated off early in the thirteenth century. In 1846 the Suket Chief, Raja Ugar Sen, turned against the Sikhs and joined with the Raja of Mandi in expelling the Khalsa garrisons from the strongholds in the hills. In return for these services he was awarded the rights of a Chief in his territories by the British Government. Raja Ugar Sen was succeeded in 1875 by his son, Rudra Sen, who was deposed three years afterwards for misgovernment. The Suket State ranks fifteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The late Raja, Dusht Nikandan Sen, was born on the 18th February 1865 and succeeded to the *gadi* shortly after the deposition of his father, Rudra Sen, in 1879. He was invested with full powers in 1884. He was a man of some shrewdness of character, but of an obstinate disposition, and the tendency towards misgovernment and oppression exhibited by his father reappeared in the son. The Punjab Government was many times compelled to interfere authoritatively in Suket affairs, and in 1892 certain rules were laid down defining the relations between the Raja and the State ryots. The Raja's choice of a Wazir was, at the same time, made subject to the approval of the Commissioner, Jullundur, who is the Political Officer of the State. Affairs in Suket became quieter, but it was decided in May 1902 that in consequence of the Raja's general attitude and the not altogether satisfactory condition of affairs in his State, a closer supervision should be exercised over the affairs of Suket, and that in order to give effect to this decision the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu should be employed as Political Assistant to the Commissioner of Jullundur in connection with Suket. The restriction imposed upon the Raja in regard to the appointment of a Wazir was at the same time removed on the condition that the Raja himself would be held responsible for any mismanagement. During 1906 trouble arose in the State through the quarrels of the Raja with his discontented officials. Enquiries were made by the Commissioner, which disclosed a state of affairs very discreditable to the Raja. The Raja was warned by the Lieutenant-Governor to mend his methods. Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen died on the 27th May 1908, and was succeeded by his eldest son Bhim Sen, who was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th October 1908.

Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen was invited to the ceremonial functions held in Lahore, in November 1905, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Chamba . .	His Highness Raja Sir Bhure Singh, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th Dec. 1869	23rd Jan. 1904	The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.	"My friend."—"I remain, Your Highness's friend."

* These figures

CHAMBA.

The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs and are said to have come from Merwara in Rajputana. A sanad conferring the State upon Raja Sri Singh and his male heirs in perpetuity was granted in 1848. In 1873 the misconduct of Raja Gopal Singh brought upon him the censure of Government, and he abdicated in consequence in favour of his son, Sham Singh, then only 8 years of age. The administration during Sham Singh's minority was conducted by an officer of the Punjab Commission acting as Superintendent. The rule of succession in this State is that brothers in order of seniority succeed in the absence of direct heirs. The State is under the political control of the Commissioner of Lahore, and ranks fourteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab. It pays Rs. 3,800 annually as tribute to the British Government.

Raja Sir Bhure Singh, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the present Chief, succeeded his brother, Raja Sham Singh, on the 23rd of January 1904, on the latter's abdication. He was formally installed, with full ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th May 1904. For many years previously, he had been associated with his brother in the management of the State which, indeed, since October 1902, had devolved entirely on him owing to the serious illness of the *ex*-Raja. The rendition of the reserved forests to the Raja (for a period of five years on probation) has been completed. The forests are being administered by a British Officer of the Imperial Forest Service lent to the State. The Raja has done a great deal to improve communications within the State. An officer of the Royal Engineers has been loaned as Chief Engineer of the State for three years. The works for which he was principally entertained were a cart road to the plains of which however the project is in suspense, and a Hydro-Electric scheme which is nearing completion. He has also constructed water works for the capital. A building for a museum has been provided by the Raja, and Dr. Vogel, the Archæological Surveyor, has arranged in it a number of interesting antiquities found in the State, notices of which will be found in the Gazetteer now issuing. The Raja was decorated with the Order of a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1901, and in January 1906 the dignity of Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India was conferred upon him. The *ex*-Raja Sham Singh, died suddenly on the 10th June 1905.

A Gazetteer for the State is about to be published. It has been prepared principally by the good offices of Dr. J. Hutchinson of the Church of Scotland Mission, the book being in some of its chapters however the work of Raja Sir Bhure Singh himself, who is highly educated.

The Raja has two sons, namely, Tikka Ram Singh and Duthian Kesri Singh. The former is a Cadet of the Imperial Service Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. The latter is being educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chief in guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3,216	127,834	5,11,719	4,36,929	3,800	...	33	286	...	...	...	...	11

are approximate.

Chamba was honoured with a visit from Lord Curzon in September 1900.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905, was knighted by His Excellency the Viceroy at Peshawar in April 1906, and was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bahawalpur	His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula Nusrat-i-Jang Hafiz-ul-Mulk Mukhlis-ud-Daula Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi Bahadur, Daudputra (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	30th September 1904.	4th March 1907.	Viceroy and Governor-General	"My esteemed friend."—"I remain with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhawab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
2	Jind	His Highness† Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Ranbir Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Sidhu Jat (<i>Sikh</i>).	11th October 1879.	7th March 1887.	Ditto	"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhawab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
3	Nabha	Colonel His Highness ‡ Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Band Sarmur Raja-i-Rajagan Sir Hira Singh Malvandar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Sidhu Jat (<i>Sikh</i>).	18th December 1843.	9th June 1871	Ditto	"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhawab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
4	Patiala	His Highness § Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-ul-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraja Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadur, Sidhu Jat (<i>Sikh</i>).	12th October 1891.	9th November 1900.	Ditto	"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhawab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhawab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

† The title of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" was conferred on 2nd June 1858, the addition "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 14th January 1860; the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan" was conferred on 24th May 1881.

‡ The title of "Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand" was conferred on 2nd June 1858; the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 14th January 1860.

§ The title of "Farzand-i-Khas" was conferred on 2nd June 1858, and the words "Daulat-i-Inglishia" were added on 14th January 1860.

BAHAWALPUR.

The dominant race in this State are the Daudputras, to which family the Chiefs belong. They claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the Prophet, and emigrated *via* Khorasan into Sind. In 1737 the ambition of their Chief Daud Khan, brought them into conflict with Nadir Shah's Governor in Sind and they were driven across the Indus, ultimately obtaining possession of the tract now known as Bahawalpur. Mubarak, son of Daud Khan, finding favour with the local Governor, received a large tract south of the old Beas river in addition to his Bahawalpur possessions. Bahawal Khan, grandson of Daud Khan, was the first Chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one hand. He gradually consolidated his power and even obtained possession of Dera Ghazi Khan for a short period. In 1833, in order to preserve his dominions from Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Bahawal Khan the III entered into a treaty with the British Government by which his independence was recognized. This Chief was granted in 1828 the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhang Bara for services rendered to the army of occupation in Afghanistan, and his valuable assistance in connection with the Multan rebellion of 1848 was rewarded by the grant of a life pension of one lakh of rupees. Insurrections against the authority of the Chief broke out in 1863 and subsequent years, and in 1866 the management of the State

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue. *	Average annual expenditure. *	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Government.	To other States	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15,000*	720,877	27,36,236	25,69,222	...	...	...	106	...	...	196†	371‡	17
1,259	282,003	13,00,000	15,61,110	...	...	201	540	...	...	...	600	11
928	297,949	15,42,906	...	...	...	150	30	...	...	...	600	15¶
5,412	1,596,692	73,14,894	68,27,867	...	...	442	1,192	...	...	602	1,204	17

* These figures are approximate.

† Camel Escort.

‡ Transport Corps men

¶ Including four guns personal.

was assumed by a representative of the British Government during the minority of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan. Under British management the State was rapidly brought into flourishing condition, and at the time of Sadiq Muhammad Khan's installation in 1879 the revenue had risen to twenty lakhs. Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan took an active share in the preparations for the second Afghan War. He died in 1899. During the minority of his son, the administration of the State was carried on by Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., who was Superintendent from February 1899 to April 1903.

Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan V, Abasi, who succeeded Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan, was educated at the Aitchison College for four years. He was invested with full powers by Lord Curzon in 1903. In November 1906 he proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca and on his way back died of pneumonia at Aden on the 15th February 1907. He was succeeded by his son, Sadiq Muhammad Khan, who was born in 1904. A Council of Regency consisting of 5 members was appointed on 26th July 1907. With effect from April 1909, the number of members of the Council was reduced to four.

In May 1903 the State was added to the Phulkian States Agency. Bahawalpur ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Native States of the Punjab.

The State maintains for Imperial Service a mounted escort and a Camel Transport Corps and besides this it has 13 serviceable guns. It furnished a contingent which did

service on the line of communications in the second Afghan War, and the Chief also offered aid in Egypt, during the Tirah Campaign, in Somaliland, and also in connection with the Tibet Mission. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes, and has made a standing offer of the services of its troops.

The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The late Nawab Bahawal Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

JIND.

Jind is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the ruling Chief belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A.D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office: he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The founder of the Jind State was Gajpat Singh, a great-grandson of Phul. He took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763 against the Afghan Governor of Sirhind and received a large tract of country as his share of the spoil. One of his daughters became the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1772 the title of Raja was conferred upon him by the Emperor Shah Alam. Raja Gajpat Singh's son, Bhag Singh, assisted Lord Lake in his operations against the Marathas and was rewarded by the grant of the pargana of Bawana and the Gohana estates. In 1834 the Jind Chief died without issue. Sarup Singh of Bazidpur, a third cousin of the deceased Raja, succeeded to the *gadi* by order of the British Government, but he was held to be entitled to succeed only to the territory possessed by his great-grandfather, Raja Gajpat Singh, and estates yielding Rs. 1,82,000 revenue were resumed by the British Government as escheats, Raja Sarup Singh's conduct during the First Sikh War was on the whole satisfactory, and he received in reward a grant of land. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857 Sarup Singh was not behind the Maharaja of Patiala in active loyalty, and his services on that occasion were of a most valuable nature. He was the only Chief who was present with the army before Delhi. In recognition of his services the Dadri territory, 600 square miles in extent, was made over to him and also thirteen villages close to Sangrur assessed at Rs. 1,38,000; his salute was raised to 13 guns, and other privileges conferred upon him. In 1864 he was created a G. C. S. I. His son, Raja Raghbir Singh, was a worthy successor: he died in 1887. Jind ranks third in order of precedence among Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Raja-i-Rajgan Sir Ranbir Singh, K.C.S.I., Bahadur, succeeded his grandfather, Raja Raghbir Singh, when a minor and was invested with powers in November 1899. But he was required for a time in exercising his powers to follow the advice which the Political Officer might think it necessary to tender to him. The Ludhiana Dhuri-Jakhal line of Railway, constructed at the expense of the Jind and Maler Kotla States, was opened for traffic in 1901. A project for constructing a railway from Jind to Panipat, to be financed partly by the Jind Durbar, is under consideration.

The State furnished a contingent for service during the last Afghan War, and its Imperial Service Troops were utilized during the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness Raja Ranbir Singh was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on

1st January 1909. Lord Curzon visited the State in November 1903 and Lord Minto in 1906.

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

NABHA.

Nabha is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the ruling Chief belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A.D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office: he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind and from the second the Patiala family. The real founder of the Nabha State was Hamir Singh, a grandson of Phul's grandson, Gurditta. He joined with his Sikh brethren in the capture of Sirhind and received as his reward the pargana of Amloh. He added many villages to the possession inherited from his grandfather, Gurditta, founded the present town of Nabha, struck coins in his own name, and exercised all the powers of an independent ruler for some years before his death in 1783. Nabha, with the other cisSutlej States, was taken under British protection in 1809. Raja Jaswant Singh, who was then on the *gadi*, was succeeded in 1840 by his son Devindar Singh. During the First Sikh War he was deposed and one-fourth of the Nabha State was confiscated. For service rendered during the Mutiny, however, by Bharpur Singh, the successor of Devindar Singh, lands yielding a lakh of rupees of revenue per annum were made over to the Nabha State and certain privileges conferred upon its Chief. Bharpur Singh was offered a seat in the Legislative Council of the Government of India in 1863. The Nabha Chiefs at one time claimed precedence over the other Phulkian houses on account of their descent from the eldest branch of the family; but the present Chief of Nabha belongs to a younger branch than the Raja of Jind. Nabha formerly ranked above Jind, but precedence was given to the latter in the Durbar of 1860, although the two Chiefs were considered equal in dignity and regarded with equal favour. Nabha ranks fourth among Native States in the Punjab. The Chief of Jind is given precedence of Nabha on public occasions. But to this rule there is one exception. A return visit by the Viceroy is paid to Nabha before the return visit to Jind. The reason for this curious anomaly will be apparent by reference to the marginally noted correspondence.

Punjab Government letter No. 1507, dated 9th October 1880.

Government of India telegram of 28th October 1880.
Demi-official letter, dated 7th August 1884, from Foreign Secretary to Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The present Chief, Colonel Raja-i-Rajagan Sir Hira Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* when Bhagwan Singh died without issue in 1871. He is a member of the Badrukhan family and was second cousin to the grandfather of the present Raja of Jind. He has given repeated proofs of his desire to contribute to the power and prestige of the Empire and has proved himself an energetic and able ruler, and he was at first much opposed to the appointment of a Political Agent to the Phulkian States. His salute was raised to 13 guns as a personal distinction in 1877 and to 15 guns in 1898. The grand Cross of the Star of India was conferred upon him in 1879, and the title of Raja-i-Rajagan in 1893 in recognition of the excellent administration of his State. He was invested with the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire and was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the XIVth Sikhs at Delhi in January 1903.

The State furnished a contingent which did excellent service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80 and its Imperial Service Troops were also employed on the Tirah and Buner Expeditions of 1897. The State also offered aid in operations on the frontier in 1908, against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes. Lord Lansdowne paid a visit to the present Raja at his capital in October 1890.

The State was visited by Lord Curzon in November 1903 and by Lord Minto in 1906.

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 and was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

PATIALA.

Patiala is the largest of the three Phulkian States. The family of the ruling Chief belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the *chaudrayat* or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the north-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A. D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the houses of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The Patiala family has been established as a ruling power south of the Sutlej since 1753, when the present capital was founded by Sardar Ala Singh, a grandson of Phul. Raja Amar Singh, grandson of Ala Singh, made Patiala the most powerful State between the Jumna and the Sutlej, but after his death the administration fell into disorder, and in 1812 it was necessary for the British Government to interfere authoritatively in Patiala affairs. Raja Sahib Singh, who succeeded Amar Singh, was almost an imbecile, but the State was wisely administered during part of his life-time and during the minority of his son by his wife Rani Aus Kaur, a woman of great ability. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the Patiala Chief in 1810 by the Emperor Akbar II on the recommendation of General Ochterlony. For services rendered during the Gurkha War of 1814 Maharaja Karm Singh was awarded portions of the Hill States of Keonthal and Baghat. At the time of the first Sikh War Narindar Singh was on the *gadi*. He helped the British Government more than any of the other cis-Sutlej Chiefs, and his assistance was acknowledged by the gift of a portion of the territory confiscated from Nabha. During the disturbances of 1857-58 no prince in India showed greater loyalty or rendered more conspicuous services to the British Government than Narindar Singh. On this occasion territory bringing in two lakhs of rupees a year was made over to him, and many other privileges and concessions granted. Maharaja Narindar Singh was invested with the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1861, and about the same time was made a Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of India. Patiala was taken under British protection in 1809; it ranks first amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Maharaja Bhupindar Singh, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Rajindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in November 1900. The late Chief was only 28 years of age when he died. The administration during the minority of Maharaja Bhupindar Singh, who entered the Aitchison College on the 22nd October 1904, was conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of three Members. With effect from 1st October 1909 the resignation of the Council of Regency was accepted, and the Maharaja began to rule the State.

His Highness left the Aitchison College in February 1908.

Settlement operations which were commenced under Major Popham Young, C.I.E., in 1901 were completed in 1909. The panchayat system, introduced by the same officer, is working with remarkable success.

The State furnished a contingent of 1,100 men which did excellent service during the Kabul War of 1879, and its Imperial Service Troops were also employed in the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes.

His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne visited Patiala in 1890 and installed the late Maharaja on the *gadi*. Patiala also received the honour of visits from Lord Elgin in 1898, from Lord Curzon in 1903, and Lord Minto in 1906.

• The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Baghal .	Raja Bikram Singh, Puar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th March 1892.	11th April 1904.	His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
2	Baghat .	Rana Dalip Singh, C.I.E., Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd February 1859.	31st January 1862.	Ditto .	Ditto.
3	Balsan .	Rana Bir Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	28th March 1864.	17th November 1884.	Ditto .	Ditto.
4	Bashahr .	Raja Shamsheer Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1838	12th February 1850.	Ditto .	Ditto. The crest used is gold.
5	Bhajji .	Rana Durga Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th September 1842.	18th November 1875.	Ditto .	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
6	Bija .	Thakur Puran Chand, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	27th December 1896.	20th June 1905	Ditto .	Ditto.
7	Bilaspur (Kahlur.)	His Highness Raja Bije Chand, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	27th January 1873.	3rd February 1889.	His Excellency the Viceroy.	My friend.—I remain, your Highness's sincere friend.
8	Darkuti .	Rana Ram Saran Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1843	15th October 1883.	His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
9	Dhami .	Rana Hira Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th August 1876.	2nd June 1894	Ditto .	Ditto.
10	Jubbal .	Rana Gian Chand, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	16th October 1887.	22nd November 1898.	Ditto .	Ditto.
11	Keonthal .	Raja Bije Sen, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	13th September 1877.	18th March 1901.	Ditto .	Ditto.
12	Kothar .	Rana Jagjit Chand, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th April 1887.	19th April 1896.	Ditto .	Ditto.
13	Kumharsain .	Rana Hira Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1849	12th November 1874.	Ditto .	Ditto.
14	Kuniharl .	Thakur Hardeo Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th August 1898.	7th October 1905.	Ditto .	Ditto.
15	Mailog .	Thakur Durga Chand, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th April 1898	17th September 1902.	Ditto .	Ditto.
16	Mangal .	Rana Tilok Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th October 1851.	27th May 1892	Ditto .	Ditto.
17	Nalagarh (<i>Hindur</i> .)	*Raja Isri Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1832	16th December 1876.	His Excellency the Viceroy.	Ditto. The crest used is gold.
18	Sangri .	†Rai Hira Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th February 1851.	30th September 1876.	His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
19	Tarooh .	Thakur Surat Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th July 1887	14th July 1902	Ditto .	Ditto.

* The title of Raja was conferred on 10th January 1860.

† The title of Rai was conferred in July 1887 as a hereditary distinction.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue. ‡	Average annual expenditure. ‡	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.							Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.			
						Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
124	25,720	88,763	77,259	3,600	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	Nil.
36	9,490	43,000	41,000	132	...	...	..	...	32	...	...	Nil.
51	6,704	15,000	10,000	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,820	80,572	1,00,000	1,00,000	3,945	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
96	13,309	25,000	24,000	2,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4	1,131	7,000	6,000	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
448	90,873	1,90,000	1,67,830	8,000	...	11	86	...	...	...	...	11
8	518	1,500	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
26	4,505	10,000	8,000	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
288	21,172	1,50,000	72,000	2,520	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Nil.
116	22,499	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
20	4,195	15,000	12,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
90	11,735	24,000	23,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil.
80	2,168	4,000	3,500	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil.
43	8,968	20,000	17,000	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
12	1,227	900	800	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
256	52,551	1,30,000	1,20,400	5,000	..	...	...	11	20	...	...	Nil.
16	2,774	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
67	4,411	50,000	21,000	288	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.

‡ These figures are approximate.

BAGHAL.

Baghal lies to the north-west of Simla. Its capital is Arki. The ruling family are Puár Rajputs. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Chief was confirmed in possession of his territory by a *sanad* granted in September 1815 under condition of rendering service in time of war. Raja Kishen Singh, grand-uncle of the present Raja, evinced great loyalty on the outbreak of the Mutiny. For the services rendered by him on this occasion he was granted the title of Raja. *Baghal* ranks fifth among the Simla Hill States in order of precedence.

The late Chief, Raja Dhian Singh, who was born on the 27th January 1842, and succeeded his first cousin, Moti Singh, in 1877, was regarded as the most capable among the minor Chiefs. He died on the 10th of April 1904, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikka Bikram Singh, who was born in 1892, and who attended the Aitchison College at Lahore from 1905 to 1908. The administration of the State during the minority of the young Chief is being carried on by a Manager. The settlement which commenced in 1906 was completed in 1908. A land revenue assessment of Rs. 69,500 has been approved by Government.

BAGHAT.

Baghat lies a few miles south-west of Simla, and extends from Solon to Subathu and Kasauli. The house of *Baghat*, a Rajput family, came originally from Dara Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired the State by conquest. The family name, once Pal, is now Singh. The ruling house has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. Being an ally of the Bilaspur Raja, Rana Mohindar Singh remained in possession of his territory under the Gurkha rule. He remained loyal to his friends during the Gurkha War, and lost five parganas in consequence, which were made over to Patiala. The remaining three lapsed to the British on the death in 1839 of Mohindar Singh without issue. In 1842 Lord Ellenborough restored the State to Bije Singh, brother of the late Rana, but in 1849 he died heirless, and the State was again escheated. Umed Singh, the Rana's cousin, set up a claim, sent a Vakil to England, and employed Mr. Isaac Butt to plead before the Court of Directors. In 1860 Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim and it was recognised in the following year. But Umed Singh, after 13 years of waiting, only survived the good news a few hours. His son, Dalip Singh, was installed as Rana at the age of two. *Baghat* ranks sixth among Simla Hill States.

Rana Dalip Singh was made a C.I.E. in 1895-1896.

A son was born to him in September 1901; up to that date the heir-apparent had been his brother, Amar Singh, in whose hands most of the administration of the State is placed. The Chief offered his services for employment with the Tibet Mission in 1904.

BALSAN.

Balsan lies about 30 miles east of Simla, across the Giri, a tributary of the Jumna. The country is fertile and beautifully wooded with fine forests of deodar. The Rana is a Rajput and traces his descent from the Raja of Sirmur. The State of *Balsan* was acquired by conquest and, previous to the Gurkha invasion of 1805, was a feudatory of Sirmur. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Thakurai of *Balsan* was granted to Thakur Jograj Singh by a *sanad*, dated 21st September 1815. Jograj Singh lived to the ripe old age of 87. He behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny, and gave shelter and hospitality to several Englishmen who left Simla when the station was threatened by the Gurkha regiment at Jutogh. The Thakur was created a Rana for his services and was rewarded in open durbar with a valuable *khillat*. The Chief exercises full power of administration, limited only by the usual control over death sentences exercised by the Superintendent, Hill States. *Balsan* ranks eleventh in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States.

The present Rana, Bir Singh, has no son; the heir-apparent is his brother, Atar Singh, who was born in 1868.

BASHAHR.

The Rulers of this State are Rajputs and claim descent from Srikishn, a mythical hero of Benares. The present Ruler traces his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations. From 1803—1815 Bashahr was in the power of the Gurkhas, but in 1815 they were expelled by the British Government, who granted a *sanad* to Rajah Mohindar Singh, father of the present Ruler, confirming him in all his possessions except Rawin, which was transferred to Keonthal, to whom it originally belonged, and Kotguru, which was retained as a British possession. The country, though the largest in extent of all the Simla Hill States, is sparsely populated and the people are poor. Kaneti and Dalti are tributaries of this State. Bashahr ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States, and ninth among Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Raja Shamsher Singh, was born in 1838. He succeeded to the Chiefship in 1850. His conduct during the Mutiny was not exemplary, and it was proposed to depose him: but Lord Lawrence did not deem this measure advisable. The *régime* of the Raja being unsatisfactory, in 1886 his son, Raghunath Singh, born in 1868, was placed in administrative charge of the State. He ably administered its affairs until his death in February 1898, and under his supervision a settlement of the State was effected. After his death the old Raja made an attempt to regain the administration, but Government interfered, and an official, Lala Mangat Ram, was made Chief Wazir and subsequently Manager of the State. Under him the State has been well governed.

The Raja has no legitimate son, but adopted Kanwar Surendar Shah, brother of the Raja of Tehri Garhwal in 1907. The adoption has been recognised by Government, on the understanding that such recognition will not bind Government unconditionally to accept Surendar Shah as the Raja's successor. A wire rope suspension bridge has been made over the Sutlej at Rampur by the Public Works Department at the expense of the State, and another by Government on the Nogari Nullah on the Hindustan-Tibet Road, four miles from Rampur.

BHAJJI.

Bhajji lies on the left bank of the Sutlej, due north of Simla. Opium celebrated for its purity is an export. The capital, Suni, is famous for its sulphur springs which have a medicinal virtue. The founder of the house came from Kangra and acquired possession of the State by conquest. When the Gurkhas overran the country between 1803 and 1818 and were expelled by the British Government, the Rana of Bhajji, Rudar Pal, was confirmed in possession of the State by the *sanad* under the usual conditions of rendering service in time of war. The family name is Singh. Bhajji ranks ninth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

The present Ruler, Rana Durga Singh, succeeded his father, Rana Ran Bahadur Singh, in 1875. The heir-apparent to the State is the elder son of the present Ruler.

BILASPUR (KAHLUR).

Bilaspur, the capital, is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, about 30 miles above Rupar. The Chiefs of this State trace their descent from a ruling Rajput family in the south-west of Rajputana. Nine years previous to the Gurkha invasion most of the Kahlur lands cis-Sutlej had fallen to the arms of Raja Ram Saran of Hindur. The Gurkhas expelled the conquerors and restored Kahlur to the rightful owner, Raja Maha Chand. He refused to co-operate with the British against the Gurkhas, but was eventually allowed to retain possession of his territories, and a *sanad* was granted to him in 1815 confirming him in possession of them under the obligation of supplying troops and transport in time of war and making good roads throughout his State. He was succeeded by his son who died childless in 1836, and the State was given to Jagat Chand, a collateral. A rebellion resulted, which was only put down by the advance of British troops. For services rendered during the Mutiny Raja Hira Chand was given a salute of 7 guns, subsequently increased to 11. Bilaspur ranks first in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States and eighth among Native States of the Punjab.

The present Chief, Raja Bije Chand, succeeded his father, Amar Chand, in 1889, being then about 16 years of age. During his minority the State was under a Council of Regency. In 1893 Government sanctioned the investiture of the Raja with full powers. The Council was kept on as a consultative body till 1899, when, with the approval of the Superintendent, Hill States, it was abolished: but owing to some partizan feeling in the State it was afterwards re-established for a time. The young ruler's administration was at first quite satisfactory, but after some years became the reverse, and frequent disobedience of the orders of Government caused trouble. Affairs reached a climax in 1901-02 and the Raja was called upon to appoint a Wazir approved by Government and to submit to certain conditions which his conduct had rendered it necessary to impose in the interests of the administration of the State. These conditions were, after considerable demur, accepted by the Raja, who subsequently, however, repudiated his acceptance, and refused to return to his State from Benares, where he had been staying for some time past. He was in consequence deprived of his powers as a ruling Chief, and the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a Manager appointed by Government. In May 1908 the Raja was permitted to return to his State under certain prescribed conditions. Settlement operations commenced by Mian Amar Singh, the Manager, have been completed. The land revenue of the State has been assessed, with the approval of Government, at Rs. 1,70,000.

DHAMI.

The house is Rajput. The Rana's ancestor fled from Rajpura, near Patiala, and settled at Dhami when Shahab-ud-din Ghori invaded India in the 14th century. The State was originally a feudatory of Bilaspur, but was made independent by the British by a *sanad* dated 4th September 1815. This *sanad* was granted to Rana Gobardhan Singh, a boy of 12 who at that age fought under General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas. His loyal services during the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half the State tribute of Rs. 720 for his lifetime. His son, Fateh Singh, succeeded in 1867, and in 1880 he also received a remission of half his annual tributes. Fateh Singh died in 1894, and was succeeded by the present Rana, Hira Singh. Dhami ranks twelveth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

A remission for life of half the amount of the Rana's annual tribute was sanctioned in 1902 on account of his general good administration.

JUBBAL.

Jubbāl lies east of Simla between Sirmur and Rampur. The country is very beautiful and is well covered with magnificent forest trees. The family of Jubbāl is Rajput, and claims descent from the ruling family of Sirmur which preceded the present dynasty. Originally tributary to Sirmur, Jubbāl became independent after the Gurkha War, and the Rana, Puran Singh, received a *sanad* from Lord Moira on 18th November 1815. Jubbāl ranks seventh in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

The late Chief, Rana Gian Chand, was born on the 16th October 1887. He was recognised as Chief when his father, Rana Padam Chand, died in November 1898, and was formally installed in October 1899. The State, which for a short time after this was disturbed by the intrigues of Kunwar Gambhir Chand, the Rana's uncle, and by quarrels between the Rana's mother and the late Wazir, who died in 1902, is now prosperous. The administration during the Chief's minority was after the death of the Wazir conducted by a Manager appointed by Government. In order to remove them from the faction element in the State, the Rana and his half brother Bhagat Chand were sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore, in the winter of 1901. The Rana was invested with powers in 1908 and died in 1910. Bhagat Chand has been recognised as Chief in his place.

A revision of the revenue settlement, which was originally carried out in 1893, was completed in 1907.

KEONTHAL.

The Keonthal State ranks fourth amongst the Simla Chiefships and twelfth among Native States in the Punjab. The family is Rajput, and the family suffix is Sen. Kot

Theog, Madhan, Ghond, and Ratesh are tributaries of this State, though in many respects practically independent. The Keonthal Chief refused to pay a contribution towards the expenses of the Gurkha War, and as he had given no assistance to General Ochterlony a portion of his territories was confiscated and made over to Patiala. In 1830 the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala, other land being given in exchange. The Chief of Keonthal was once only a Rana, but in the Mutiny, Rana Sansar Sen behaved loyally, giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla when it was feared that the Gurkha regiment stationed there had become disloyal. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in July 1858 for these services.

The present Chief, Raja Bijē Sen, was born on the 13th September 1877 and was recognised as Ruler by the Government of India, on the death of Raja Balbir Sen on March 18th, 1901, on the understanding that a Manager should continue to administer the State under the supervision of the Superintendent of Hill States for a period of two years. Raja Bijē Sen was installed on 7th June 1901, and given 3rd class powers as a Magistrate and Munsif. The State was managed by Mian Durga Singh, who was appointed for this purpose by Government in 1898 owing to the mismanagement of Raja Balbir Sen. The Raja was entrusted with the management of his State in June 1902 on certain conditions which have been agreed to by him. The finances of the State are much embarrassed by debt, and it has been found necessary to appoint a financial adviser, who supervises the expenditure of the State's revenues.

KUMHARSAIN.

The founder of this dynasty, Kirat Singh, came from Gaya about 1000 A.D. and acquired the State by conquest. This State was formerly a tributary of Bashahr but after the Gurkha War, a *sanad* of independence was granted to Rana Kahar Singh with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the paramount power. On his death in 1839, leaving no direct heirs, his estates lapsed to the British, but were restored to a collateral, Pritam Singh. This Chief behaved loyally in the First Sikh War, crossing the Sutlej at the head of 300 men, and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh. Pritam Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by Rana Bharani Singh who ruled for 17 years and was in his turn succeeded by the present Rana Hira Singh. The Thakurats of Balsan, Barauli, and Madhan were at one time feudatory to Kumharsain, but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815. Kumharsain ranks eighth among the Simla Hill States.

Rana Hira Singh, the present Chief, is not in full possession of all his faculties, and his State was for some years managed, or rather mismanaged by a Council. This unsatisfactory state of affairs resulted in Government putting in a Manager, first L. Mangat Ram who was subsequently transferred to Bashahr and then Pandit Dhanwant Rai. Owing however, partly to the intrigues of the Rana's brother, the late Mian Indar Singh, partly to the second Manager's want of tact, and partly to jealousy among the members of the Council by which he is nominally assisted, the administration has not been satisfactory, and the Council has accordingly been abolished altogether, Dhanwant Rai being, at the same time, replaced as Manager by Munshi Sher Singh, a Naib Tahsildar from the Kangra District, who has since been succeeded by M. Sukh Chain Singh, Naib Tahsildar of Fagu in the Keonthal State. Indar Singh was debarred from any share in the administration and was allotted a jagir on which he resided until his death, which took place in April 1907.

MAILOG.

The ruling house is Rajput. The founder of the family came from Ajudhya and settled at Bhawana. After vicissitudes of fortune, the Thakur settled at Pata, which has been the capital of the State for 21 generations. The State was held by the Gurkhas from 1803 to 1815, and, on their expulsion by the British, a *sanad*, dated 4th September 1815, confirmed the Thakur in the possession of his territory on the usual conditions of rendering service when required in time of war. Sansar Chand, to whom the *sanad* was

granted, died in 1849, and was succeeded by Dalip Chand, who died in 1880. He was succeeded by Thakur Rughnath Chand, who died in September 1902.

Until 1898 the Chief was styled Thakur; but in that year the title of Rana was conferred on Rughnath Chand as a personal distinction. He was a good administrator, and had the interests of his people at heart. He suffered much bereavement by the loss of many sons in infancy, but two are still alive, the elder of whom, Durga Chand, has been recognised as the successor to the *gadi* with the title of Thakur. The Chief is 13 years old. The administration of the State was carried on by a Council until 1907 when, owing to dissensions among the members, the Council was abolished and a manager was appointed. Mailog ranks 10th among the Simla Hill States.

NALAGARH (HINDUR).

The Chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput from Garh Chanderi. Nalagarh was conquered by the Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur) who bestowed it on his brother, Gajeh Singh, from whom the present family is descended. Raja Ram Sarn Singh greatly extended his possessions by conquest, but his power was broken and his country taken by the Gurkhas in 1803. When the Gurkhas were driven out by the British in 1815 Raja Ram Sarn Singh, who had behaved with consistent loyalty to the British throughout the war, was granted a *sanad* which confirmed him in his possessions but he refused to take over the districts which he himself had conquered and annexed before the Gurkha invasion. The administration of the Chief is unfettered except that death sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States. Nalagarh ranks third in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States, and eleventh amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Raja Isri Singh, succeeded his father, Raja Agar Singh, in 1876. The presumptive heir is his brother, Mian Jogindar Singh, who was born in 1870. He acted for a short time as Wazir of the State. The State is now under a Council of three members. The generally good administration of this Council and a succession of fair harvests has improved the finances of the State, and the principal debts have been cleared.

STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Benares	His Highness the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., of Benares (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th November 1855.	13th June 1889	His Excellency the Viceroy.	My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend.
2	Rampur	The Hon'ble Colonel His Highness Alijah Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia,* Mukhlis-ud-Daula Nasir-ul-Mulk Amir-ul-Umra Nawab Sir Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid Jung, G.C.I.E., A.D.C. to the King-Emperor, Pathan (<i>Shia Muhammadan</i>).	31st August 1875.	27th February 1889.	His Excellency the Viceroy.	My esteemed friend.—I remain with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
3	Tehri (Garhwal)	The Hon'ble His Highness Raja Sir Kirti Sah Bahadur K.C.S.I., Kashatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th January 1874.	6th February 1887.	Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.

R a. p.

* From Bhadshi and Kera Mangraur =8,06,127 5 6
 From other landed property including Kaswar Raj . . . =8,80,475 14 8

The title of G.C.I.E. was conferred on His Highness on the 1st of January 1908.

* The title "Farzand-i-Dilpazir" was conferred on the 26th November 1859, the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 10th January 1873. The titles Alijah, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umra, Mustaid Jung were conferred in 1909.

BENARES.

The State of Benares is in process of organization. It will consist of the parganas of Bhadohi and Kera Mangraur in the Mirzapur district. His Highness the Maharaja has one son, Kunwar Aditya Narain Singh, born on 17th November 1874. The details of the State administration are under consideration. His Highness was appointed a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 24th of November 1909. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. During the tour made in 1905-1906 by His Majesty the King-Emperor when Prince of Wales the Maharaja visited His Royal Highness and received the honor of an informal return visit.

The crest used is a shield containing two fishes enclosing a moon supported by two bulls with a skull at the top supporting a trident with the following motto (No virtue is greater than truth) सत्यत्रास्ति परोधर्मः.

RAMPUR.

The State of Rampur is the sole surviving representative of what were once termed the Rohilla States. The present Nawab, Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan, was born on the 31st August 1875, and succeeded his father, Mushtak Ali Khan, on the 27th February 1889. During his minority the affairs of the State were managed by a council of regency which was dissolved on his being invested with powers on the 1st June 1896. He has three sons, *viz.*, Sahibzada Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur, the eldest—born 3rd October 1900, Sahibzada Raza Ali Khan Bahadur and Sahibzada Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur; and three daughters, the eldest of whom was born on 3rd January 1898. On the 13th April 1891 General Azim-ud-din Khan, the Vice-President of the Council, was assassinated; four persons were brought to justice for the murder, but some of those accused are still fugitives from justice.

Up to February 1907 the Nawab was assisted in the administration of the State by a minister appointed by the Government. The post of minister was then abolished, and the administration of the State is now under His Highness's direct control. All the depart-

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.†	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
				To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
						Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	16	15	1	17	18	19	20
865	3,51,841	Rs. 16,86,603 4 2	...	...	...	100	225	50	305	...	20	13
892'54	533,212	36,00,000	33,00,000	...	...	193	1,407	...	700	313	...	13
									infantry.			
4,200	268,885	6,57,949	6,59,544	...	...	...	111	...	...		175‡	

† These columns cannot yet be filled in.

† These figures are approximate.

† Sappers and Miners.

ments are worked by the Nawab through five officers, *viz.*, (1) Mr. Wright, a retired member of the Public Works Department, Chief Engineer; (2) Sahibzada Abdus-samad Khan, Chief Secretary, (3) Mr. Qamar Ali Shah, Bar-at-Law, Judicial Secretary, (4) Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan, Deputy Collector, Revenue Secretary, and (5) a Military Secretary. The army is under the direct command of the Nawab and the work is carried on by the Military Secretary Captain G. A. Phillips assisted by Khan Bahadur Major Fatehyab Khan, station staff officer.

His Highness the Nawab takes a close interest in the business of the State, and was appointed a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 24th of November 1909. The administration has been favourably reported upon by successive Agents to the Lieutenant-Governor. Besides the two squadrons of Imperial Service Cavalry which are maintained by the State, the Nawab has recently offered six companies of infantry for the Imperial Service.

His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. During the tour made in 1905-1906 by His Majesty the King-Emperor when Prince of Wales the Nawab visited His Royal Highness and received the honour of a return visit.

The State maintains a well known residential Arabic College (Madrissa-i-Alia), which attracts scholars from all parts of the country. The instruction is mainly religious. The total number on the rolls of this college is about 400.

Much attention is paid to irrigation and to buildings. Masonry weirs have been constructed on the Kosi and Behalla streams: 49,861 acres were irrigated from distributaries in 1909 as compared with 64,429 in 1908. The income to the State from water rate varies from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 70,000 according to the season. The land is protected from drought to such an extent that no relief works were required in the last famine. Of late years many new public buildings have been completed in Rampur. A new palace in the fort has been erected, and a country residence at Shahabad, 20 miles from Rampur, has been recently built.

The principal heads of expenditure are military 4½ lakhs, household departments 9 pensions and allowances to members of the family 3½, public works 5, police 1½, education ½, administration 4. The State has Rs. 1,84,61,500 invested in government paper and railways.

The crest used is gold. Kharita bag--kamkhwab (gold and silver brocade). String (dori)—nimzar (gold and silk thread).

TEHRI.

The State is situated in the Himalayas, and the Commissioner of Kumaun is Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for Tehri.

The ruling family are Rajputs of the Solar race. The present Chief, Kirti Sah, who was born on 19th January 1874 and educated in the Rajkumar College at Ajmer, succeeded his father Pratap Sah in 1887, and was installed in 1892. He married a daughter of Padam Jang, son of Maharaja Jang Bahadur of Nepal, and has one son and two daughters. His Highness paid a visit *in cognito* to Europe in 1900; and was appointed a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 24th November 1909.

His eldest daughter is married to the grandson of His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Ranjor Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the present ruler of Ajaigarh State, Bundelkhand.

His younger brother, Kunwar Surendra Sah, has been adopted as a son by the Raja of Bashahr State.

The State of Tehri has two cannon used only for firing salutes. The Rajas of Tehri are required to give free access into their territory to British subjects, to assist the paramount power in case of emergency and to allow the British Government to make roads through the country.

By a sanad granted to Raja Bhawani Sah in 1862 the Chiefs of Tehri were given the power of adoption.

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